

DICTIONARY *of* EVENTS

A Handbook of Universal History

A SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES PRESENTING, IN PARALLEL COLUMNS, A RECORD OF THE NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY, TOGETHER WITH AN INDEX OF SUBJECTS AND GENEALOGICAL TABLES

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GROSSET & DUNLAP
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

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*Manufactured in the United States of America
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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

IN 1832, the late George P. Putnam published, under the title of *The World's Progress*, a cyclopædia of facts and events that had been compiled by himself, and that had originated in notes taken as a guide for his own historical reading. The work was reprinted in successive editions during the ensuing forty years (that is to say up to the year of the author's death) and the entries were added to and expanded until the 300 pages of the original issue had developed into a portly volume of 1200 pages. A demand continuing through more than a third of a century may be accepted as evidence that the plan of *The World's Progress* and the material presented in it had been found of service by students of history and by readers generally. The cyclopædia portion of the compilation came, necessarily, to be superseded by works of reference of later origin, and *The World's Progress* was, therefore, allowed to go out of print. There continued, however, to be demand for the historical tables, the plan of which was original with Mr. Putnam, and since 1870 this division of the work has been issued with material corrections and additions in successive editions compiled under the editorial supervision of the son of the original editor.

In the edition now presented, while the scheme and arrangement of the original editor has been left unchanged, the entries have been carefully revised and in part rewritten, and the record has been brought down to date. The editors of this new edition have found it desirable to include a comprehensive alphabetical index of subjects, by means of which can be located promptly any event referred to in the body of the book.

The edition also includes a number of tables presenting the genealogies of the more important of the historic families of Europe, genealogies which make clear their family and dynastic relations to each other.

Under the scheme devised by Mr. Putnam (a scheme which made his volume practically unique), the events occurring throughout the world at the same period of time are recorded in parallel columns. This arrangement calls in the powerful assistance of visual association by showing at a glance simultaneous occurrences in different countries, which enables the memory to grasp and to retain a hold of the dates and the relations with each other of important events. It also helps to emphasize the lesson that the history of any one nation is only a part of the history of the world, and that the proper way to study history is to trace the relations with each other of the peoples scattered over the face of the globe.

As the wiser historians and instructors do not fail to emphasize, the precise date of an event is in itself a detail of minor importance, which has value chiefly in serving to trace its relations to other events and in undertaking the influence of one upon the other. The reader, for instance, who learns that in 1492, under the patronage of Queen Isabella of Spain, Columbus accomplished his historic voyage to the Western Hemisphere, may properly be interested in noting, by carrying his eye across the columns of two pages, what rulers were at that time in control of other European States, some one of whom might possibly have secured for his own realm the prestige of the great discovery. In like manner, it is essential for a right understanding of the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, for the thoughtful reader to keep before him the personalities of the monarchs and of other leaders of men who were contemporary with Luther, with Leo X, and with the Emperor Charles V.

These Tabular Views, while invaluable in the practical work of historical instruction, will be found extremely useful by the general reader. The writer of these lines has for many years

kept the volume at his elbow as an indispensable reference in connection either with reading or with writing. The work was designed particularly for the many who appreciate the importance of having trustworthy historical information conveniently at hand but who have not within reach comprehensive histories or the time to go through these for the facts desired.

It has been the intention of the editor in the several instances in which events and dates have become a matter of controversy, to follow the authorities most generally accepted. It may easily, however, be the case that an occasional date or statement has been retained which some scholarly reader may find ground to question; such a critic can only be referred back to the latest investigators for the authoritative decision that seems to him to be important and that it is not practicable to attempt in a condensed summary of the world's history such as is presented in the present volume. The study of history and the intelligent reading of history should be, as stated, a study of the relations of events to each other made with the view of securing as far as practicable an understanding of the causation of these events and of the influence exercised upon them by historic characters, by the leaders of men. This is the information which the publishers are undertaking to present to the public, on both sides of the Atlantic, in *The Handbook of Universal History*.

G. H. P.

EDITOR'S NOTE TO THIS EDITION

In the edition of the *Handbook of History*, issued in 1916, the historical record was brought down to the close of December, 1915. The volume presented, therefore, the more important of the happenings which marked the beginning of the world

war, and recorded the events, political and military, of the first eighteen months of the struggle.

The war, having been brought to a close, has left a trail of attendant events even more momentous than the happenings of the conflict itself. Kings have been deposed and replaced, democratic governments have been established only to fall before the scythe of Facism, and the development of organized society has proceeded in its various channels on a scale undreamed of in the years prior to 1914.

We are in the midst of a new era, and the step by step evolution of social government, its successes and its failures, may be easily followed in the columns of this book. The processes of world diplomacy, orderly or not, stand out plainly to the reader.

The record of the main events in the history of the world is now, through careful compilation, brought up to the close of December, 1935, in a graphic exposition of the workings of man and his government.

The Publishers

New York, December 31st, 1935

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B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ASIA.	AFRICA
5000	(about). At this date flourishing city states appear in the Mesopotamian region, indicating an antiquity for Babylonian civilization that may be carried back approximately to the eighth or ninth millennium B.C.—In Egypt the latest research has brought the sixth millennium B.C. within the scope of history.	4500 (about). Struggle among the kings of Kengi, Kish, Shirpuria, and Gishban, in Babylonia. 2870. Sargon I. of Akkad extends his power over the Mediterranean coast and Elam.	5000 (about) The rule of pre-dynastic kings whose tombs at Abydos reveal an advanced state of civilization (De Morgan, Amélineau, Flinders-Petrie).
3050	The Great Pyramid at Gizeh, erected by Khufu (Cheops).		3500. Menes, the first king of united Egypt (Brugsch; Budge, 1902). 3098-3075. Reign of Khufu (Cheops), pyramid builder.
2100	The Code of Hammurabi in Babylon, one of the most important bodies of ancient legislation.	2500. The kings of Ur extend their sway over Akkad and Shumer. 2795. Beginning of Arabian and Elamitic invasions into Babylonia 1917. Babylon first appears as a city of prominence. 1958-1916 Khammurabi, ruler of Babylon, unites Babylonia under his sway and enacts a code of laws.	3067-3011. Reign of Khafra (Chephren), pyramid builder. 3011-2988. Reign of Menkaura (Mycernus), pyramid builder. 2242-2212. Reign of Sen-khakara, who despatches an expedition to the land of Punt for spices. 2061-2013 Amenemhat III. reclaims the province of Fayyum by digging off Lake Moeris, and builds the celebrated Labyrinth.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ASIA.	AFRICA.
3000	-2200. Babylonian language, commerce, and institutions predominant in the Mediterranean regions of Asia.	1746 (<i>about</i>). Babylonia conquered by the Kassites; Assyria appears under its priest-kings.	1800 (?)–1580. Egypt ruled by the Hyksos, or "shepherd" kings.
1746	Industry flourishes in Babylonia under the Kassite kings; manufactures largely in the hands of Phoenicians.		1600. Aahmes I. expels the Hyksos and begins series of conquests in Asia. 1500. Queen Hatshepsut (Hatasu) despatches an expedition to Punt.—Thothmes III. conquers Palestine, Phoenicia, and part of Asia Minor.
1400	The Tell-el-Amarna Letters reveal the close connection between Egyptian and Babylonian civilization, and show the latter language to have been the common medium of commerce and diplomacy in the lands of the Mediterranean.	1450–1300. Height of the Hittite power in Asia Minor and Syria.	1380–1362. Amenhotep IV. (Amenophis) attempts to substitute the worship of the sun for the old religion of the country; he fails.
1250	The epic poem of Pentaur celebrates the exploits of Rameses II. in Asia.—Erection of the Ramesseum and the temple at Luxor (in part).	1276–1257. Shalmaneser I. reigns in Assyria, with Calan as the capital. 1250. The Phoenicians appear as a race of colonizers. 1170. The Kassites expelled from Babylonia. 1115. Tiglathpileser I. of Assyria wages war successfully against Babylonia, Elam, and in Syria. Tyre rises to primacy among the Phoenician cities.	1250. Rameses II. carries on war against the Hittites; greatest of royal monument builders.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASIA.,
		1230. The Exodus (Ussher).	
1100	(about). The Mycenean art flourishes in Greece and the Aegean.	1055 ¹ (1080 ²). Saul becomes king. 1033 ¹ (1047 ²). Accession of David 993 ¹ (1017 ²). Accession of Solomon.	
993	(about) The temple of Solomon built with the aid of Phoenician workmen.		
		953 ¹ (978 ² , 930 ³). Separation of Judah and Israel.	950 (about). Tiglathpileser II., beginning of Assyrian greatness.
930	(about). The beginning of the Homeric poems.	949 ¹ (973 ²). Shashank I. of Egypt plunders Jerusalem. 929 ¹ (958 ²). Asa comes king in Judah. 899 ¹ (931 ²). Omri comes king in Israel	
880	(about). The Lycurgan legislation in Sparta.		Accession of Assurnasirpal, who wages successful campaigns in the north and the east and advances to the Mediterranean.

¹ Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. ² J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. ³ Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE AND ROME.	THE WORLD ELSEWHERE.
1233	-1223. Egypt: reign of Menephthah the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus.—The country is invaded by pirates from the north whose names would indicate a possible Grecian origin.	1582. The earliest date in the Parian chronicle preserved in the Arundelian marbles.	1123. The beginning of the Chow dynasty in China, which retained the throne for nearly nine hundred years.
966	Accession of Shashank I. (Sheshonk, Shishak), who invades Palestine in the time of Rehoboam.	1100. Age of the Dorian migration into the Peloponnesus, and the planting of Dorian and Aeolian colonies in Asia Minor.	1100. Cadiz (Gadir) founded by the Phoenicians.
		880. The age of Lycurgus.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASIA.
		873 ¹ (917 ²). Jehoshaphat becomes king in Judah. 853 ¹ (900 ²). Death of Ahab of Israel. 843 ¹ (887, ² 841 ³). Jehu seizes power in Israel 792 ¹ (811, ² 789 ³). Uzziah begins rule in Judah 790 ¹ (825, ² 782 ³). Jeroboam II. succeeds in Israel.	860. Accession of Shalmaneser III., who continues the process of conquest.
747	Beginning of the Babylonian Chronicle and the Canon of Ptolemy.		747. Nabonassar ruler in Babylon. 745. Accession of Tiglath-pileser III. of Assyria, who wages war against Chaldaea, Syria, and the kingdom of Israel.
		728 ¹ (727, ² 720 ³). Hezekiah succeeds in Judah. 722 ¹ (721 ² , ³). Samaria taken by Sargon II. of Assyria; end of kingdom of Israel. 701 ^{1, 3} (700 ²). Sennacherib's failure in Palestine.	782. Accession of Shalmaneser IV., who besieges Samaria (722). 722. Assyria attains its highest development under Sargon II. 705. Accession of Sennacherib, who makes his capital at Nineveh.
700 (about).	In Greece lyric poetry flourishes: Kalatinus, Archilochus, Simonides of Samos.—Nineveh beautified and strengthened by Sennacherib; it becomes the most celebrated capital of Assyria.		

¹ Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. ² J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. ³ Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE AND ROME.	THE WORLD ELSEWHERE.
850	(about). Foundation of Carthage by the Phoenicians.	<p>776. The First Olympiad, accepted starting point for the period of authentic history.</p> <p>812. Sinope on the Black Sea founded</p> <p>753 (754) Foundation of Rome (legendary).</p> <p>736-716. First Messenian War; Sparta triumphant.</p> <p>734 Foundation of Syracuse.</p>	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASIA.
			681. Accession of Essar-haddon; who conquers Egypt in 670.
			668. Assyrian Empire divided between sons of Essar-haddon. Assurbanipal rules in Assyria; Shamashshumukin in Babylonia.
			648. Assyrian Empire re-united.
			642. Elam conquered by Assyria.
			626. Babylon independent under Nabopolassar, founder of the Chaldean dynasty.
		622 ¹ . Reformation of Josiah in Judah.	
610	Alceus, Sappho, Stesichorus, Greek poets —Necho II of Egypt attempts to connect the Nile and the Red Sea by a canal, his sailors circumnavigate Africa.		612. Nineveh destroyed by Nabopolassar and Cyaxares, king of the Medes.
600	Thales, first of Ionian philosophers.		605. Nebuchadrezzar II., king of Babylonia; he overthrows the Egyptians at Carchemish.

¹ Duncker, *History of Antiquity*.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE AND ROME.	THE WORLD ELSEWHERE.
693	Taharka (Tirhaka) engages in conflict with Assyria.	650 (<i>about</i>). Outbreak of great Messenian War.	
670	Essarhaddon of Assyria conquers Egypt.		
663 (666).	Psammetichus I. liberates Egypt from the Assyrians and unites the country under his sway.	668. Foundation of Byzantium. 655. Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth.	660. Jimmu Tenno, first Mikado of Japan, leader of the invading forces that conquered the islands.
650	Naucratis founded.		
		625. Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
610 (612).	Necho II.; invades Syria and defeats Josiah, king of Judah, at Megiddo (609).	620. (<i>about</i>). Traditional legislation of Draco in Athens.	
		600. Foundation of Massalia (Marseilles) by the Phocæans.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASIA,
594	Solon noted as a writer of political elegies and gnomic poetry.	597 ¹ (598 ²). First taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar II. 586 ^{1, 3} (587 ²). Final destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar II and end of kingdom of Judah.	586. Nebuchadrezzar suppresses the Palestinian uprising and destroys Jerusalem.
580	The philosophers Anaximander, Anaximenes, and the sage Cleobulus.		
570 (about).	First comedy acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon (traditional).		573 Tyre taken by Nebuchadrezzar after a siege that is said to have lasted thirteen years.
560 (about).	Birth of Gautama (Buddha), founder of Buddhism.		561. Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon. 560. Croesus, king of Lydia. Solon at his court. 556. Neriglissar succeeded by Labashi Marduk at Babylon. Asia Minor subjected to Croesus. 555 Nabonidus overthrows Chaldean dynasty in Babylon.

¹ Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. ² J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. ³ Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

S.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
589	(591). Apries (Hophra) joins with the king of Judah against Nebuchadrezzar, but he does not succeed in preventing the destruction of Jerusalem.	594. Legislation of Solon in Athens. 585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. 584 Corinth overthrows tyranny of the Cypselidæ.	
570	(572). Amasis II. overthrows Apries.		578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome (legendary). To him is ascribed the introduction of the census and the division of the citizens into centuries.
570	-530 (about). Amasis establishes close connection between Greece and Egypt, and grants the Greeks living in Egypt extensive privileges.		
568	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadrezzar.	560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASIA.
550	(about). Thespis performs the first tragedy at Athens, (traditional) Pythagoras, his travels and emigration to Magna Græcia.		
530	Learning encouraged at Athens by Pisistratus, who makes a large collection of Greek authors.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Cyrus made prisoner. — THE LYDIAN KINGDOM ENDED.
		538. Edict of Cyrus for the RETURN of the Jews Joshua Zerubbabel.	538 BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded.
			529 Cambyses, king of Persia.
			525 (527). Cambyses invades Egypt.
520	Simonides, poets. Anacreon,	520 (519). Rebuilding of the temple begins Zechariah, Haggai.	521. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.
515	Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.	516 (515). Dedication of the second temple.	
510	(509). Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of Republic at Rome.		508. (about). Darius leads a vast expedition into Scythia and accomplishes the subjection of Thrace in the following years.
505	Heraclitus of Ephesus and Parmenides of Elea, philosophers.		
500	(about). The Carthaginians make voyages of exploration and colonization down the western coast of Africa.		500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis (499).

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		548. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt. 546 The Spartans overthrow the Argives.—The Greeks in Asia Minor are subjected by the Persians.	
525	Psammetichus III., last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis. EGYPT BECOMES A PERSIAN PROVINCE.	534 (<i>about</i>). Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. 527. Pisistratus dies.	534. Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome (legendary).
500	(<i>about</i>). Voyage of Hanno the Carthaginian down the western coast of Africa, related in the "Periplus."	514. Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton. 510. The Pisistratidæ expelled.—Democracy established at Athens.	510 (509). The Tarquins expelled from Rome. BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS , first CONSULS of Rome. 508. War against the Tarquins and their ally Por-senna (legendary).

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
500	Beginning of historical writing in Greece in the persons of Hecataeus and Dionysius of Miletus.		492. Persian army despatched against Greece; its failure. 490. Darius sends a second army against Greece.
480	Phrynicus, Æschylus, Pindar, and Bacchylides, dramatic and lyric poets		486. Xerxes, king of Persia. 481. The expedition of Xerxes into Greece.
478	History of Herodotus ends.		478. Death of Confucius.—China distracted by internal wars.
468	Sophocles defeats Æschylus for the tragic prize.		466. Persians defeated by sea and land at the Eurymedon. 465. Xerxes assassinated; Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus) king of Persia.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		494. Miletus reduced by the Persians.	496. Victory of Lake Regillus gained over the Latins with the aid of Castor and Pollux. 494 (493). The secession of the Plebs and the creation of the tribunate.
		490. Invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of MARATHON. 489. Miltiades disgraced.	491. Coriolanus banished (legendary).
		483. Aristides banished.	486. Spurius Cassius arouses the hostility of the Patricians by his agrarian agitation, and on the expiration of his consulate is put to death. 485. Gelo becomes tyrant of Syracuse.
480	Hamilcar Barca invades Sicily at the head of a Carthaginian army; defeated by Gelo in battle of Himera, and slain.	480 Battle of Thermopylæ. Athens burnt by Xerxes. Battle of Salamis. 479. Mardonius a second time takes Athens Defeat of the Persians at Platea and Mycale on the same day. 478-477. Athens rebuilt —The Piræus fortified.	480. The Carthaginians defeated by Gelo at Himera in Sicily. 478. Hiero becomes tyrant of Syracuse.
		477-449. The campaigns of Cimon, son of Miltiades. 471. Themistocles banished.	477 (about). The legendary war against Veii and the fall of the Fabii. 471. The Publilian Laws vest the election of the tribunes in the comitia of the tribes.
		466. The Persians twice defeated at the Eurymedon by Cimon.	465. Democracy in Syracuse.
460	Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.	464. 3d Messenian War. 461. Ostracism of Cimon. —PERICLES rises to power.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		458 ¹ (398 ²). Ezra goes to Jerusalem.	
450	Callimachus, traditional inventor of Corinthian order of architecture.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus, and in the peace of Callias recognize the independence of the Asiatic Greeks. 447. Revolt of Megabyzus, satrap in Syria, forces Artaxerxes to concession.
445	Zeno, Anaxagoras Protagoras, and Empedocles, philosophers; Phidias, the finest sculptor of antiquity, Euripides, tragic poet; Crates and Cratinus, comic poets; Herodotus, father of Greek history; Polygnotus, painter.	445 Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah Sect of Samaritans.	
432 (433).	Meton begins his lunar cycle. Thucydides, historian.		
400	Death of Socrates, the greatest of ancient moralists.		425. Xerxes II., king of Persia 424. Darius II., king of Persia.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		458. War between Athens and Corinth. 456. Cimon recalled. Completion of the Long Walls of Athens 454. Achaia joins the Athenian alliance.	458. Cincinnatus, Dictator.
454	Greeks in Egypt defeated by Megabyzus.	449. Renewal of war against Persians, who are defeated at Salamis in Cyprus. 447. Athenians defeated at Coroneia by the Boeotians. 440. Pericles takes Samos. 437. Amphipolis in the Thracian Chersonesus founded by Athenians. 435. Corinth at war with Corcyra. 432. Revolt of Potidaea from the Athenian confederacy.	451. The Decemvirs and the laws of the 12 tables. The legend of Virginia. 449. Quæstorship established.
		431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica. 430. The Plague at Athens. 429. Pericles dies, after enjoying power for more than 30 years. 424. Exile of Thucydides. Brasidas invades Thrace with a Spartan force. 421. Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta.	445. Lex Canuleia permits intermarriage between Patricians and Plebeians. 444. Military Tribunes and office of Censor instituted. 439. Spurius Mælius killed because suspected of royal ambitions.
			431. The Aequians and Volscians defeated at Mount Aegidus. 426. Fidenæ revolts, is taken and destroyed.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC		ASIA.
420	Hippocrates, of Cos, the father of medicine. Democritus, the laughing philosopher.		
415	Aristophanes, prince of Ancient Comedy.		
411	Thucydides' history ends and Xenophon's begins		408. Medes make an unsuccessful attempt to throw off Persian yoke.
405	Plato, comic poet.		405. Persians driven out of Africa for a time.
399	From Socrates proceed the great schools of Greek philosophy, the Megaric school founded by Euclid, the Cynic by Antisthenes, the Cyrenaic (Hedonistic or Epicurean) by Aristippus, and the Academic by Plato.		404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), king of Persia. 401. Cyrus the younger defeated at Cunaxa; retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon 399. Outbreak of war between Persia and Sparta.
390	The influence of Plato, the great philosopher, at its height. The historians Xenophon, Ktesias of Knidus, and Philistus of Syracuse.		396. Agesilaus invades Asia Minor and repeatedly defeats the Persians.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		420. Alcibiades effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives. 415. Athenians invade Sicily and besiege Syracuse. 413. The army in Sicily destroyed. Archelaus, king of Macedon. 411. Athens governed by the 400. Alcibiades at the court of Tissaphernes. 410 Alcibiades defeats the Spartans at Cyzicus.	420. The Campanians make themselves masters of the Greek city of Cumæ. 409. Plebeians first hold the quæstorship.
414	Amyrtæus, king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.	408 Capture of Byzantium by Athenians. 405. Lysander defeats the Athenians at Argospatam; 404, takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants. End of the Peloponnesian War. 403 Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants. 399. Death of Socrates.	406. Beginning of a ten years' war against Veii; pay for the first time given to soldiers.
410	The Carthaginians invade Sicily.		
393	Accession of Akhoris, who engages in war against Persia as an ally of Agesilaus of Sparta; he also aids Evagoras of Cyprus.	396. Agesilaus invades Asia. 395. War between Sparta and Thebes 394. Battle of Coronea.	396. CÆMILLUS takes Veii, after a siege of ten years. 390. The Roman army overwhelmed on the Alia and Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under Brennus.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.		ASIA.
			387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas.
			383. BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates I., king of PONTUS.
			379. Evagoras of Cyprus recognized by Persia as sovereign in return for the payment of tribute.
			376. Persia makes an unsuccessful attempt to reconquer Egypt.
370	Diogenes, the cynic; Isocrates and Isaeus, orators; Antiphanes and Alexis, representatives of the Middle Comedy; Scopas and Praxiteles, sculptors.		362. Ariobarzanes, king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor.
			360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.
			359. Accession of Artaxerxes III. in Persia.
			356. Artabazus, satrap in Asia Minor, rises in rebellion, and being defeated seeks refuge with Philip of Macedon.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
			384. M. Manlius Capitolinus accused of royal ambitions and thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
378	Nectanebus I. repels a Persian army commanded by Pharnabazus which invaded Egypt and took Pelusium.	382. Thebes taken by the Spartans under Phoebeidas. 379. Thebes delivered by Pelopidas and EPAMINONDAS. 376. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos by the Athenians. 371. Battle of Leuctra, Spartans defeated by Thebans under Epaminondas. Predominance of Thebes.	376. Beginning of the ten years' struggle over the Licinian Rogations; Plebs prevent election of curule magistrates. 371. Curule magistrates appointed.
361	Tachos, king of Egypt. Agesilaus, the Spartan, aids the Egyptians in their revolt against Persia.	364. Pelopidas killed in battle. 362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas	367. The Licinian Rogations passed, providing for agrarian relief and assigning one consul to the Plebeians. 361. Renewed invasion of the Gauls.
		357. Philip II. of Macedonia takes Amphipolis. 356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	356. Dionysius the younger expelled from Syracuse. First Plebeian dictator at Rome.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
352	Philippics of Demosthenes. Mencius, Chinese sage.		
343	Aristotle appointed tutor of Alexander the Great.		
340	Æschines, Demosthenes, orators; Theopompus and Ephorus, historians; Speusippus, academic philosopher.		340 (346). Artaxerxes in person achieves the reconquest of Egypt.
335	Pyrgoteles practises the art of stone-engraving and die-sinking.		338. Assassination of Artaxerxes and accession of Arses. 336. Assassination of Arses and accession of Darius Codomannus.
330	Apelles, the painter; Callisthenes, philosopher. Alexander attempts the fusion of Asia and Europe through intermarriage, perfected communications, etc.	332. Jerusalem submits to Alexander the Great.	334. Battle of the Granicus. 333. Battle of Issus.— Alexander the Great overthrows the Persian army. 332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege. 331. Battle of Arbela.— The Persian army totally defeated. 330-328. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE. 327. Alexander invades India.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE—MACEDON.	ROME, ETC
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon on the Crimesus in Sicily. Artaxerxes III. invades Egypt with an immense army, overruns the country and plunders the temples; Egypt is once more a province of Persia.	<p>355. The 2d Sacred War.</p> <p>352. Philip II takes the Athenian port of Methone in Macedonia. The Phocians defeated by Philip at Pagasæ in Thessaly.</p> <p>348. Philip takes Olynthus.</p> <p>346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council.</p> <p>341. Philip makes war upon Athens.</p> <p>340.—lays siege to Byzantium.</p> <p>338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Chæronea.</p> <p>336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias.</p> <p>ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great. He pacifies Greece, destroys Thebes, sparing the house of Pindar.</p> <p>335.—is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia.</p> <p>334.—invades Persia, and after several great battles (see "Asia") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India.</p>	<p>353. Dion put to death, and Syracuse ruled by tyrants.</p> <p>351. First Plebeian censor.</p> <p>343-341. The first Samnite War.</p> <p>340. The Latins defeated at Mount Vesuvius and reduced to virtual subjection by Rome.</p> <p>337. First Plebeian prætor.</p>
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander.	330. Spartans under Agis defeated by Antipater of Macedon.	332. Treaty between Rome and Alexander of Epirus.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
325	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.		323. Alexander dies at Babylon, his empire partitioned among his generals. 321. War among the successors of Alexander.
		320. Ptolemy carries away a large number of prisoners into Egypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.
315	Menander, founder of New Comedy.		317 (<i>above</i>). The empire of Magadha in northern India founded by Chandragupta (Sandrocottus). 316. Eumenes put to death by Antigonus. 315. Formation of a league against Antigonus by Ptolemy, Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus.
312	Appius Claudius Cæcus, Censor, completes construction of the Appian aqueduct and begins Appian Way.	311. Judea subject to Antigonus.	312. SYRIA ruled by Seleucus Nicator; he takes Babylon. Era of the Seleucidae.
307	Museum and Library at Alexandria begun under Ptolemy Soter.		305. Seleucus Nicator invades India and wages war against Chandragupta.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			326. Outbreak of second Samnite War.
~320	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus); becomes ruler of Egypt after the death of Alexander the Great and the partition of his empire; assumes regal title in 305.	324. Demosthenes banished. 323 Death of Alexander.—The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled. 322 The Greeks defeated by Antipater at Crannon in Thessaly Death of Demosthenes. 321 Antipater, regent of the empire.	
320	Ptolemy makes himself master of Cyprus and Syria.	319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities 317. Phocion put to death by the Athenians. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens. 315. Cassander rebuilds Thebes.	321. The Samnites defeat the Romans at the Caudine Forks and send them under the yoke. 320. The Samnites defeated at Luceria.
			317. Syracuse seized by Agathocles.
			314. Insurrection of the Campanians suppressed.
308	Ptolemy establishes his power in Cyrene.		
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians at Tunes in Africa.	307. Demetrius Phalereus expelled from Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes	309. Fabius Maximus defeats the Etrurians at the Vadimonian lake.
306	-305. Antigonus invades Egypt, but meets with no success.	305-304. Demetrius Poliorcetes besieges Rhodes in vain. 303 Demetrius Poliorcetes, general of the Grecian states.	307. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse.
			304. End of the second Samnite War.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		301. Judea again under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301. Battle of Ipsus.—Antigonus killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts.—Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus.
300	Euclid, of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician—Zeno, founder of the Stoics, Pyrrho, of the Skeptics Epicurus of the Epicureans.		299. Seleucus begins the building of Antioch.
293	The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours		
286	At Rome full equality between the Plebeians and Patricians finally established		287. Seleucus defeats Demetrius Poliorcetes and keeps him prisoner.
285	Theocritus, the father of pastoral poetry, Bion, bucolic poet		
284	The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.		
283	The Pharos built at Alexandria, the most famous of lighthouses.		
280	(about). Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts Alexandria, the resort of the learned, and centre of trade. The Colossus of Rhodes, the work of Chares of Lindus, erected. Manetho, Egyptian priest and chronologist.		281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus in the battle of Kornipedion.—The kingdom of PEGAMUS founded by Philetærus. 280. Antiochus I. succeeds Seleucus.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			300. Plebeians admitted to the priestly colleges.
		297. Death of Cassander 295. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius. 294. Demetrius seizes the throne of Macedon	298. Outbreak of third Samnite War; Samnites defeated at Bovianum. 295. Samnites and Etruscans defeated at Sentinum.
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.	290. End of third Samnite War.
285	Ptolemy Soter practically abdicates, and is succeeded by his son, Ptolemy II Philadelphus.		286. Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the Plebs are made absolute in the state. The end of the long struggle between Patricians and Plebeians.
283	Death of Ptolemy Soter.		
		281. The Achæan League created. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus in the battle of Korupedion.	282. Outbreak of hostilities between Rome and Tarentum; the latter seeks the aid of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. 281. Pyrrhus lands in Italy.
		280. Irruption of the Gauls into Macedonia; Ptolemy Ceraunus slain.	280. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at Pandosia (Heraclea) and at 279 — Asculum.

B C	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC		ASIA.
			275. Antiochus I. defeat the Gauls, gaining the surname of Soter (Savior).
269	Silver money first coined at Rome.		270 (<i>about</i>). Asoka, descendant of Chandragupta, reigns in Magadha, he is a friend of Buddhism.
264	The Parian Chronicle composed Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.		266. Ariobarzanes II., king of Pontus.
260	(<i>about</i>). Berossus, the historian of Babylon.		262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis by Eu menes. 261. Antiochus defeated and slain by the Gauls in a battle near Ephesus; he is succeeded by Antiochus II. Theos.
			255. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces. The Tsin dynasty in China commences, under whom the construction of the Chinese Wall is begun.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		279 Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus into Greece. 278 —they are defeated near Delphi. 277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	278. Pyrrhus invades Sicily. 275 Pyrrhus defeated at Beneventum, and leaves Italy.
273	Ptolemy sends an embassy to Rome and enters into friendly relations with the Senate; grain trade between Egypt and Rome developed; refuses the Carthaginians aid against the Romans	274 Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	272. Fall of Tarentum. 271. Fall of Rhegium.
264	Outbreak of the first war between Carthage and Rome.	268 Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	266. With the conquest of the Sallentines the Roman subjugation of Italy is completed. 264. The first PUNIC WAR.—Appius Claudius defeats Hiero of Syracuse at Messana.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xanthippus, a Spartan general.	255. Antigonus liberates Athens Athens joins the Achæan League.	260. Duilius gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet at Mylæ. 256. Regulus gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet at Ecnomus. 256. The Lacedemonians assist Carthage.—Xanthippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.		ASIA.
253	The Alexandrian scholars and poets, Aratus, Callimachus, Lycophron, and Apollonius.		253. Arsaces II (Tiridates I) succeeds to the throne in Parthia.
245	(about). Eratosthenes, celebrated geometer and geographer, head of the Alexandrian Library, makes first measurement of circumference of the earth. Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher.		246. Antiochus II. Theos killed by his wife; succeeded by his son Seleucus II Callinicus 245. War breaks out between Seleucus II. and Ptolemy Euergetes, in which the latter for a time is master of almost the entire Seleucid kingdom. 241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
240	Comedies of Livius Andronicus, first acted at Rome — Archimedes, the mathematician.		
235	Nævius, Roman poet, flourishes.		237. Seleucus defeated by the Parthians.
225	Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian.		226. Seleucus II. (Ceraunus), king of Syria.
			223. Antiochus III. the Great, king of Syria.

.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			254 Panormus (Palermo) taken by the Romans.
251	Metellus defeats Hasdrubal at Panormus in Sicily.	251. Prosperity of Achæan League under Aratus, who liberates Sicyon and joins it to the League.	
247	Hamilcar Barca takes command of Carthaginian forces in Sicily.—Accession of Ptolemy III. Euergetes in Egypt.		249. Romans defeated in naval battle of Drepana. 247. Hamilcar holds Hercule against the Romans.
245	Ptolemy Euergetes subdues Syria.		
241	-238. War with the Mercenaries in Carthage.	243. Corinth taken by Aratus and united to Achæan League 241. Agis IV., king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish agrarian reform and re-introduce the Lycurgan constitution.	241. The Roman fleet under Catulus defeats the Carthaginians off the Ægatian Islands — End of the first Punic War; resulting in the acquisition of Sicily, the first Roman province.
238	Hamilcar begins establishment of Carthaginian power in Spain.		238. Sardinia seized by Rome.
228	Carthagena in Spain, founded by Hasdrubal.	228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth. 226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans. 225. Cleomenes re-establishes the constitution of Lycurgus at Sparta. 224. Cleomenes conquers Argos and is joined by Corinth.	225. The Gauls defeated near Telamon in Etruria. 224. The Romans first cross the Po. 223. The Insubres defeated.
222	Ptolemy IV. Philopater, king of Egypt.		

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
220	Plautus, Roman comic poet. The Alexandrian grammarians and editors, Zenodotus and Aristophanes.		217. Antiochus III defeated by Ptolemy Philopater in the battle of Raphia 216. Arsaces III., king of Parthia.
210	(about). The Great Chinese Wall begun.		213. Antiochus defeats the Parthians and takes their capital, Hecatompylos.
204	Ennius, Roman poet, comes to Rome.	203. Judea submits to Antiochus the Great.	206. The dynasty of Han in China founded; it lasts until 221 A.D. and forms one of the most brilliant periods in the history of China.
200	Moschus, bucolic poet.	198. The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem; final establishment of the Syrian power in Palestine.	198. Antiochus defeats the Egyptians under Scopas in a great battle in Palestine, which now definitely comes under the Syrian rule 197. Eumenes II., king of Pergamus.
			196. Arsaces IV., king of Parthia. 195. Hannibal flees to Antiochus III.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
221	Beginning of conquests of Hannibal in Spain. War between Egypt and Syria resulting in the loss of Palestine by the Ptolemies.	221. Cleomenes of Sparta defeated by Antigonus Doson at Sellasia. 220 The Social War between Achæans and Ætolians—Philip V. of Macedonia assists the Achæans.	
213?	Rebellion of the Egyptian peasantry against the Macedonian oppression.	215. Alliance of Philip V. with Hannibal.	219. Hannibal takes Saguntum and crosses the Alps 218 The 2d Punic War—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the Ticino and the Trebbia 217. Flaminius overwhelmed at Trasimene.
209	Ptolemy V. associated in the crown.	211. The Ætolians secure the alliance of Rome against the Achæans and the Macedonians. 207. Battle of Mantinea. Philopoemen, the general of the Achæan League, defeats the Spartans.	216. Romans at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal Fabius Maximus, Dictator. 212. Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Archimedes killed. 211. Capua taken by the Romans.
205	Ptolemy V. Epiphanes, king of Egypt.		209. Publius Scipio takes New Carthage 207 Nero and Livy defeat Hasdrubal at the Metaurus—Hasdrubal killed.
203	Scipio Africanus besieges Utica and burns the camps of Hasdrubal and Syphax. Hannibal recalled from Italy.		206. The Carthaginians defeated in the battle of Ilipa and driven out of Spain 204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama—End of the 2d Punic War.	200 Siege of Abydos by Philip V. of Macedonia; outbreak of war between Macedonia and Rome 198. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedonia.	202 Final victory over Carthage at Zama. 200 Outbreak of war with Macedonia.
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	197. Philip V. defeated at Cynoscephalæ by the Romans under Flaminius. 196 Macedonian Greece declared free by the Romans.	197. Flaminius victorious in Macedonia. 195. Cato in Spain

B C	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
194	Apollonius of Rhodes head of the Alexandrian library.		192. Syria at war with Rome. 190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus III., at Magnesia and compels him to cede all of Asia Minor excepting Cilicia, the conquered territory is allotted by Rome to Pergamus. 189. Armenia revolts from the Seleucid rule and establishes its independence. 187. Antiochus III. killed; succeeded by Seleucus IV. Philopator.
180 2d century	Status Cæcilius, comic poet. Paper made in China.		183. Pharnaces I., king of Pontus, conquers Sinope. 181. Phraates I., king of Parthia. 176. Antiochus IV. Epiphanes, king of Syria. 174. Mithradates I., king of Parthia, founds the greatness of that power. He conquers Bactria, Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia. 171. Antiochus IV. declares war against Ptolemy Philometor.
170	Polybius, historian of Greece and Rome.	174. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption. 171. Jason supplanted by Menelaus. 170. The temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes 168. Jerusalem again plundered by Antiochus; the temple desecrated, the Law suppressed.	174. Mithradates I., king of Parthia, founds the greatness of that power. He conquers Bactria, Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia. 171. Antiochus IV. declares war against Ptolemy Philometor.
167	Greek learning comes to Rome as a result of conquest of Macedonia.	167. Mattathias the Hasmonean, leads an insurrection against the Syrians.	
166	Terence, comic poet.	165. Judas Maccabeus expels the Syrians and purifies the temple.	164. Antiochus V. Eupator, king of Syria.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas defeats the Syrians under Nicanor at Adasa. First treaty with the Romans.	162. Demetrius Soter seizes throne of Syria. Ariarathes Philopator, king of Cappadocia.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
193	Masinissa, king of Numidia, harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		191. Antiochus III. defeated at Thermopylæ. 190. Antiochus III. is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio at Magnesia.
189	Formidable insurrection in upper Egypt, owing to oppressive taxation.	189. The Aetolian League crushed by the Romans. 188 Philopoemen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	185 Disgrace and voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus. 184. Cato, the elder, censor 183. Death of Scipio Africanus.
182	Ptolemy VI., Philometor, king of Egypt.	183. Philopoemen defeated and killed by the Messenians 179 Perseus, king of Macedonia.	181. Pseudo writings of Numa found in a stone coffin at Rome. 179. Celtiberians in Spain subjugated by Tiberius Gracchus 176 Sardinians subdued by Gracchus.
170	-163. Joint reign of Philometor and Physcon in Egypt.	171. War between Macedonia and Rome. 168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Emilius Paulus. 167. Achæan hostages transported to Italy in large numbers.	171. War against Macedonia.
163	Ptolemy VI. is driven out by his brother but is restored by the Roman senate, Physcon being given Cyrene.		

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
160	(about). Hipparchus of Nicaea makes important astronomical discoveries and lays the foundation of Trigonometry.	160. Death of Judas Maccabeus	160. Mithradates IV. (V.), king of Pontus.
159	The clepsydra or water clock introduced by Scipio Nasica	158. Jonathan compels the Syrians under Bacchides to withdraw.	
155	Pacuvius, Latin tragic poet, flourishes		151. Alexander Balas overthrows Demetrius Soter, and takes the throne.
150	Aristarchus, of Alexandria, grammarian, greatest of Greek scholars, editor of Homer and the dramatists.		149. Prusias II. of Bithynia, killed by his son, Nicomedes.
146	The fall of Corinth and the transplantation of its art treasures to Rome marks an important epoch in the conquest of the Roman world by Greek thought.		146. Demetrius II. Nicator, king of Syria.
145	Hipparchus, mathematician and astronomer, flourishes.		
		143. Jonathan is slain by Trypho.	
		142. Simon, high priest Demetrius II. of Syria acknowledges Jewish independence.	140. Demetrius II. is defeated by Mithradates I. of Parthia and retained in captivity for a number of years.
			137. Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), king of Syria.
		135. John Hyrcanus, high priest.	
		133. Jerusalem taken by Antiochus VII.	133. Antiochus takes Jerusalem.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
157	Cato's embassy to Carthage.	155 Athenian embassy of Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. War with the Lusitanians and
152	Masinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus attempts to raise Macedonia against Rome.	153. with the Celtiberians. 151. Defeat of Galba in Spain by the Celtiberians. 150. The Lusitanians crushed. 149. Third Punic War begins. The Lex Calpurnia seeks to restrain the malpractice of provincial governors.
147	Ptolemy VI. joins with Demetrius Nicator against Alexander Balas of Syria and is crowned king at Antioch.	148 He is defeated by Metellus and	
146	Carthage taken and destroyed. Ptolemy VII. Physcon becomes sole king of Egypt.	146 Macedonia becomes a Roman province War between the Achæan League and Sparta and Rome; Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.	146. Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

<i>In the East.</i>	<i>In Europe.</i>
	143. Numantine War begins
	140. Romans cause assassination of Viriathus, leader of the Lusitanians in Spain 139. Servile insurrection in Sicily.
133. Pergamus bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III.	133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio. Acts and death of Tiberius Gracchus.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
130	Lucius Accius, tragic poet.	129. John Hyrcanus begins task of delivering Judea from the Syrian yoke, reduces Samaria and Idumea.	129. Antiochus VII. defeated and killed in a war with Parthia. Demetrius II. regains Syria.
125	Lucilius the first Roman satirist.		126. Demetrius is overthrown and there follow the parallel reigns of Alexander II. (till 122) and Antiochus VIII. Grypus (till 114).
			120. Mithradates V. (VI.) the Great, king of Pontus.
		109. Hyrcanus destroys Samaria.	112. Mithradates begins career of conquest in the kingdom of Bosporus (Crimea), Lesser Armenia, Colchis, and part of Scythia to the Dniester.
		105. Hyrcanus succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king.	
		104. Alexander Jannaeus succeeds to the throne; in a war against Ptolemy VIII. Lathyrus, the exiled ruler of Egypt, he is assisted by Cleopatra, the reigning queen, and expels Ptolemy from Palestine.	
100	Lucius Afranius, comic writer.		

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
		<i>In the East.</i>
		131. War with Aristonicus, pretender to the crown of Pergamus.
130	Ptolemy Physcon driven from his throne for his cruelty.	130. Aristonicus defeated. 129. Pergamus organized as the province of Asia.
127	Physcon restored.	
123	Carthage rebuilt.	123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus, he brings for- ward the <i>Leges Sempro- niae</i> involving far-reach- ing reforms.
118	Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and the assas- sination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha.	121. Caius Gracchus slain.
116	Ptolemy VIII., Lathyrus, king of Egypt.	113. War begun against the Cimbri and the Teu- tones.
112	Jugurthine War begins.	111. Outbreak of war with Jugurtha who had us- turped the royal power in Numidia.
107	Ptolemy VIII. exiled and Alexander I. king of Egypt.	106. Jugurtha defeated and taken, he perishes in prison at Rome.
106	Jugurtha is defeated by Marius.	104. The Teutones defeat the Romans on the banks of the Rhone, inflicting a loss of 80,000 men.
		102. Marius victorious over the Teutones and Ambrones at Aquæ Sex- tiae.
		101. Marius and Catulus defeat the Cimbri at Vercellæ.
		100. Marius attains his sixth consulate.
		<i>In Europe.</i>
		132 Servile War ended.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS	ASIA.
			96. Seleucus V. succeeds Antiochus VIII but is assassinated in the following year.
90	89. The Roman franchise granted to the Italians.		94. Cappadocia declared free from the rule of Mithradates of Pontus by Rome. 93. Ariobarzanes elected king. Tigranes, king of Armenia, expels Ariobarzanes, who is restored in the following year.
86	Libraries of Athens sent to Rome by Sulla. Posidonius, stoic philosopher, at Rome.	86. Alexander Jannaeus returning from exile, where he has been driven by the Pharisees, wreaks cruel vengeance on that party.	88. Pontus at war with Rome; Italians in Asia massacred. 87. Mithradates sends army into Greece. 86. Pontic forces defeated by Sulla at Cheronaea. 84. Peace concluded between Pontus and Rome.
80	Quintus Hortensius, orator.	78. Alexandra, widow of Jannaeus, governs Judea.	83. Second Mithradatic war begins. 81. —war terminated. 74. Beginning of third Mithradatic war.
		69. Hyrcanus II. in conflict with his brother Aristobulus.	71. Mithradates defeated at Cabira. 69. Tigranes of Armenia defeated by Lucullus at Tigranocerta.
			66. Mithradates defeated by Pompey at Nicopolis. 65. The race of the Seleucids deposed.
			64. Syria becomes a Roman province.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
		<i>In Asia and Africa.</i>
96	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, Cyrene becomes Roman.	96. Annexation of Cyrene, bequeathed to the Romans by its king, Ptolemy.
		<i>In Europe.</i>
99		99. End of Second Servile War in Sicily, begun in 102.
88	Second reign of Ptolemy Lathyrus. Ptolemy IX.	92. A Parthian embassy visits Sulla in Asia, the first act of intercourse between the two empires.
88		91. The tribune M. Livius proposes the bestowal of the Roman franchise on the Italian allies: he is slain.
88		90. Social War in Italy.
88		88. Sulla puts an end to the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sulla.
84?	Thebes destroyed by Lathyrus.	86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sulla.
81	Alexander II. (Ptolemy X), king of Egypt. Ptolemy XI. Auletes, king of Egypt.	74. Nicomedes III. of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.
65	Crassus, as censor, proposes that Egypt be made a Roman province; he is opposed by his colleague Catulus.	66. Metellus subdues Crete.
		64. Syria a Roman province.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
63		63. Pompey makes an end of Jewish independence, confirming Hyrcanus in possession of the High Priesthood.	63. Pharnaces king of part of Pontus.
60	Cicero, statesman and orator; Sallust, historian, Lucretius and Catullus, poets; Andronicus, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.		60. (<i>about</i>). By the absorption of Syria, Rome comes into touch with the Parthian power.
			57. (<i>about</i>) India; war of the natives under Vikramaditya against Scythian invaders.
			55. Outbreak of war between Rome and Parthia.
			53. The Romans defeated.—Crassus slain at Carrhae.
			52. Parthians overrun Syria, and threaten Antioch.
			47. Antipater, the Idumean, is made procurator of Judea by Cæsar.
46	Cæsar reforms the Calendar. Cornelius Nepos and Diodorus Siculus, historians; Vitruvius, writer on architecture; M. Terentius Varro, writer on agriculture.		47. Battle of Zela—Pharnaces II. of Pontus conquered by Cæsar.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		<i>In Asia and Africa</i>	<i>In Europe</i>
		63. Pompey takes Jerusalem.	63. M. T. Cicero, consul, detects and suppresses Catiline's Conspiracy.
		<i>East.</i>	
58	Ptolemy XI., Auletes, flees to Rome, Berenicereigns in his absence		60. First Triumvirate:— Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar.
55	Ptolemy XI. restored by a Roman army under Gabinius and Marcus Antonius.		58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.— The Helvetii defeated by Julius Caesar.
		53. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	57. Cicero recalled.
51	Death of Ptolemy XI.; by will he appoints Cleopatra and her brother, Ptolemy XII., to reign jointly.		55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain.
48	Pompey, defeated, arrives in Egypt and is slain.	48. Cæsar defeated by Pompey at Dyrrhachium.—Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey. Battle of Pharsalia.—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
47	Ptolemy XII. drowned.	47. Cæsar takes Alexandria and conquers Egypt. Cæsar victorious at Zela in Asia over Pharnaces II. of Pontus.	52. Pompey sole consul.
46	The African War.—Cæsar gains battle of Thapsus.—Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar contemplates rebuilding of Carthage.	46. The Pompeians in Africa under Sextus Pompeius, Cato of Utica, and Juba are defeated at Thapsus by Cæsar.	51. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul. 50. Sallust expelled from the Senate.
			49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender.
			46. Cæsar crushes the Pompeians at Thapsus.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		43. Antipater poisoned.	
		40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—and is made king by the Romans.	40. Parthians under Parcorus invade Syria, take Antioch and Sidon, plunder Jerusalem, and advance as far as the Mediterranean.
		37. Herod with Roman aid takes Jerusalem which upholds the cause of the Hasmonean family.	39-38. Parthians defeated by Ventidius.
30	Direct trade of Rome with India.—Silk and linen manufactories in the empire.	30. Augustus bestows an increase of territory on Herod.	36. Marcus Antonius invades Parthia but is compelled to retreat with loss.
29	Temple of Janus at Rome closed—there being now a general peace.	29. Herod kills his wife, Mariamne.	34. Antony subdues Armenia.
27	The Pantheon built.		
25	Golden age of Roman literature Horace, Virgil, Tibullus, Propertius, poets; Livy, historian; Macenas, minister of Augustus, patron of literature, Strabo, geographer; Aemilius Macer, of Verona, poet; Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, historian; Agrippa, warrior, and patron of the arts.	25. (<i>about</i>). Herod begins extensive building operations in Judea, founds Cæsarea, rebuilds Samaria, reconstructs the temple at Jerusalem (20-19)	23. Parthian embassy at Rome.
22	Pantomimic dances introduced on the Roman Stage.		20. Parthians restore the standards captured from Crassus.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
45	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone.	45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—the remnants of the Pompeians crushed at Munda in Spain. 44. Cæsar assassinated. 43. Second Triumvirate:—Octavius Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus.—Cicero proscribed and murdered.
41	Marcus Antonius, captivated by Cleopatra, takes up his residence in Alexandria, whence he administers Eastern affairs.	42. The battle of Philippi:—Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.
36	Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Coele-Syria, and Cyprus.	36. Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily.
34	Marcus Antonius divides Asia among his sons by Cleopatra.	33. Antony quarrels with Octavius.
31	Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra defeated by Octavius, at Actium.	31. By the battle of Actium Octavius acquires sole rule in the Roman world.
30	Antonius and Cleopatra destroy themselves.—Egypt becomes a Roman province under the personal rule of Augustus.	29. Octavius's 3 days triumph at Rome. Temple of Janus shut. 27. The titles of Augustus and Emperor conferred on Octavius for 10 years; the end of the Republic. 23. Augustus receives tribunician power for life.
		22. Conspiracy of Murena. 21. Augustus visits Greece and Asia.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA
8	The Calendar corrected by Augustus.	<p>^{4¹(7-6²)}, Jesus Christ born. The birth of Jesus Christ was made a starting point in chronology by the monk Dionysius Exiguus who lived in the sixth century, it was adopted by the Church in Rome soon after, was popularized by Beue in the eighth century, and came into common use in the tenth. Dionysius identified the birth of Christ (incarnation) with the year 754 of the Roman era, but modern research has shown that the great event must be placed from four to seven years before the date assumed by Dionysius.</p> <p>Archelaus succeeds Herod with the title of Ethnarch.</p>	<p>19. Armenia, on the death of Artaxias II the Romans place on the throne Tigranes II; Armenia becomes a pawn between Rome and Parthia.</p> <p>16 Agrippa is in Asia where he regulates the affairs of Palestine.</p> <p>14. Polemon of Pontus conquers Bosporus.</p>

¹ Cheyne, *Encyclopædia Biblica*. ² Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
		<p>19. The Cantabri in Spain subjugated, conquest of Spain complete</p> <p>16. Lollius defeated by the Germans.</p> <p>15. Rhætians and Vindelici- ans subdued by Ti- berias and Drusus</p> <p>12. Augustus assumes the title of Pontifex Maxi- mus Pannonia conquered by Tiberias.</p> <p>11. Victories of Drusus in Germany.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED.
2	Ovid publishes his <i>Ars Amatoria</i> .	
10	Celsus, the physician; Phædrus, the fabulist; Velleius Paterculus, Roman historian.	
40	Philo, Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato; Seneca, moral philosopher, Apion of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	26. Pontius Pilate becomes procurator of Judea. 28-29 ¹ (26-27 ²). Baptism of Jesus Christ and beginning of His public work. 30 ¹ (29 ²). Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. 35-36 ² (31 or 35 ¹). St. Paul converted to Christianity.
50	Columella, writer on husbandry.	47. ² First missionary journey of Paul. 49. ² Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem. 50. ² Paul at Corinth. 52. ² Third missionary journey of Paul. 55. Paul at Ephesus.

¹Cheyne, *Encyclopædia Biblica*.²Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>
2	Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.	
9	The subjugation of the Dalmatians completed.	4. Death of Caius Cæsar, son of Agrippa; Tiberius renews his campaigns in Germany. 9. Roman legions under Varus destroyed by the Germans under Arminius in the Teutoburg Forest Ovid is banished to Tomi on the Black Sea.
17	Germanicus takes command in the East.	
19	Germanicus poisoned at Antioch.	14. Augustus dies and Tiberius becomes emperor. The Pannonian and German legions revolt.
24	Uprising of Tacfarinas in Numidia suppressed.	19. The Jews banished from Italy. 23 Sejanus poisons Drusus, son of Tiberius.
		26 Tiberius retires to Capreæ (Capri).
		31. Sejanus disgraced and put to death
		37. Tiberius dies Caligula (Caius Cæsar) becomes emperor
		41. Caligula assassinated. Claudius becomes emperor.
42	Mauretania conquered and divided into two provinces, Mauretania Tingitana and Mauretania Cæsariensis	43.—invades Britain with his general, Plautius.
46	Thrace made a Roman province.	51. Caractacus, the chief of the Trinobantes in Britain, defeated and brought to Rome.
		54 Nero becomes emperor. 55—poisons Britannicus, son of Claudius

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.
		56. ¹ Paul arrested in Jerusalem.
		59. ¹ Paul arrives in Rome.
60	Persius, satirist.	61. ¹ Acts closed.
64	Nero's golden house built. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	64. First traditional persecution of Christians, by Nero. 64-65. ¹ Martyrdom of Peter and Paul. 66. Outbreak of Jewish war. 67. Pope Linus. ² Vespasian despatched against the Jews.
70	Pliny, the elder, author of comprehensive natural history; Josephus, the Jewish historian. The destruction of Jerusalem marks the end of the Jews as a nation, from that time they enter on their historic rôle of wanderers.	70. The destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. 72. Conquest of Judea completed.
80	Colosseum completed. Quintilian, orator; Valerius Flaccus, poet; Martial, epigrammatist; Apollonius of Tyana, Pythagorean philosopher; Epictetus, stoic; Dio Chrysostom, Greek rhetorician and philosopher.	79. Pope Anacletus. 90. Pope Clemens. 95. Second traditional persecution of the Christians, by Domitian.

¹ Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

² The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by the Pontiffs till several centuries after.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>
60	Corbulo subdues Armenia.	59. Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.
63	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.	61. Revolt of the Britons under queen Boadicea, they burn London. The queen, defeated by Suetonius, poisons herself.
66	Tiridates visits Rome.	64. Burning of Rome and Christians accused of the crime 65. Seneca and Lucan put to death.
69	Vespasian declared emperor at Alexandria.	68. Galba proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in Spain; he reigns 8 months, and is put to death by the Praetorians. 69. Otho becomes emperor; acknowledged by the Senate; (3 months) defeated by Vitellius, who becomes emperor (8 months); he is overthrown by the army of
70	Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.	70. Vespasian, commander in the East, who becomes emperor. 78. Agricola assumes command in Britain. 79. Titus becomes emperor. Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
		81. Domitian becomes emperor.
86	War with the Dacians under Decebalus.	86. Romans defeated by the Dacians on the Danube. 88. The secular games celebrated.
90	Roman reverses against the Quadi and the Marcomanni, peace with the Dacians bought.	

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
96	Tacitus, historian; Juvenal, satirist; Statius, poet; Plutarch, moralist and biographer, the younger Pliny.	
100	Jurisprudence flourishes; Rome adorned with the Trajan Forum; Pillar of Trajan, and baths; stone bridge built over the Danube.	99. Pope Evaristus. 100. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan. 100 (<i>about</i>). Composition of the "Shepherd" of Hermas.
		107. Pope Alexander I. 108. St. Ignatius put to death. 112-113 (100?). Third traditional persecution, by Trajan. 116. Pope Xystus (Sixtus I).
130	The great buildings of Palmyra.—Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.	125. Pope Telesphorus.
132	Jurisprudence improved by the promulgation of Hadrian's perpetual code. Ptolemy, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer, Arrian and Appian, Greek historians; Pausanias, traveller.	136 Pope Hyginus.
160	Lucian, satirist; Hermogenes, rhetorician.	140. Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine. 145 (<i>about</i>). Rise of the Marcionites. 154. Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time. 154 (<i>about</i>). Justin Martyr publishes his apology for the Christians. 155 (<i>about</i>). Martyrdom of Polycarp; appearance of Montanus.
		163 (<i>about</i>). Martyrdom of Papias. 165. Pope Soter. Death of Justin Martyr.

D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
		96. Domitian assassinated. Nerva becomes emperor.
		98 Trajan becomes emperor; a great sovereign and a warrior, under whom the Roman Empire attained its greatest extent.
103-104	Pliny, proprætor in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.	101. Trajan begins his Dacian campaigns. 107. Dacia made a province.
114-116	Trajan begins war against the Parthians. Capture of Ctesiphon.	
117	Revolt of the Jews in Cyrene and Egypt. Trajan dies at Selinus in Cilicia.	117 Hadrian becomes emperor; undertakes extensive travels throughout the provinces of the empire. 121 Erection of Hadrian's wall in Britain.
122-127	Hadrian in the East for five years	
130	Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> , and erects there a temple to Jupiter.	
131	Revolt of the Jews under Bar Cochba.	132. The <i>Edictum Perpetuum</i> , comprising the edicts of the Roman prætors, collected and published.
136	Jewish war ended.	138. Antoninus Pius becomes emperor (eminent for his virtues and love of peace).
162	War with the Parthians, lasts 4 years and ends in the confirmation of Roman authority in Armenia	161. Marcus Aurelius (Antoninus) becomes emperor. 167-175 War with the Marcomanni and the Quadi.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
170	Galen, Greek physician; Diogenes Laertius, Greek historian.	174 Pope Eleutherus. 177 Fourth traditional persecution, by Marcus Aurelius—Irenæus becomes bishop of Lyons.
180	The <i>Meditations</i> of Marcus Aurelius embody some of the loftiest thoughts of antiquity.	180 Age of Theophilus and Tatian. Hegesippus writes against the Gnostics. 189. Pope Victor I.
206	Baths of Caracalla begun.	198. Pope Zephyrinus; strife between Zephyrinus and Hippolytus as to the restoration of those who had fallen away from the Church under persecution. 202. Fifth persecution of the Christians, under Severus.—Tertullian, an able defender of Christianity—Clement of Alexandria, and Minucius Felix.
210	Papinian, jurist.	
215	Caracalla grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to additional taxes.	217. Pope Calixtus I.
220	Dio Cassius, historian.	220 (<i>about</i>). Death of Clement of Alexandria. 221. Julius Africanus, first of Christian chronologists.
230	Ammonius Saccas, founder of the Neo-Platonic school of philosophy at Alexandria. Herodian, Greek historian Censorinus, critic and grammarian.	222. Pope Urban I. 230. Pope Pontianus.—Death of Tertullian.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
178		Renewal of war with the Marcomanni.
180		The emperor dies at Sirmium; Commodus becomes emperor, makes peace with the Germans.
191		Rome nearly destroyed by fire.
192		Commodus assassinated.
193		Pertinax proclaimed emperor by the Praetorian guards; murdered after a reign of 3 months.
		The empire bought by Didius Julianus, who reigns for 2 months and is put to death.
		Septimius Severus proclaimed emperor by the Pannonian legions.
194		—defeats his competitor, Pescennius Niger, at Issus; besieges Byzantium.
197	Severus invades the Parthian empire, captures Seleucia and Babylon, and acquires Adiabene (northern Assyria).	—defeats rival emperor Albinus in Gaul.
		202 —persecutes the Christians.
208		—invades Britain and makes war on the Caledonian tribes.
		The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde built.
211		Severus dies at York, in Britain. Caracalla and Geta become emperors.
212		Caracalla slays his brother Geta; general proscription; among others, Papinian put to death.
214		Wars against the Alemanni.
217		Caracalla is assassinated. Macrinus becomes emperor.
218		Macrinus defeated by the Parthians and slain by his soldiers. Heliogabalus becomes emperor.
222		Heliogabalus slain. Alexander Severus becomes emperor.
226	Fall of the Parthian empire and establishment of the new Persian kingdom under the dynasty of the Sassanids	
		232 The victory of Severus over the Persians in Mesopotamia

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.
		235. Pope Anterus. Origen Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximinus. 236. Pope Fabianus.
		240. Gregory Thaumaturgus becomes bishop of Neo-Cæsarea.
250	Plotinus, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	247. Dionysius becomes bishop of Alexandria. 248. Cyprian becomes bishop of Car- thage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about baptism. Novatian, opponent of Roman bishop. 249. Pope Cornelius. 251. Seventh persecution of the Chris- tians, under Decius.
260	Longinus, philosopher, critic, and statesman.	257. Eighth persecution, under Valerian. 259. Pope Dionysius 260. Paul, of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ.
271	Aurelian begins wall around Rome.	269. Pope Felix I. 270. (about). Manes advocates his doc- trines in Persia.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE	
	<u>East.</u>	<u>West</u>
242	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor.	<p>235 Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army. Maximinus becomes emperor, is victorious against the Germans</p> <p>238 Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquileia, Gordian I and II proclaimed emperors in Africa and slain, Senate nominates Pupienus and Balbinus emperors, Pupienus and Balbinus slain by the Praetorians Gordian III. becomes emperor.</p> <p>244 Gordian put to death by Philip (the Arabian), who becomes emperor, makes peace with Sapor.</p>
248		248 The secular games celebrated in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the city.
249		249 Decius becomes emperor, persecutes the Christians
251		251.—slain by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube Gallus becomes emperor; purchases a peace with the Goths
252		252 A great pestilence prevails in the empire.
253		253 Æmilianus proclaimed by troops in Mæsia, Valerianus proclaimed emperor in Rhaetia. Gallus and Æmilianus slain.
254		254 Valerian becomes emperor, is successful against the Germans and Goths
256		256 Franks invade Spain.
256-69		256-69 Great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
258	War between Rome and Persia	
260	Valerian taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia.	260 Gallienus becomes emperor. Period of the 30 tyrants
261-262	Sapor takes Antioch, Tarsus, and Caesarea.	264 Alliance with Odenatus.
267	Odenatus, ruler of Palmyra, dies—he is succeeded by his wife, Zenobia, who reigns with the titles of "Augusta" and "Queen of the East,"	268 Gallienus killed at Milan Claudius II becomes emperor; defeats the Alemanni.
269	Zenobia attempts to conquer Egypt.	269.—defeats Goths at Nissa, in Mæsia. 270 Aurelian becomes emperor.
273	Zenobia defeated at Emesa by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	271.—defeats the Marcomanni and Alemanni. 273—reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen Zenobia prisoner.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		274. Ninth persecution, under Aurelian.
275	Porphyry, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	275. Pope Eutychianus.
		283. Pope Caius.
284	Diocletian's Oriental form of government — the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers Diocletian's baths, containing 3000 benches of white marble.	
290	The Gregorian code of civil law.	296. Pope Marcellinus.
300	Spartianus, Vopiscus, and Trebellius Pollio, historians.	303. Tenth persecution of the Christians, by Diocletian. 304. Arnobius of Africa converted. 305 Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantius Chlorus.
		310. Pope Eusebius. 311. Pope Miltiades Constantine issues Edict of Toleration. 314. Pope Sylvester I.
320	Iamblichus, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	320. Strife of the Donatists in Africa.
		325. The Council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn Ariannism.—Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, ecclesiastical historian.—Lactantius, Athanasius, Arius, flourish in the reign of Constantine.
330	Constantinople becomes the capital of the Roman Empire and the seat of art and literature.	
335	Hermogenianus, jurist.	337. Pope Julius I.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

<u>East.</u>	<u>West.</u>
	274. Gaul, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience Dacia given up to the barbarians
	275. Aurelian killed. An interregnum of 6 months.
	Tacitus (a descendant of the historian) becomes emperor; reigns 6 months and is slain.
6. Florianus, brother of Tacitus, proclaimed emperor, is slain at Tarsus.	276. Probus becomes emperor; obtains several victories over the barbarians and restores borders of the empire. 282. Probus slain by his soldiers.
3. Carus invades Persia but dies near Ctesiphon.	Carus becomes emperor. 283. Carus overruns Persia and dies. Carinus and Numerianus become emperors. 284. Numerianus slain; Diocletian proclaimed emperor. Diocletian makes Maximianus his colleague.
7. Egypt subdued. 3. Galerius defeats Narses of Persia.	285. Diocletian and Carinus at war; Carinus slain. 287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants Diocletian divides the administration of the Roman Empire among the two Augusti and the two Caesars. 296. Britain regained by Constantius.
4. Constantine defeats Licinius at 'Adrianople' 3. Constantine defeats Licinius a second time at Adrianople and again at Chalcedon. 5. The first general council at Nice.	305. Diocletian and Maximian resign the empire to Constantius and Galerius. 306. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT becomes emperor; Licinius, Maximian, Maxentius, Galerius, Maximinus, his colleagues. Constantine defeats the Franks. 310. Death of Maximian. 311. Death of Galerius. 312. Maxentius defeated and killed. 313. Defeat and death of Maximinus. 314. Civil war with Licinius
9. Constantinople solemnly dedicated. Great famine and pestilence in Syria. 4. Sarmatians receive settlements in the empire. 7. Death of Constantine, and the accession of his three sons.	323. Constantine defeats Licinius, and becomes sole emperor.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		340. Christianity propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius—Gothic version of Bible by Wulfila (Ulfila).
360	Eutropius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Aurelius Victor, historians; Alius Donatus, grammarian.	352. Pope Liberius. Hilary of Poitiers.—Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem.
		366. Pope Damasus.
		370. Basil, bishop of Cæsarea; Ephraim Syrus
		375. Ambrose of Milan; Martin of Tours.
380	Eunapius, historian. Symmachus, orator and pagan advocate.	381. The second general council of Constantinople.—Gregory of Nazianzus made patriarch of Constantinople. 384. Symmachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose. Pope Syricius.
390	Ausonius and Prudentius, Latin poets; Pappus and Theon, of Alexandria, mathematicians.	
395	Claudian, Latin poet.	400. Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople; Jerome; St. Augustine.

A D	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	West.
	— Constantius, Constans, and Constantine become emperors. —	
340	150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.	340 Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia.
350	Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire in South Russia	350 Constans killed by emissaries of Magnentius who maintains himself in Gaul till 353.
354	The Cæsar Gallus put to death by Constantius.	356-360 Campaigns of Julian in Gaul and Germany.
361	Constantius dies at Tarsus.	361. Julian, the Apostate, becomes emperor.
363	A disadvantageous peace with the Persians concluded by Jovian.	363. —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.—Is slain in a war with the Persians Jovian becomes emperor.
364	EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia Valens becomes emperor.	WESTERN EMPIRE extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas. 364. Valentinian I. becomes emperor.
374	The Huns advance into central Europe; the Visigoths, expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.	367. The Picts and Scots invade Britain but are defeated by Theodosius. Gratian made Augustus.
378	Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.	375. Gratian becomes emperor; associates with himself Valentinian II.; gains a victory over the Germans.
379	Theodosius the Great becomes emperor; named Augustus by Gratian, a zealous supporter of Christianity.	
384	Armenia partitioned by Rome and Persia.	383 Maximus is proclaimed emperor in Britain; Gratian is slain; the West shared between Maximus and Valentinian II.
388	Theodosius defeats Maximus, the usurper of the Western Empire.	388. Overthrow of Maximus and sole rule of Valentinian II 392. Valentinian II. slain and succeeded by Eugenius.
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper of the West, and Arbogastes, the Gaul. Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius.	
395	Death of Theodosius.	
395	Arcadius becomes emperor.	395. Honorius becomes emperor.
		400. Italy invaded by Alaric.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		402. Pope Innocent I.
410	Macrobius, grammarian.	412. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria; Socrates, ecclesiastical historian; Orosius, a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and Pelagius, a British monk, who denied original sin, &c.
415	Death of Hypatia of Alexandria.	416. The Pelagian heresy condemned by the African bishops. 417. Pope Zosimus. 418. Pope Boniface I.
425	Zosimus and Olympiodorus, Greek historians.	422. Pope Celestine I. 428. Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ. 431. Third general council at Ephesus condemns Nestor. 432. Pope Xystus (Sixtus) III St. Patrick preaches the Gospel in Ireland. 435. Nestor banished.
438	The Theodosian code published.	440. Pope Leo I. (the Great) greatly extends the power of the bishop of Rome. Sozomen and Theodoret, ecclesiastical historians.
450	Proclus, Neoplatonist philosopher. Sidonius Apollinaris, poet, statesman, and ecclesiastic. Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain under Euric.	449. Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, and Eusebius, bishop of Dorylaeum, deposed by the "Robber Synod" at Ephesus, which justifies the teachings of Eutyches regarding the existence of one nature in Christ. 451. The fourth general council at Chalcedon, at which Eutychianism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
408	Theodosius II., a child, becomes emperor, Anthemius, minister.	402. Alaric defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia. Radagaisus invades Italy and is defeated by Stilicho. 406 The Vandals invade Gaul. 407 Britain evacuated by the Romans.
414	The emperor's sister, Pulcheria, proclaimed co-empress.	409. The Vandals enter Spain. 410 Rome sacked by the Goths under Alaric. 412 The Visigoths enter Gaul. 415-418. The Visigoths begin the conquest of Spain.
421	Persian war.	418 The Alani unite with the Vandals.
425	Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Noricum gained from the Western Empire	425. Valentinian III. becomes emperor. 428(429). The Vandals enter Africa. 433. Attila, "The scourge of God," becomes ruler of an immense empire from China to the Atlantic. 439. The Vandals, under Genseric, take Carthage.
450	Marcian becomes emperor.	443 Burgundians establish themselves in Sapaudia (Savoy). 446. The famous embassy from Britain soliciting aid against the Picts and Scots, "the groans of the Britons" 449 (450) The arrival of the Jutes in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa.
452	Victory over the Arabs near Damascus.	451 Attila invades Gaul and is defeated by Attilus and Theodoric at Méry-sur-Seine (near Châlons). 452. The origin of Venice, founded by refugees from the Hunnist invasion. 455 Valentinian is assassinated by Petronius Maximus who becomes emperor and is also assassinated some months later — Genseric, the Vandal king, sacks Rome. Avitus becomes emperor through influence of the Goths.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		461. Pope Hilarus.
		468. Pope Simplicius. Strife for supremacy among the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, resulting in the steady growth of the power of Rome as the champion of Catholicity.
476	The accession of Odoacer is taken generally as marking the end of ancient history and the beginning of the medieval period, though in reality it brought no sharp change in the condition of Italy and the West. The conquest of Rome by the Germanic tribes and the subsequent interblending of the Latin and Teutonic spirit gives rise to the characteristic European spirit of later days	477. Hunneric, King of the Vandals, in Africa, persecutes the Catholics.
480	The Salic law developed among the Franks before Clovis	482. The emperor Zeno publishes the <i>Henotikon</i> . 483. Pope Felix III — excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople.
486	The victory of Clovis marks the triumph of the Germanic over the Roman civilization in Gaul.	
490 (about)	Burgundian laws collected by Gundoband.	
493	Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, seeks to engraft the Roman civilization on the Goths.	492. Pope Gelasius I; he advances bold claims to authority.
511	Clovis's acceptance of Catholic Christianity prepares the way for the historic connection between the Frankish empire and the papacy.	496. Christianity introduced among the Franks, whose king, Clovis, accepts baptism.—Pope Anastasius II. 498. Pope Symmachus, opposed by the Emperor Anastasius, against whom he upholds a lofty conception of the priestly dignity.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
456	Successful campaign against Persians.	
457	Leo I. (the Thracian), becomes emperor.	457. Majorian becomes emperor.
461	Theodoric, the Goth, a hostage at the Byzantine court.	461. Severus becomes emperor.
466	Huns defeated at Sardica.	465. Death of Severus. 466 Euric becomes king of the Visigoths; he completes the conquest of Spain. 467. Anthemius becomes emperor.
		472. Olybrius becomes emperor. 473. Glycerius becomes emperor.
474	Leo II. succeeds Leo I., and dies in the same year. Zeno becomes emperor. Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths.	474. Julius Nepos becomes emperor. 475. Romulus Augustulus becomes emperor. 476 Romulus Augustulus deposed by Odoacer, leader of the Mercenaries. END of the WESTERN EMPIRE.
477	Zeno overthrows the rival emperor Basiliscus.	477. Foundation of the kingdom of Sussex by Ælla.
		WESTERN EUROPE.
483	Peace between Theodoric and Zeno.	
488	Zeno induces Theodoric to undertake the conquest of Italy.	486. Battle of Soissons—the Roman power in Gaul overthrown by Clovis.
491	Anastasius I. becomes emperor. Appearance of the Green and Blue factions.	490. Britain:—Capture of Anderida by Ælla. 491. Franks:—Clovis subdues the Ripuarian Franks.
492	Outbreak of rebellion in Isauria.	493. Italy:—Conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death. 496. Conversion of Clovis.—He defeats the Alamanni.
503	War with Kobad of Persia; concluded in 505.	500. Franks:—Burgundians subjected. 507. —Clovis defeats Alaric near Poitiers, and wrests Aquitaine from the Visigoths. 510 —Clovis makes Paris his capital.
512	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	511. —Clovis dies—His kingdom partitioned among his four sons.

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		514. Pope Hormisdas. 518 The accession of Justin marks the downfall of the Monophysites; the <i>Henoticon</i> withdrawn.
525	Boethius, the Roman statesman and philosopher.	523 Pope John I. 526. Pope Felix IV.
529	The schools of Athens closed by Justinian.	527. Separation of the Armenian from the Greek Church. 529 The Order of Benedictine monks instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples 530. Pope Boniface II,
533	Completion of Justinian's Code, Pandects, and Institutes.	533. Pope John II. 535 Pope Agapetus. 536. Pope Silverius.
537	The church of St Sophia dedicated at Constantinople.	537. Pope Vigilius.
550	(about). The Christian era introduced by Dionysius Exiguus. The tables of Pilpay translated into Persian Cassiodorus, Italian historian.	544. In the Edict of the Three Chapters, Justinian largely repudiates the work of the Council of Chalcedon (451). 550. Vigilius excommunicated by a council at Carthage. 553. The fifth general council at Constantinople. 555. Pope Pelagius I.
560	Procopius, a Byzantine historian; Gildas, British historian.	560. Pope John III. The Tritheists maintain the separate existence of the persons of the Trinity. The pope vindicates his authority against the Frankish clergy by ordering the restoration of bishops deposed by a council at Lyons.
563	(565) Christianity introduced in Scotland by Columba.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards	
570	Evagrius, church historian.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE	WESTERN EUROPE.
514	Rebellion of Vitalian.	
518	Justin I, of Illyria becomes emperor.	
518-565	Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire	519 Britain:—The Britons defeated at Charford by Cerdic and Cynric who begin the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex 520 —West Saxons defeated at Mount Badon.
527	Justinian I. becomes emperor; celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, Belisarius and Narses.	
530	Belisarius defeats the Persians at Dara.	530 —Isle of Wight conquered by Jutes.
532	—Suppresses the Nika riot in the Hippodrome of Constantinople	531 Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric as king of the Visigoths.
533-534	—Overthrows the Vandals in Africa.	
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples and Rome.	536 Witiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the Franks.
537-540	—overruns Italy.	537 Witiges besieges Belisarius in Rome
540	Witiges surrenders Ravenna to the Byzantines.—Antioch sacked by the Persians.	540 Byzantine power established in Italy.
542	Plague in the empire—during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily at Constantinople	
543	—Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, begins the reconquest of Italy.	
546	—Totila takes Rome.	
553	Narses defeats and kills Totila and overthrows Gothic kingdom in Italy	554. Franks invade Italy but are destroyed by Narses. Italy is utterly desolated
558	The Cotrigur Huns overrun Thrace and threaten Constantinople but are defeated by Belisarius.	558 The Frankish power reunited under Clotaire I, who becomes king.
562	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	560. Britain—The kingdom of Deira established.
563	Belisarius restored:—he quells a conspiracy	561. Franks—Death of Clotaire and partition of his dominions among his four sons.
565	Death of Belisarius and Justinian. Justin II. becomes emperor.	
568	The exarchate of Ravenna established	567. Beginning of the strife between Austrasia and Neustria 568 Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He later fixes his capital at Pavia
		571 Britain—Battle of Bedford—East Anglia formed into a kingdom

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		575. Pope Benedict I.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	579. Pope Pelagius II.; he denies the right of the patriarch of Constantinople to assume the title of ecumenical bishop.
587	The Roman Catholic faith established in Visgothic Spain and the Germanic influence in that country greatly strengthened thereby.	
590	Gregory of Tours, the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I., called The Great; he adopts the title <i>Servus Servorum Dei</i> . He advances greatly the claims of the bishops of Rome and is practically ruler of that city.
600	The Saxons having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans. Ethelbert draws up the first code of laws in England. Rites and superstitions increase in all Europe.—Relics sought for and worshipped.—Litanies addressed to the Virgin.—The burning of candles by day.—Exorcisms, etc.	597. St. Augustine introduces Christianity into Britain. 604. Pope Sabinian. 607. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas. Pope Boniface IV. The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints.
610	Isidorus, of Seville, Spanish historian. Mohammed begins the promulgation of his teachings.	
		615. Pope Deusdedit.
618	Beginning of the Tang dynasty in China, the Golden Age of literature.	618. Pope Boniface V.
622	The year of the Hegira, the starting-point of the Mohammedan calendar	625. Boniface V. makes Canterbury the metropolitan see of Britain. Pope Honorius I. Monasteries increase.
632	Islamism and the power of the caliphs established in the East. In the caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.	633. Rise of the Monothelite heresy. Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EUROPE.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government	
578	Tiberius II. becomes emperor. The Slavs appear in Thrace	576. Spain:—The Visigothic king Leovigild breaks the Roman power in the peninsula and upholds the royal power against the nobles.
582	Maurice, the Cappadocian, succeeds.	583 Italy:—the Lombards, under Authari, successful against the Greeks and Franks.
585-600	The Avars and Slavs invade the Eastern empire.	584 Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded. 586. Spain:—Recared king of the Visigoths. 587. Recared embraces Catholicism and enters upon the persecution of Arians and Jews. 588. Britain:—Bernicia and Deira unite to form the kingdom of Northumbria.
602	Phocas, a centurion, made emperor by the army. The empire invaded by the Persians.	597. —Christianity introduced by St. Augustine 604 Ethelbert of Kent begins the conversion of the East Saxons and founds the church of St. Paul in London as a bishop's seat.
610	Heraclius overthrows Phocas, and makes himself emperor	
613	The Persians overrun Syria and take Damascus.	613. Britain:—Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and conquers Cheshire and Lancashire
614	Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	614 Clotaire II. reunites the Frankish dominions.
616	The Persians conquer Egypt	
617	The Persians overrun Asia Minor.	617. Beginning of Northumbrian supremacy in England.
618	Constantinople threatened by the Avars.	
622	The HEGIRA or Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina.	
622-627	Heraclius defeats the Persians repeatedly, and wins the final battle at Nineveh.	
626	Constantinople besieged by the Persians and Avars.	627 Edwin of Northumbria converted to Christianity.
632	Death of Mohammed. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph.	628 Franks:—Dagobert I becomes king.
634	Omar, caliph. The battle of Yermu gives Syria to the Arabs.	633 Northumbria overthrown by Penda of Mercia.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
636	<p>(about). Nestorian Christianity introduced into China.</p> <p>In England, improvement in ecclesiastical architecture; circular arches introduced, churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, etc.</p> <p>In civil architecture, forts and castles —Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire, Castletown in Derbyshire, etc</p> <p>Some of the monasteries of Europe continue to be the repositories of learning and the arts.</p> <p>In Japan, during the seventh century comes the rise of the feudal nobility and the division of the population into agriculturists and warriors or samurai.</p> <p>The abbey of Whitby and the monastery of Gilling founded.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons advance in civilization and power, by the introduction of Christianity.</p> <p>In the Frankish empire the differentiation between the French and German language appears.</p>	<p>640. Pope Severinus. Pope John IV.</p> <p>642. Pope Theodosius.</p> <p>649. Pope Martin I.</p> <p>654. Pope Eugenius I.</p> <p>657. Pope Vitalian.</p> <p>664. Roman Christianity triumphs in England at the Council of Whitby.</p> <p>672. Pope Adeodatus.</p> <p>676. Pope Donus.</p> <p>678. Pope Agatho.</p>
680	<p>Aldhelm, the first Anglo-Saxon writer in prose and verse.</p> <p>Cædmon, Anglo-Saxon poet.</p> <p>In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.</p>	<p>680-681. The sixth general council at Constantinople condemns the Monothelites.</p> <p>682. Pope Leo II.</p> <p>684. Pope Benedict II.</p> <p>685. Pope John V.</p> <p>686. Pope Conon.</p> <p>687. Pope Sergius I.</p>
695	Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.	692. The Quinisext Council at Constantinople convened to supplement the work of the ecumenical councils of 553 and 680; not recognized by Pope Sergius nor by the Roman Church.
700	The Venerable Bede, ecclesiastical historian. Christianity almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism.	701. Pope John VI.
711	The conquest of Spain by the Arabs destined to exercise a powerful effect on the progress of civilization in Europe.	705. Pope John VII.
		708. Pope Sisinnius. Pope Constantine I.
		710. Emperor Justinian II. confirms the Roman see in its privileges; he is the first to kiss the pontiff's foot.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
712	(about). The art of making paper brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.	712. Constantine opposes the emperor Philippicus Bardanes in the question of the Monothelite heresy.
715	(about). Boniface (Winfirth) begins his missionary work among the Germans	715 Pope Gregory II.; he engages in conflict with the emperor Leo the Isaurian over image-worship.
720	Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ine. Increasing power, spiritual and temporal, of the popes.	722 (723) Boniface consecrated bishop for Germany. 726. Image-worship, being forbidden by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, causes great disturbance. 726 (about). Peter's pence first collected in England. 730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor. 731. Pope Gregory III.
735	The Venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, historian, and theologian.	741. Pope Zachary.
745	John of Damascus, (Damascenus) a founder of the scholastic philosophy.	751. The pope gives his consent to the dethronement of Chiladeric, king of the Franks, and the election of Pepin.
750	The Abbasside caliphs encourage learning. The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova promoted by them. Ignorance, profligacy, and misery characterize the age preceding Charlemagne. In the Byzantine empire the succession is generally determined by violence, and the character of the rulers most often presents examples of cruelty, treachery, and fanaticism.	753. Pope Stephen II, threatened by the Lombards, seeks aid of Pepin. 754. —journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.—Following the decision of the council of Constantinople, the emperor Constantine Copronymus begins the dissolution of the monasteries. 756. Commencement of the pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna. 757. Pope Paul I.
		768 Pope Stephen III.
		772. Pope Hadrian I, whom Charlemagne confirms in possession of Pepin's donation. Imposition of Tithes enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.

A D	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, ETC.	WESTERN EUROPE.
713	Anastasius II becomes emperor.	
715	Theodosius III. becomes emperor.	715 Franks:—Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace.
717	Leo III. (the Isaurian) rises against Theodosius and seizes the throne	716. Franks:—Chilperic II. becomes king
717-718	The Arabs invest Constantinople by land and by sea. The city is saved by the Greek fire — the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.	718 Spain.—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias. 720 Franks:—Theuderic IV. becomes king
		725. Franks:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues the Bavarians, the Arabs ravage southern France. 726 (<i>about</i>) Britain.—Ine, king of Wessex, begins the tax called Peter's pence, to support a college at Rome.
740	Constantine V. (Copronymus) succeeds.	732. Franks:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Poitiers.
745-751	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.	737. Franks:—Childeric III. becomes king.
750	The Ommiade caliphs overthrown by the Abbassides.	751. Childeric III. deposed and Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel, chosen king.—End of the Merovingian line.
754	Al Mansur, caliph.	754. Pepin aids the pope with a large army against the Lombards.
755	War between the empire and the Bulgarians.	
		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate. Abderrhman, of the house of the Ommiade line, rules.
762	Al Mansur makes Bagdad his capital.	768 Franks —Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771.
775	Great victory over the Bulgarians at Lithosoria.	774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Desiderius, king of Lombardy, and annexes northern Italy to his empire End of the Lombard kingdom. 775. Charlemagne's first expedition against the Saxons.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
790	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid. Paulus Diaconus, historian of the Lombards.	785. Forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne. 787 The seventh general council at Nice, in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned. 795. Pope Leo III. Image-worship condemned by Synod of Frankfort.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, ETC.	WESTERN EUROPE.
775	Leo IV. becomes emperor.	
780	Constantine VI. Irene (queen-mother) restores image-worship	778. A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles in the Pyrenees by the Basques; the subject of the <i>Song of Roland</i> .
783	The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid.	785. The Saxons compelled to adopt Christianity.
791	Constantine imprisons his mother Irene for her cruelty.	787. Britain—First recorded invasion of the Danes.
792	Irene regains power.	
797	Irene overthrows her son, blinds him, and assumes sole power.—proposes to marry Charlemagne.	795. Charlemagne forms the Spanish March.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	NEW WESTERN EMPIRE.
800	The coronation of Charlemagne and the revival of the Roman Empire marks the beginning of a political system which was to dominate European thought for centuries. Foundation of monastic and cathedral schools by Charlemagne; Alcuin; agriculture and horticulture encouraged; a canal planned to join the Rhine and the Danube, Haroun-al-Raschid sends an embassy to the court of Charlemagne with gifts. Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne Eginhard, historian, secretary to Charlemagne.	800 The pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme bishop of the Western. Charlemagne reforms the Church. Many bishoprics founded—Great increase of monastic institutions, 809. Synod at Aix-la-Chapelle under direction of Charlemagne adopts the Filioque, but Pope Leo dissents.	800. NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, Emperor of the Romans. 802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun-al-Raschid. 804. Saxon conquest completed. 805. The Avars defeated and converted. 808. First descent of the Northmen on Germany.
813	The reign of al Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustan age of Arabian literature.		
814	The death of Charlemagne is followed by retrogression in the political and social life of the Western Empire.	814. Insurrection at Rome against the pope. 816. Pope Stephen V. 817. Pope Paschal I. 824. Pope Eugenius II. 826 Christianity in Denmark. 827. Pope Valentine. Pope Gregory IV.	814. Charlemagne dies. Louis I., the Pious or the Débonair, succeeds. 817. Louis arranges the succession to the crown. Lothair made co-ruler.
830	Saint Mark's Church at Venice founded	830 (about). Ansgarius preaches Christianity in Sweden.	829, 833. Insurrection of the emperor's sons.
		840 (about). Paschasius Radbertus, abbot, of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation. Ratramnus and Scotus Eriena, theologians. 842. Image-worship re-established.	840. Lothair becomes emperor. 841. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the battle of Fontanet. The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris 843. Treaty of Verdun and division of the empire. France:—Charles I. (the Bald). Ger.:—Louis I., surnamed the German. Italy and Lorraine:—Lothair king with imperial dignity.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
802	Irene is dethroned by Nicephorus.	802. Egbert, king of Wessex.	
803	Byzantine empire recognizes independence of Venice.		
807	War with the Franks.		
811	Michael I. (Rhängabe), at war with the Bulgarians.		809. Death of Haroun-al-Raschid; succeeded by Al Amin, caliph at Bagdad.
813	Leo V. (the Armenian) becomes emperor.		813. Al Mamun, caliph at Bagdad.
814	Bulgarians defeated.	815-823. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons of Cornwall.	
820	Michael II. becomes emperor. (Balbus or the Stammerer)		820. First dismemberment of the Abbasside caliphate. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan.
825	The Saracens obtain possession of Crete.	825. Egbert triumphs over the Mercians.	826. Ansgarius introduces Christianity into Denmark.
827	Saracens invade Sicily.		
829	Theophilus becomes emperor.	829. The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex.	830 (about). Ansgarius in Sweden.
832	Persecution of image-worshippers.		833. Al Motassim, caliph. He builds Samarra, which he makes the seat of government.
838	Theophilus defeated by the Saracens at Dasymon.	837. War between Wessex and the Danes begins. 839. Ethelwolf becomes king.	841. Norway—Halfdan begins the subjection of the territorial nobles and the founding of a monarchy. Wathek, caliph.
842	Michael III. (the Drunkard) becomes emperor under the regency of Theodora. The triumph of image worship		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY.
		844. Pope Sergius II. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople.	845. Paris sacked by the Northmen.
850	(about). Hincmar, French theologian and bishop Rabanus Maurus, German theologian and scholar.	847. Pope Leo IV. 848. Gottschalk, a Benedictine monk, advocates predestination. 855. Pope Benedict III. 858. Pope Nicholas I.—asserts the papal power against Lothair II. of Lorraine. 860. The False Decretals.	853-854. War between Charles the Bald and Louis of Germany. 855. Lothair abdicates; succeeded by Louis II. who has Italy with the imperial dignity.
		866. Schism between Eastern and Western Churches. 867. Pope Hadrian II.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed. 869-870. Eighth council at Constantinople.	870. Lorraine partitioned between France and Germany.
		872. Pope John VIII.	
874	Iceland settled.		
877	The beginning of the feudal system. Hereditary nobility, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state. The nobles independent of the king.	882. Pope Martin II. (Marinus I.). 884. Pope Hadrian III. 885. Pope Stephen V.	877. France—Louis II. (the Stammerer) becomes king. 879. Louis III. and Carloman reign jointly. 884. Charles the Fat, king of France and emperor, reunites Frankish dominions. 885. Paris besieged by the Northmen. Charles makes peace with them.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		844. Scotland — Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats the Picts and becomes sole monarch.	845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany. 846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome. 847. Al Mottawakkel, caliph. 849. Saracens defeated by the pope's allies.
		849. Alfred the Great born. 851. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes at Ockley.	
		860. Ethelbert succeeds in Wessex.	860. Gorm the Elder unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark. 861. Iceland discovered by the Northmen. 862 (<i>traditional</i>). Russia: —Rurik, first grand prince.
866	Basil, the Macedonian, made co-emperor.	866. Ethelred becomes king.	
867	Basil slays Michael III, and commences the Macedonian dynasty Begins the compilation of the Basilican Code.	867. The Danes begin a series of assaults which result in the conquest of England, northeast of the Thames. 871. ALFRED THE GREAT succeeds.	868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
878	Syracuse taken by the Arabs.	878 Alfred defeats the Danes at Ethandun; he concludes with them the treaty of Chippenham or Wedmore.	872. Norway: — Harold Haarfagr makes himself sole king by his great victory over the jarls at Hafurstford. The conquered nobles leave the country, beginning a career of piracy. 874. Iceland settled by the Northmen.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, ETC.
890	Alfred the Great establishes a regular militia and navy and extends the power of the king's courts; institutes fairs and markets.	891. Pope Formosus. 896. Pope Boniface VI. Pope Stephen VI.	887. Germany:—Arnulf dethrones Charles the Fat and becomes king of Germany, the final separation of Germany and France. 888. France:—Odo, Count of Paris.
900	England divided into counties or shires, hundreds, and tithings. The county courts become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen At the beginning of the tenth century, Constantinople still the first city of Europe and a great commercial and manufacturing centre.	898. Pope John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail. 900. Pope Benedict IV. 903. Pope Leo V. 904. Pope Sergius III. 909. Cluny founded.	895. Arnulf, German emperor, takes Rome. 898. France—Charles III. (the Simple) succeeds. 899. Ger.:—Louis III. (the Child) succeeds. Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests among the nobles and bishops.
925	The Anglo-Saxon monarchy rises into European importance. Rhazes, Arabian writer on medicine.	911. The Northmen in France embrace Christianity. 914. Pope John X. 921. (<i>about</i>). The Bohemians embrace Christianity. 927. Odo, abbot of Cluny, establishes celebrated code of discipline. 928. Pope Leo VI. 929. Pope Stephen VII.	910. The emperor pays tribute to the Hungarians. 911. France:—The Northmen under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy. Ger.:—Conrad I. of Franconia. The empire becomes elective. 915. Berengar of Italy crowned emperor. 919. Ger.:—Henry I. (the Fowler), first of the Saxon line. France:—Charles the Simple overthrown by Robert of Paris. 923. —Robert I. defeated and killed at Soissons. Rudolph, duke of Burgundy, succeeds as king.
			926. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, becomes king of Italy. 929. France:—Charles the Simple dies a prisoner at Peronne; sole rule of Rudolph.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
886	Leo VI. (the philosopher) becomes emperor.		
-90	Beneventum subject to the Greek empire.		
894	Byzantines driven from Beneventum.	893. Invasion of the Danes under Hastings and renewal of war with Wessex.	895. (<i>about</i>). Hungary—Magyars under Arpad enter the kingdom.
897	War with the Bulgarians, and Saracens.	897. The Danes defeated at London.	
		900. Scotland:—Constantine II 901. Edward (the elder), the first who takes the title of “king” of the Anglo-Saxons.	
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.		909. The rise of the Fatimite dynasty in Kairwan, North Africa
		910. War renewed with Danes.	910. (<i>about</i>). Spain—The name of Leon given to the kingdom of Asturias.
912	Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus) becomes emperor.	912. The valley of the Thames annexed to Wessex.	912. Spain:—Abderrahman III. of Cordova, the greatest Arab prince of Spain.
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, becomes co-emperor, with his three sons. A period of quiet in the empire and comparative prosperity.	918-922. East Anglia and Mercia incorporated by Wessex.	
		925. Athelstan becomes king of Wessex. 926.—becomes king of Northumbria.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, etc.
930	(about) Printing by movable blocks among the Chinese. Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce. Its celebrated schools, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world.	931 Pope John XI. Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church. 936. Pope Leo VII. 939. Pope Stephen VIII.	933 Victory of Henry the Fowler over the Hungarians at Merseburg. 936 Ger.:—Otho I. (the Great) becomes emperor. France:—Louis IV. becomes king;
		942. Pope Martin III. (Marinus II.)	
		946. Pope Agapetus II.	945 France:— Louis IV. taken prisoner by Hugh the Great, duke of France. 950. Germany —Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho.
950	Luitprand, the Lombard historian. The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane. Manufactories of linens and woollens in Flanders, which becomes the seat of Western industry	955. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture. 957. (about). Baptism of Olga, regent of Russia. 959 St Dunstan becomes archbishop of Canterbury and attempts to reform the church — enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased	954 France: — Lothair succeeds 955. Germany:— Otho crushes the Hungarians on the Lechfeld, near Augsburg. Otho defeats the Slavs.
960	(about). The nun Hrotsvitha of Gandersheim in Brunswick writes Latin comedies. Suidas, grammarian and lexicographer In England, Edgar organizes an efficient navy which patrols the coast for defence against the Norse pirates.	963. Pope Leo VIII. 964. Pope Benedict V. 965 John XIII. 966 Poland receives Christianity under Mieczislas.	962. Otho crowned Roman emperor, marking the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation and the union of Italy with Germany.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			931. Spain.—Ramiro II., king of Leon.
			934 Norway.—Eric Blod-oxe, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
			935 Denmark.—Harold Blue-Tooth, first Christian king.
		937. By the victory of Brunanburh, Athelstan establishes his power firmly. 940. Edmund I., brother of Athelstan, becomes king.	939 Spain.—Ramiro II., king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simancas.
941	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, led by Igor	941. The Danes in England make war on Edmund. 944. The Dane law reduced.	
945	Romanus overthrown and Constantine VII. reigns alone.	946. Edred succeeds Edmund governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury. 952 Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	945 Russia.—Igor is succeeded by Sviatoslav.
		953. Scotland:—Indulf, king. 955 Edwy succeeds Edred. 956 Dunstan banished.	950. Spain.—Ordoño III., king of Leon
959	Romanus II. becomes emperor.	959. Edgar succeeds Edwy. Dunstan made archbishop of Canterbury.	956. Spain.—Sancho I., king of Leon.
961	Conquest of Crete by the Byzantines.	961. Scotland.—Duff, king.	960 China.—Tai Tsso founder of later Sung dynasty; wages war successfully against the Tatars.
963	Basil II. and Constantine VIII. rule under the regency of their mother, Theophano. Nicephorus Phocas co-emperor.	Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	
965	Nicephorus recovers Cyprus.	964. Revival of monasticism in England after the Danish wars.	
968	—takes Antioch.		
969	—is murdered by John Zimisces, who rules as co-emperor till 976.		966. Poland.—Miecislas establishes Christianity. Spain:—Ramiro III., king of Leon.
971	Zimisces defeats the Russians at Preshlava and Dorystolum.		969. The Fatimites become masters of Egypt, with Cairo as the capital.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, etc.
975	Abbon of Fleury, French monk and ecclesiastical historian. The present arithmetical notation brought into Europe by the Saracens	973. Pope Benedict VI. 974. Pope Benedict VII. 981. Benedict VII. issues proclamation against simony.	973. Ger.:—Otho II. emperor. 978. Otho at war with Lothair of France.
983	Greenland discovered by the Northmen. Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe. Spain the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning. Firdausi, epic poet of Persia.	983. Pope John XIV. 984. Pope Boniface VII. 985. Pope John XV. 989. (about). Byzantine Christianity propagated in Russia by Vladimir the Great. 993. First canonization of saints.	983. Otho III. emperor. 986. France:—Louis V., (the Slothful) king; last of the Carlovingian race. 987. France:—Hugh Capet king; founder of Capetian line of French kings.
		996. Pope Gregory V. 997. Pope John XVI. 999. Pope Sylvester II.	996. France:—Robert II. (the Wise) succeeds his father Hugh. 998. —is compelled by the pope to separate from his wife Bertha who was his cousin. 1000. Millennial expectations.
		1000. St. Stephen of Hungary, receives the royal dignity from the pope with the title of Apostolic Majesty. 1003. Pope John XVII.	1000. Millennial expectations. 1002. Ger.:—Henry II. emperor (duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoin, margrave of Ivrea, elected king. 1003-1018. War between the empire and Poland. 1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party. — Ardoin loses most of Italy and resigns. Henry crowned king.
1005	Ælfric Grammaticus Anglo-Saxon writer and theologian. The arts faintly revive in Italy — paintings in fresco and mosaic.	1009. Pope Sergius IV. 1012. Pope Benedict VIII.	1005. Henry proclaims a general peace.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			972. Hungary—Geiza, the first Christian ruler.
976	Personal rule of Basil II. and Constantine VIII.	975. Edward (the Martyr) becomes king. 978. Ethelred II. ("the Unready") becomes king.	976 Spain—Hisham, caliph of Cordova. Al Mansur, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
981	Beginning of the great Bulgarian war.		
		988 Beginning of Danish invasion. The king purchases their retreat.	988 Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades England.
		991. Battle of Maldon.	989 (<i>about</i>). Russia—Vladimir the Great marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II., and adopts Christianity.
		992. Ethelred makes treaties with the Norsemen and with Normandy	992. Boleslav I. king of Poland.
		994. Olaf Trygrasson of Norway and Sweyn of Denmark invade England.	993. Olaf, first Christian king of Sweden.
996	The Bulgarians plunder the Peloponnesus but their army is destroyed.		995 Norway—Olaf I., attempts to introduce Christianity.
			997. Mahmud sultan of Ghazni.
			1000 Sancho III. (the Great,) king of Navarre.
			Pope Sylvester II. bestows on Stephen of Hungary the royal title.
1002	Basil II. defeats the Bulgarians at Vidin.	1002. Massacre of the Danes in England on St. Brice's Day.	1001 Mahmud of Ghazni makes the first of seventeen expeditions into India.
		1003. Sweyn lands a large armament in England.	1002. Death of Al Mansur and beginning of the fall of the caliphate of Cordova.
		1005. Scotland—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, etc.
	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghazni. Musical scale improved by Guido Aretino. Avicenna, a famous Arabian physician and philosopher.		1014. Henry crowned emperor at Rome.
		1021. Emperor Henry II. comes to the aid of the pope against the Byzantines 1022. The pope and the emperor unite to reform the church in the spirit of the Cluniac discipline 1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome. 1033. Pope Benedict IX. (ten years old).	1024. Ger.:—Conrad II. (the Salic) becomes emperor, first of the Franconian line. 1026-27. Conrad crowned king of Italy and Roman emperor. 1028. Robert the Devil becomes duke of Normandy. 1031. Favorable treaty with Poland. France—Henry I. becomes king. 1033. Kingdom of Burgundy annexed to the empire.
1041	The anarchy of feudalism finds a partial check in the promulgation of the "Truce of God." George Cedrenus, Byzantine chronicler. Franco Magister, writer on music.	1038. The pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor Conrad. 1041. "Truce of God" published by the French bishops.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III. becomes emperor. 1041. —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians—claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
		1013 The Danes, under Sveyn, become masters of England. Ethelred flees to Normandy.	
1014	Basil II. overwhelms the Bulgarian army at the pass of Demirhissar.	1014 The Northmen in Ireland defeated at Clontarf by Brian Boru. 1016 Edmund II. (Iron-sides,) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom. 1017 The death of Edmund leaves Canute sole ruler. He patronizes literature and the Church.	1015. Norway:—Olaf II. the Saint establishes Christianity. 1016. Denmark —Canute II. (the Great). 1019. Russia:—Yaroslaff the Great
1018	The Bulgarian kingdom overthrown and reduced to submission.		
1025	Sole rule of Constantine VIII		1024 Mahmud of Ghazni storms Somnath, in Gujarat, India. 1025 Poland: Miecislas II.
1028	Romanus III. becomes emperor.	1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm.	1028 Sancho of Navarre takes Castile
1034	Michael IV (the Paphlagonian) becomes emperor.	1034 Scotland.—Duncan king 1035 Harold I. (Harefoot) becomes king—ruled by Earl Godwin.	1033 Castile a separate kingdom 1035. Spain:—Aragon a kingdom under Ramiro I. Denmark: — Hardicanute III. Norway:—Magnus I. (the Good)
1038	The Normans gain a foothold in Apulia.	1040 Hardicanute. Scotland:—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne The Saxon line restored under	1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife, succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans.
1041	Michael V. becomes emperor	1042 —Edward (the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway The Norman influence predominant at the English court.	1042. Denmark:—Magnus (the Good) of Norway. king.
1042	Zoe and Theodora rule jointly Constantine IX (Monomachus) becomes emperor Rise of the Seljuk Turks		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, etc.
		1045. Benedict again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tuscum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory. Benedict deposed for simony by a council called by Henry III. 1046. Pope Clement II. 1048. Damasus II. 1049. Leo IX.	
		1053. —is defeated by the Normans at Civitate. 1054. The papal chair vacant one year. Excommunication of the patriarch of Constantinople, final schism between Eastern and Western Church. 1055. Michael Psellus, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian. First age of scholastic philosophy. Feudal system introduced in England by the Normans.	1047. William of Normandy defeats his rebellious nobles at Val-ès-dunes. 1053. Germany: — Henry III. causes his son Henry to be elected and crowned Roman emperor. 1054. Henry I. of France invades Normandy and is defeated at Mortemer.
1055		1055. Pope Victor II. Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline. 1057. Pope Stephen IX. 1058. Nicholas II. 1059. The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals. 1061. Pope Alexander II. 1062. Berengar of Tours opposes the doctrine of transubstantiation. 1066. Alexander deposes Harold and gives England to William duke of Normandy.	1056. Ger.:—Henry IV. (the Great), aged six years, becomes emperor under the tutelage of his mother Agnes. 1059. Robert, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope. 1060. France: — Philip I. becomes king.
		The Papacy at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.	1066. William, duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1043	The Russians attack Constantinople and are defeated.		
1047			Denmark:—Svend Estridsen, king. Norway:—Harold Hardrada, king.
1051		Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons Godwin and Harold banished. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	
1052		Godwin restored to favor.	1052. The Pisans take Sardinia from the Saracens.
1053		The Danegeld abolished. Earl Godwin dies. The Welsh several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	
1054	Theodora becomes empress, the last of Macedonian dynasty The Greek Church separates from the Roman		
1055	Michael VI (Stratioticus) becomes emperor		The Seljuk Turks become virtual masters of Bagdad though the caliphs retain the show of authority.
1057	Isaac I., (Comnenus) becomes emperor.	1057. Scotland:—Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan by Tostig, earl of Northumberland, and Malcolm III (Canmore) becomes king.	
1059	Constantine X. (Ducas) becomes emperor.		
1065			Spain:—Alfonso VI, king of Leon and of Castile (1072).
1066		Harold II. elected king, killed at the battle of Hastings. William I. duke of Normandy, styled “the Conqueror.” End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland. William I. “the Conqueror,” becomes king; first of the Norman line.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1070	Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury. London Bridge and Westminster Hall built. Norman French taught in all the schools in England and made use of in all legal proceedings.	1071 Philip of France engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.	
1073		1073 Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand), who attempts to free the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor. 1075. The pope assails simony, clerical marriages, and lay investiture.	
1076		1076. A council of German bishops at Worms deposes pope, Gregory excommunicates the emperor; Henry's enemies declare him deposed.	
1077		1077. The emperor humbles himself before Gregory VII at Canossa and makes his peace; Rudolph of Swabia chosen as rival king.	
1080	Medical school at Salerno of great prominence.	1080 Rudolph dies, Henry IV. deposes Gregory for his intrigues against him, and causes Clement III to be chosen as antipope. The struggle continues until 1085, when Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, and dies in exile	
1084		1084 Rome sacked by the Normans.	1085. Spain: — Toledo taken from the Moors by Alfonso VI. (I.) of Leon and Castile.
1086	William of Spires, mathematician. Doomsday Book compiled by order of William the Conqueror. Literature patronized in the East by the Seljuk Sultan, Malek Shah.	1086. The order of the Carthusians instituted by Bruno. 1087. Pope Victor III.	1086. Spain: — The Almoravides invade Spain and crush the Christians in the battle of Zallaca. 1087. France: — War with England; Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
1090	Roscellinus, scholastic, founder of Nominalism.	1088. Pope Urban II.	
1092		1092 Urban II. supports Conrad of Germany against his father.	1092. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels and is crowned king of Italy.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1067	Michael VII, emperor Romanus IV. (Diogenes), co-emperor He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks — is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, at Manzikert (1071).	1068-1069. National rising in the north and west relentlessly crushed by William. 1070 The feudal system introduced by the king All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans The Norman language introduced Malcolm III of Scotland ravages Durham Rising of English at Ely under Hereward the Wake	1067 Boleslav II., of Poland, takes Kieff.
1071	Bari the last Byzantine possession in Italy, taken by the Normans.		
1074 -75	Syria and Palestine subdued by Malek Shah, the Seljuk leader Jerusalem taken.	1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots.	
1078	Nicephorus III	1077 Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy	1076. Denmark:—Harold Whetstone
1081	Alexius I (Comnenus) becomes emperor The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman who defeats Alexius at Durazzo	1079 Robert is defeated and submits	1077. Hungary:—Ladislas I, the Saint. 1079 Poland.—Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. Boleslav II. excommunicated and dethroned. Vladislaw I
1084	Alexius repels the Normans from Larissa. After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed, and oppressed This, together with the appeal of the Byzantines for aid, gives rise to the Crusades.—Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism	1086 The Doomsday Book compiled for all England, save the northern counties 1087 William invades France and dies at Mantes. William II. (Rufus) becomes king.	1084. Italy —Rome taken and sacked by the Normans Bohemia erected into a kingdom by the emperor Henry IV.
		1088. Revolt of the Norman nobles under Odo of Bayeux	
			1090 Sicily completely conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.
			1092 The Seljuk empire falls apart into a number of smaller states, Ico-nium or Roum, Damascus, Aleppo, Kerman, and Iran.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1093	Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.	The popes continue the struggle against the empire.	
1094			Valencia taken by the Cid.
1095	Beginning of the Crusades. Peter the Hermit preaches against the Turks in all the countries of Christendom.		1095. Portugal made a county by Alfonso VI. of Leon and Castile.
1096.	The First CRUSADE:—Peter the Hermit, and Walter the Penniless, set out with a vast rabble, most of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start.	The Council of Clermont.	The chieftains of the First Crusade were:
	Nathan Ben Jehiel, Jewish scholar (a. 1035-1106).		1. Godfrey of Bouillon or Boulogne. 2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy. 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Blois. 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond, son of Robert Guiscard. 8. Tancred, nephew of Robert Guiscard.
1099	Knights of St. John of Jerusalem instituted.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	1099. Spain:—Death of the Cid and recovery of Valencia by the Moors.
1100	William of Poitiers, chronicler of William the Conqueror. The dialect of the Ile de France becomes the prevailing idiom in France. —The appearance of Gothic architecture.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonso I., el Batallador, king.
			1105. Henry IV. of Germany compelled to abdicate by his son.
			1106. Ger.: —Henry V. becomes emperor — maintains the right of investiture.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III invades England and is slain near Alnwick Castle. Anselm made archbishop of Canterbury. 1094 Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. —Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm.	
1095	The Byzantine emperor calls upon western Europe for aid against the Turks.		1095 Hungary:—Coloman, king.
1097	Appearance of the crusaders; great numbers pass through Constantinople. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa. Battle of Dorylaeum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1098. Scotland.—Edgar, son of Malcolm, puts out Donald's eyes and de-thrones him.	1098 Egypt.—The Fatimites take Jerusalem.
1099	Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey, who becomes ruler. Battle of Ascalon and defeat of the Egyptian Saracens.	1100 William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. Henry I. (Beauclerc) becomes king, marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, a descendant of Edmund Ironsides, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests. 1101. Henry grants the Charter of Liberties. Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England.	1101. China:—Emperor Hwuy-Tsung calls in the aid of the Neu-che Tatars who expel the Khitan Tatars from Liao-Tung and make themselves masters of the region. 1102 Poland:—Boleslav III 1103. Denmark:—Niels, king.
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.	1106. Henry invades Normandy, takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai Scotland:—Alexander I. 1107. Henry's quarrel with Anselm concluded.	1105. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the Crusades

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
			1108. France:—Louis VI., (<i>le Gros</i>) becomes king, Abbé Suger, counsellor. 1109. Alfonso I of Aragon rules over Leon and Castile in right of his wife
		1111. Emperor Henry V. compels Paschal II. to renounce the right of investiture. 1116. Invasion by the emperor causes the pope to flee from Rome, 1118. Pope Gelasius II. 1119. Pope Calixtus II.	1110. Ger.:—Henry V. enters Italy, and compels the pope to crown him, 1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
1118	The Knights Templars founded.		1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. of Aragon captures Saragossa.
1120	Hariri, Arabian poet. Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian. Scholastic philosophy attains full development in the writings of Peter Abelard. Peter, the Lombard (Master of Sentences), scholastic. Geoffrey of Monmouth, historian. Aristotle's logic comes into repute through the Arabians. The revival of the study of the Civil Law under Irnerius at Bologna.	1123. First Lateran Council 1124. Pope Honorius II.	1125. Germany:—Lothair II., emperor, opposed by Frederick and Conrad of Suabia. 1126. Spain:—Alfonso VII., king, Leon and Castile.
		1128. Honorius struggles against Roger, king of Sicily. 1130. Innocent II and Anacletus II., rival popes.	1134. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre. Ramiro II., king of Aragon.
		1137. A pretended Messiah in France. 1138. —another in Persia.	1136. Lothair invades Italy and overruns the southern part of the peninsula. 1137. France:—Louis VII. (<i>le Jeune</i>). 1138. Germany:—House of Suabia. Conrad I., first of the Hohenstaufen emperors. Dissensions of the Gueifs and Ghibelines.
1140	Hugo of St. Victor, mystic.	1139. Second Lateran Council.	1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom after the battle of Ourique, under Alfonso I., of the House of Burgundy.
1142	The establishment of the Canon Law by the <i>Decretum</i> of Gratian. William of Malmesbury, English historian. Otho, bishop of Freising, chronicler. Benjamin of Tudela, a Jew, travels from Spain to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt. Henry of Huntingdon, English chronicler.	1143. Pope Celestine II. 1144. Pope Lucius II. 1145. Pope Eugenius III.	1146. The Almohades invade Spain. 1147. The Second Crusade preached by St. Bernard and joined by the emperor Conrad and Louis VII. of France.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1109	Tripoli taken by crusaders and erected into a county for Raymond of Toulouse		
1114		1114. Matilda, daughter of Henry I, marries the emperor Henry V.	
1118	John II. (Comnenus).		1117 Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand.
1123	The Patzinaks defeated at Berrhoca in Thrace.	1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William.	1121. Norway: Sigurd the Jerusalemitie, king.
1124	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1124. Scotland:—David I promotes civilization.	
1126	John II. wages successful war against the Turks.	1127 Matilda, daughter of Henry I, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	1127. Roger of Sicily brings about the union of Sicily and Naples.
1137	John II. defeats the Armenians of Cilicia.	1135. Stephen of Blois 1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne; David, king of Scotland, assists her. 1138.—is defeated in the “battle of the Standard” at Northallerton.	China. Kaou-Tsung, emperor; during his reign the Neu-che or Kin Tartars conquer the country to the Yang-tse-Kiang. 1135 (1130?). Sweden:—Sverker I.
1143	Manuel Comnenus becomes emperor.	1139. Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	
1144	Edessa retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the Second Crusade.	1141 Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.	
1146	Thebes and Corinth plundered by the Sicilians.		
1147	Failure of the Second Crusade after enormous losses.		1147 (<i>about</i>). Russia:—Moscow rises to rank of a city.
1148			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1150	(about). University of Paris. Aben Ezra, of Toledo, Jewish scholar.	1153. Pope Anastasius IV. 1154. Pope Hadrian IV. (an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspear). 1155. Arnold, of Brescia condemned and burnt. 1156. Order of the Carmelites instituted.	1152. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards King of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France. Germany and Italy:—Frederick I. (Barbarossa), emperor. 1156. The electoral college appears.
1158	Bank of Venice established.	1159. Pope Alexander III. Victor IV., antipope. 1164. Paschal III., antipope.	1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II. and Sancho III. 1158. Germany:—The emperor Frederick crosses into Italy and in the diet of Roncaglia defines the rights of the Lombard cities. 1162. Frederick destroys Milan. Spain:—Alfonso II., king of Aragon, including Barcelona.
1167	(about). Oxford schools made a university. Colleges of theology, philosophy, and law at Paris English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.	1167. Rome taken by Frederick Barbarossa. 1168. Calixtus III., antipope. 1170. The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear.	1170. France:—The rise of the Waldenses. They derived their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons.
1175	Eustathius, bishop of Thessalonica, commentator on Homer. Confirmation of the military order of Santiago.		1174. Frederick Barbarossa's last expedition into Italy.
1176	Circuit judges appointed in England.		1176. Frederick defeated in the battle of Legnano by the Lombard cities. Henry the Lion rebels.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1152. Henry Plantagenet marries Eleanor of Aquitaine (Gienne) and invades England.</p> <p>1153. Treaty of Wallingford gives succession to Henry.</p> <p>1154.—Henry II., (Plantagenet).</p> <p>1155. Thomas à Becket becomes chancellor.</p>	<p>1155. Sweden:—Eric IX. the Saint.</p> <p>1156. Japan:—Beginning of war between the clans of the Taira and the Minamoto; the latter defeated, found an independent power with Kamakura as the capital.</p> <p>1157. Denmark:—Valdemar I.</p>
			<p>1158. Venice a great maritime power.</p> <p>1160. Sweden:—Karl Sverkersson.</p>
1167	The Byzantines overwhelm a Hungarian army near Zeugmin.	<p>1162. Becket made archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1163. —opposes the king.</p> <p>1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon—fees to France.</p> <p>1165. Scotland:—William.</p> <p>1166. Assize of Clarendon regulating the administration of justice.</p> <p>1170. Becket returns to England, and is murdered.</p>	<p>1163 Sweden:—Archbishopric of Upsala founded.</p> <p>1167 Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties against the emperor.</p>
1171	Outbreak of war with Venice.	1171-1172. Henry conquers Ireland.	<p>1171. Egypt:—Saladin sultan.</p> <p>He extends his dominions in Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia</p> <p>1173. Poland:—Miecislas III.</p>
1173	The Venetian fleet disorganized by pestilence.	1174. Treaty of Falaise, in which William the Lion agrees to do homage for Scotland.	
1174	The Venetians confirmed in their commercial rights.	Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.	
1176	The Byzantines overwhelmed by the Seljuks at Myriokephalon in Phrygia.	<p>1176. The Assize of Northampton requires an oath of fealty from all Englishmen.</p>	<p>1177. Poland: — Casimir (the Just).</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
		1179. Innocent (III) anti-pope. The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the sacred Scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted.	
1180	Robert Wace, Anglo-Norman poet. Translation of his <i>Brut</i> by Layamon, one of the first English compositions. John Tzetzes, Greek grammarian. Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon), Jewish theologian. Roger of Hoveden, chronicler. Treatise on English law ascribed to Ranulph de Glanville.	Third Lateran, or Eleventh General Council 1181. Pope Lucius III. 1185. Pope Urban III.	1180. France:—Philip II., (Augustus.) Henry the Lion deprived of Bavaria and Saxony. 1183. The Peace of Constance re-establishes the rights of the Lombard cities.
1189	Massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.	1187. Pope Gregory VIII. Pope Clement III.	1188. Spain:—Alfonso IX. king of Leon.
1190	Teutonic order instituted. Abu Bekr ibn Tophail, philosophical writer. Averroes, Arabic philosopher, introduced Aristotelianism into Europe.	1189 Third Crusade led by Philip Augustus, of France, Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa. 1191. Pope Celestine III.	1190. Ger:—Henry VI., emperor. 1192. Richard Coeur de Lion in captivity in Germany.
			1194. The two Sicilies united to the empire.
		1198. Pope Innocent III.	1198. Philip, of Suabia, and Otho, of Brunswick, dispute the German crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines and the latter by the Guelphs,

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1180	Alexius II. becomes emperor.	1181. The Assize of Arms regulates the national defence and subjects personal property to taxation.	1182. Denmark:—Canute VI.
1183	Andronicus I. becomes emperor.		1183. Saladin takes Aleppo.
1185	Isaac II. (Angelus) becomes emperor.	1185. John, in Ireland.	1185. Portugal:—Sancho I. Japan: — The Taira clan is defeated in the battle of Dannoura and exterminated. The Minamoto in supreme control under Yoritomo.
1186	Bulgarians revolt and establish new kingdom.		1186. The last of the Ghaznevides, ruling at Lahore, overthrown by Mahmud of Ghor.
1188		1188. Collection of the Saladin tithe, first tax on movables.	1187. Saladin gains the victory of Tiberias, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to
1189		1189. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) becomes king, he engages in the Third Crusade.	1189. The Third Crusade.
1190	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded under Guy of Lusignan. Acre taken by the crusaders.
1192		1192. Richard makes a truce with Saladin; end of the Third Crusade. Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks (1194).	1192. Japan:—Yoritomo rules at Kamakura as first <i>shogun</i> .
1193	Alexius III. becomes emperor.	1193. John plots to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.	1193. Saladin dies. Poland:—Lesco (the white).
1199		1199. Richard dies John (Lackland) becomes king.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1200	Under Innocent III. the papal power attains its climax; its supremacy over the secular power fully established. The University of Bologna said to be attended by 10,000 students.—The University of Paris rises into prominence. Villehardouin, Saxo Grammaticus, chroniclers. Amalric of Bena and David of Dinant, mystics.	1200. The pope places France under an interdict. 1202. The Fourth Crusade under Boniface of Montferrat.	1204. Normandy united to France.
1209	The order of Franciscan friars instituted. Cambridge University founded (<i>about</i>). Period of the Troubadours and Trouvères in France; and the Minnesinger in Germany.	1208. Crusade against the Albigenses. 1213. Albigenses defeated at Muret. 1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses and all heretics. The doctrines of transubstantiation and auricular confession established. The inquisition established in southern France. 1216. Pope Honorius III.	1208. Germany:—Philip, rival emperor, dies and Otho is crowned as Otho IV. Assault on the count of Toulouse, protector of the Albigenses. 1210. Germany:—Otho excommunicated by the pope. 1212. Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa, decisive in the control of the country. 1214. Germany:—Otho and the English defeated by the French in the battle of Bouvines. 1215. Frederick II., emperor.
		1217. The Fifth Crusade under Andrew II., king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Saint Ferdinand, king of Castile.

A.D.	EASERTRN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1202	The crusaders and the Venetians take and plunder the city of Zara.		1200. Japan:—The death of Yoritomo is followed by the fall of Minamoto who are succeeded by the Hojo clan.
1203	Isaac II. and Alexius IV. rule.		1202. Denmark:— Valdemar II.
1204	The crusaders overthrow the Greek empire and choose Baldwin of Flanders emperor of Constantinople after partitioning the lands of the empire among themselves and Venice.	1204. England loses Normandy, Maine, and Anjou.	Livonia:— Institution of the order of Knights Swordbearers to conquer the pagan Prussians.
1205	Theodore Lascaris establishes the empire of Nicæa in Asia Minor.		
	Henry, second Latin emperor of Constantinople.	1206. Innocent III. orders election of Stephen Langton as archbishop of Canterbury. 1208. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1209. John excommunicated.	1206. Genghis Khan becomes emperor of the Mongols. The death of Mahmud of Ghor is followed by the dismemberment of his empire. The sultanate of Delhi arises.
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper and orders Philip of France to invade England; John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope. 1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede	1215. Genghis Khan takes Pekin and conquers northern China.
1216	Peter of Courtenay becomes emperor.	1216. Henry III. becomes king. Earl of Pembroke, protector. 1217. Defeat of the French under Prince Louis at Lincoln. Magna Charta confirmed.	1217. Norway:—Haco IV.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
			1219. New crusade against the Albigenses.
1222	University of Padua founded.		1223. France:—Louis VIII becomes king.
		1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1226. France:—Louis IX. king, under the regency of Blanche of Castile.
1230	Alexander of Hales, scholastic.	1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse. The Scriptures forbidden to all laymen.	1228. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.
1240	St. Edmund of Canterbury dies.		1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz from the Moors.
1243	The University of Salamanca founded.	1241. Pope Celestine IV. The Flagellants. 1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederick. 1245. General Council of Lyons proclaims deposition of Frederick II.	1239. Germany:—Frederick II. again excommunicated. 1241. The Mongols defeat the Teutonic Knights and the Silesians at Wahlstatt.—The beginning of the Hanseatic League.
1248	(about). Foundation of the Alhambra near Granada.		1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and 1247. William, of Holland.
1250	Rubruquis travels among the Mongols. Matthew Paris, chronicler.		1248. France:—Louis IX. sets out on his first crusade. 1249. He is defeated at Damietta in Egypt and forced to abandon the country.
1253	(about). Foundation of the Sorbonne.	1254. Pope Alexander IV. The order of Celestines founded.	1250. Insurrection of the Pastorels in southern France. Germany:—Conrad IV. and William of Holland reign as rival emperors. 1252. Spain:—Alfonso X. king of Castile and Leon. 1254. Louis IX. returns to France from Palestine. 1256. Beginning of the Great Interregnum in Germany.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1221	Robert becomes emperor.		1219 Japan:—The shogunate seized by the Fujiwara. 1221 The Khorasmian empire overthrown by Genghis Khan.
1222	John Ducas, emperor of Nicæa.	1224. Poitou occupied by the king of France.	1222 Hungary—Charter of Andrew II., the Golden Bull, foundation of the national liberty. 1224. First Mongolian invasion of Russia.
1228	Baldwin II. and John of Brienne, co-emperors.		
1237	Baldwin II., sole ruler	1230. First expedition of Henry III into France for the recovery of his estates.	1236. Italy.—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick II. of Germany.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads an unsuccessful crusade.	1240. Second invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan. Russia subdued.
1242	The Mongols in Asia Minor	1242 Henry III makes second expedition into France—unsuccessful.	1241. Denmark—Eric VI
1244	The Khorasmians take Jerusalem.		1242. Alexander Nevski, Prince of Novgorod, defeats the Livonian Knights of the Sword on Lake Peipus.
1249		1249 Scotland:—Alexander III repulses Haco, king of Norway—obtains the Scottish Isles.	1250. Egypt:—The Mamelukes rule—take Damascus and Aleppo.
1255	Victorious campaign of the Byzantines against Bulgaria.	1258. The Provisions of Oxford.	1258. Hulaku Khan enters Persia, takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate. Beginning of the great wars between Venice and Genoa.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. He offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou.	
1265	Parliament in England. The monastic orders by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence become powerful aids to pontifical ambition. Peter of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.	1265. Pope Clement IV. 1266. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of southern Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
1270	Bonaventura, mystic. Thomas Aquinas, greatest of scholastics. Albertus Magnus, philosopher. Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonso X., the Learned, of Castile.	1268. No pope for about three years. 1271. Pope Gregory X.	1269. Pragmatic Sanction —foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church. 1270. France:—Louis IX. sets out on his second crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by —Philip III. (The Bold). 1271. Toulouse falls to the French crown.
	Complete separation of the three great courts of law in England, Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas. Marco Polo travels in the East as far as Pekin.	1273. Gregory receives the county of Venaissin. 1274. General council at Lyons; temporary re-union of the Eastern and Western Churches. 1276. Pope Innocent V. “ Hadrian V. “ John XXI.	1273. Ger.:—Rudolph, emperor, founds the dynasty of Hapsburg. 1276. France at war with Castile.
1280	Roger Bacon, of Oxford, pioneer of science. Robert, of Gloucester, author of a metrical chronicle of England.	1277. Pope Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the Church—he introduces Nepotism.	1278. Ottokar II. of Bohemia overthrown by Rudolph and the Bohemian empire dissolved.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1259	Michael Palæologus emperor of Nicæa, — recovers Constantinople and overthrows the Latin empire.		1260. Bibars becomes sultan of Egypt. 1261 (<i>about</i>). Norway:— Iceland subjected. Greenland tributary to Norway. 1263. Magnus II. king.
1261		1263 (<i>about</i>). Alexander III. of Scotland defeats Norwegians at Largs. 1264 Simon de Montfort defeats the king's forces at Lewes. 1265. First regular parliament —Prince Edward gains the battle of Evesham.	1264. China:— Kublai Khan builds Pekin, and makes it his capital. 1265. Abaka Khan of Persia. 1266. Magnus, of Norway, cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. 1268. Death of Conradien, the last of the Hohenstaufen.
1268	Bibars of Egypt takes Antioch and Jaffa.	1270. Prince Edward joins the crusade of Louis IX.	1270. Hungary.—Stephen V. becomes king.
1272	Temporary union with the Latin Church.	1272. Edward I., king.	1272. Hungary: Ladislas IV., king.
1274		1275 Statute of Westminster is passed, effecting extensive improvements in the laws of the realm. 1277. War between England and Wales. 1278 All Jews in England arrested on the charge of clipping the coin. 1279 The Statute of Mortmain passed.	1279. Sweden.—Magnus I. king Russia: — Hanseatic settlement at Novgorod. China visited by Marco Polo. Poland:—Lesco II, becomes king. Portugal.—Diniz the Great. 1280. Norway:—Eric II. becomes king. Kublai Khan, emperor of all China, founder of the Mongol dynasty.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
		1281. Pope Martin IV.; he is the instrument of Charles of Anjou in the latter's contest with the Byzantine emperor, Michael Palaeologus and Peter III of Aragon. 1285. Pope Honorius IV. 1288. Pope Nicholas IV. Nicholas IV. patronizes civil and religious literature, and improves and embellishes Rome.	1282 Germany:—Rudolph invests his son with the duchies of Austria, Styria, and Carniola. 1285 France:—Philip IV. (the Fair) Spain—Alfonso III., king of Aragon.
1290	(about). University of Coimbra (Lisbon) founded. Raymond Lully, philosopher, scholar, and scientist Thomas the Rhymer, Scottish poet. Cimabue, the first of modern painters at Florence. Arnolfo di Lapo or de Cambio, the father of modern Italian architecture. The influence of the Crusades was great—expanding the mind of Europe — refining the general manners — exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus undermining instead of strengthening the power of medievalism by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought. Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning.—Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.	1292. The papal chair vacant two years. 1294. Celestine V. Pope Boniface VIII. The papacy renews its pretensions to supremacy. 1296. Struggles with France. The Bull <i>Clericis Laicos</i> . 1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	1291. Spain:—James II., king of Aragon. 1292. Germany:—Adolph I., of Nassau, emperor. 1294. Gascony occupied by the French. 1295. Spain:—Ferdinand IV., king of Castile and Leon. War declared between England and France. 1297. Adolph confirms the canton of Schwyz in its rights.
1300	Ormin, author of the <i>Ornulum</i> , a book of homilies in the old English dialect.		1298. Germany:—Adolph killed in battle at Gollheim. Albert I., son of Rudolph, of Hapsburg, emperor.
1302	The Mariner's Compass said to have been invented at Naples, by Gioia, native of Amalfi.	1302. The Bull <i>Unam Sanctam</i> asserts the supremacy of the Church.	1302. First convocation of the States-General in France having representatives from the towns.
1303	University at Avignon recognized by papal Bull. Dante, the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. dies. Pope Benedict XI. —The papal power declines.	The French defeated by the Flemings at Courtrai.

A D	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1282	Andronicus II.	1282 Llewellyn of Wales defeated and slain 1284 Wales subjugated. 1285 The second Statute of Westminster effects important reforms in legislation and legal procedure.	1282. Sicilian Vespers. Massacre of the French in Sicily. Peter of Aragon invited to rule Sicily 1284 Genoese destroy the Pisan power at Meloria 1285 Separation of Sicily from Naples 1286 Denmark — Eric VI. becomes king.
1288	Othman begins to lay the foundations of the Turkish power in Asia Minor	1290. Jews expelled from England The Statute of <i>Quia Emptores</i> passed. Scotland — Death of Margaret, the maid of Norway, and beginning of contest between Baliol and Bruce	1290. Hungary:—Andrew III, the Venetian.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the European states in Asia Minor. The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power.	1291 Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Baliol. 1294. War declared against France 1296 Edward subdues Scotland. Baliol submits to Edward. 1297. Edward issues the <i>Confirmatio Cartarum</i> . Scotland — Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English, who are defeated at Stirling. 1298. The Scots defeated at Falkirk by King Edward I.	1291. The League of the Forest Cantons in Switzerland organized. 1295. Poland:—Vladislav the Dwarf, founder of Polish greatness Matteo Visconti becomes master of Milan. 1297 Closing of the great Council in Venice
1299	Othman assumes the title of Emir.		1298. Genoa defeats Venice at Curzola. 1299 Venice concludes a treaty with the Turks.
1303	The Catalan Grand Company under Roger de Flor enters the service of the Byzantines	1303 Edward invades Scotland.	1301. Hungary:—Death of Andrew the Venetian. Extinction of the house of Arpad.—Wenceslas III. of Bohemia disputes crown with Charles Robert of Anjou. 1302. End of the war between the Angevin rulers of Naples and the Aragonese of Sicily.

L.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
	Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibellines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1305. Pope Clement V.	1304. France is victorious over Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance—oppressed by the House of Hapsburg
1305	University at Orleans recognized by Papal Bull (founded about 1220).		1306. Persecution of the Jews in France, they are banished from the country. 1307. Persecution of the Knights Templars in France.
1308	University at Perugia recognized by Papal Bull.		1308. Germany:—Henry of Luxemburg, emperor.
1309	University at Coimbra (removed from Lisbon.) Duns Scotus, celebrated scholastic (d about 1308)	1309. Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon. The Papacy entirely under the control of the French king, in whose interests its powers are utilized.	1309. Spain:—Ferdinand IV. takes Gibraltar.
1310	Knights of St. John establish themselves at Rhodes The barons in England extort from Edward II a reformation of abuses Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienne. Order of Knights Templars abolished.	1310. The House of Luxemburg established in Bohemia. 1312. Lyons united to France Spain:—Alfonso XI. of Castile and Leon.
		1314. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years.	1314. Germany:—Louis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, contend for the crown.
		1316. Pope John XXII.	1315. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss. 1316. France:—Philip V. the (Long), King. The Salic law now first established (1317) excluding women from the throne.
321	Dante dies. Marsilius of Padua upholds individual freedom of faith and the secular authority against the Papacy. Romance poetry of the Middle Ages flourishes.		1322. France: — Charles IV. becomes king Germany:—Frederick of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
349	Thomas of Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and celebrated scholastic, d.	1324. Beginning of the contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria 1327. Louis proclaimed emperor at Milan.	1324. Germany: — Louis excommunicated by John XXII.—appeals to a general council.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1305 Wallace betrayed and beheaded — Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guinne	
1306	Roger de Flor assassinated	1306 Scotland —Uprising under Robert Bruce, who is crowned king	
1307	Aladdin III, last Seljuk ruler of Iconium dies — Othman makes himself independent	1307. Eng : Edward II becomes king Scotland:—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages	
1308	The Catalans defeat the imperial forces at Apros and enter Greece.		1309. Hungary:—Charles Robert of Anjou, king. Naples.—Robert, the wise. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem established at Rhodes	1310 Eng.:—The nobles rise against the favorite, Gaveston, and 21 Lords Ordainers are appointed	1310. Italy:—The Council of Ten established at Venice
1311	The Catalans conquer Attica, after winning the battle of the Cephisus (1310).	1312. Death of Gaveston	1311 Italy—Matteo Visconti, lord of Milan, restored by the emperor.
		1314. Edward II invades Scotland, and is defeated at the battle of Bannockburn.	
		1315 The power is in the hands of the Lords Ordainers under Thomas of Lancaster.	
1321	Civil war between Andronicus II and his grandson, later Andronicus III.	1322. Lancaster defeated and executed. 1323 Truce between England and Scotland	1318 Genoa assisted by Robert of Naples against the Ghibellines. Sweden:—Magnus Smek, becomes king. Denmark: — Christopher II. King. 1320. Italy—Castruccio, lord of Lucca and Pisa.
1326	Death of Othman.—Orkhan, son of Othman, makes Prusa his capital		
1327	Nicomedia taken by Orkhan.	1327. Edward III. becomes king	1327. Italy.—Invaded by Louis IV., emperor of Germany

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN
		1328 Crusade preached against Louis, who deposes John XXII, and sets up Nicholas V. as antipope.	1328. France:—Philip VI. of Valois becomes king.—he defeats the Flemings at Cassel
1334	Giotto, Italian architect, sculptor, and painter, pupil of Cimabue, made chief architect of the Florentine Cathedral.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	Greek literature revives.—Barlaam teaches Petrarch.—Leontius lectures on Homer at Florence. Giottino, Florentine painter.	1338. The pope loses the right of confirming the election of a German emperor. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Orsini.	1338. Alliance between Edward III. and the Flemings under Artevelde—the beginning of the Hundred Years' War. Germany:—Declaration of the Diet of Frankfurt, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire and that an emperor chosen by the electors needed no papal confirmation. Louis sides with the English against France.
1346	Gunpowder in use at the battle of Crécy, though known to Roger Bacon as early as 1270.	1342. Pope Clement VI.	1346. France:—Normandy overrun by Edward, with his son, the Black Prince.—French defeated at Crécy.
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes. William of Occam, greatest of nominalist scholastics Manufactures improve in England:—Commerce increases.		Germany:—Charles IV., emperor and king of Bohemia.
1350	Bartolus, celebrated jurist, teaches at Pisa and Perugia.	1352. Pope Innocent VI.	1350. France:—John (the Good) becomes king.
1356	Sir John Mandeville's <i>Travels</i> .	1354. Rienzi killed.—Albornoz, cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	1356. Germany:—Promulgation of the Golden Bull establishing the mode of imperial election and regulating the affairs of the empire. France:—King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers.—Charles the dauphin, regent.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1328	Andronicus III. becomes emperor.	1328. Peace between Scotland and England.—The independence of Scotland acknowledged.	1328. Moscow under the Grand-duke Ivan Kalita becomes paramount in Russia.
1329	Andronicus III. defeated by the Turks in the battle of Pelekanon.	1329. Scotland:—David II.	
1330	Nicæa taken.	1332. David II expelled and Baliol crowned, but soon expelled. 1333. Battle of Halidon Hill.—Baliol restored—does homage to Edward.	1333. Poland.—Casimir the Great becomes king. China:—Shun-te last of the Mongol emperors succeeds. Japan:—Fall of the Hojo family. 1335(about). Birth of Timur.
		1338 Beginning of the Hundred Years War.	1336. Japan:—The war of the Chrysanthemums—strife between rival mikados. Feudalism perfected. 1339. Italy:—Simon Bocanegra, first doge of Genoa. 1340 Denmark:—Waldemar III.
1341	John V. (Paleologus), emperor.	1340. The victory of Heilvoet Sluys—gives spirit to the English navy. 1341. David II. restored.	1342. Hungary: — Louis the Great.
1346	John VI. (Cantacuzenus), co-emperor; abdicates, 1354.	1346. Battle of Crécy. Scotch defeated at Neville's Cross. 1347 Siege and capture of Calais 1348-49. The Black Death in England.	1347 Italy:—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
1352	Genoese defeat the Venetians, allies of the empire, in the Bosphorus.	1351. Statute of Provisors.	1350. Italy:—Naval war between Venice and Genoa.
1354	Turks seize Gallipoli in Europe.	1356. Edward, the Black Prince, gains the battle of Poitiers. John of France made prisoner. Two years' truce.	1354. Italy:—Rienzi killed—papal power restored.—The Venetians crushed by the Genoese at Sapienza. 1356. War between Hungary and Venice.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
	Petrarch and Boccaccio, marking the vanguard of the Renaissance.		1356. The people of Paris attain power under Etienne Marcel 1358. The rising of the Jacquerie, death of Marcel. 1360. France: — John regains his liberty—cedes territory to England by the peace of Bretigny.
1364	The Jagellonian University at Cracow founded.	1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome.	1364 France: — Charles V. (the Wise) becomes king 1365 Du Guesclin invades Spain and drives out Peter the Cruel of Castile 1367. The French defeated by the Black Prince at Najera [Navarrete].
1365	Foundation of the University of Vienna Geoffrey Chaucer, father of English poetry (a. 1340-1400). John Gower (a. 1325-1408).		
1369	(about). Foundation of the Bastile at Paris.	1370. Pope Gregory XI.	1369. A quittance rises against the English.
		1377. Gregory XI returns from Avignon to Rome —end of the Babylonian captivity. 1378. "Schism of the West": Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the Empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1375. English lose their French possessions, retaining only Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne. 1378. Germany.—Wenceslas (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	Mysteries played in France. Wickliffe's translation of the New Testament.		1380. France: — Charles VI. (the Mad).
			1382. Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated by the French —Artevelde killed.
1386	University of Heidelberg founded. Froissart's <i>Chronicles</i> . Birth of Jan Van Eyck, who is reputed to have invented oil painting.	1386. Urban VI. bestows Naples upon Louis of Anjou, who is opposed by Ladislas.	1386. France: — Fruitless attempt to invade England. Leopold III of Austria defeated by the Swiss at Sempach. Jagello (Vladislav II.) founds Jagellonian dynasty in Poland. 1388 Leopold IV. defeated at Naeftels.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1359	Amurath I, sultan of the Turks.	1359. Edward again invades France. 1360. Peace of Bretigny.	
1361	The Turks take possession of Adrianople.		1363 Timur begins his career of conquest.
		1366. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne. The Statute of Kilkenny relating to Ireland.	
1369	John V. seeks a reconciliation with the pope in the hope of securing aid against the Turks.	1369. Renewed war with France, unsuccessful. loss of English territories in France.	1368. Copenhagen taken by the Hanseatic fleet. China:—Hung Woo establishes the native Ming dynasty. 1369. Timur becomes king of Transoxiana and makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire.
1373	Treaty of peace with the Ottomans, the emperor becomes a vassal of the Turks.	1371. Scotland:—Robert II.—the House of Stuart. 1376. Death of the Black Prince. 1377. Richard II. becomes king. First speaker of the House of Commons.	1370. Poland —Extinction of the royal race of Piasts with Casimir III.
1378	John V. dethroned and imprisoned by his son Manuel, he escapes after two years.		1378 Italy:—The rising of the Ciompi in Florence. 1379 Genoese defeat Venetians at Pola and take possession of Chioggia; Genoese captured next year.
1381	The empire pays tribute to the Turks.	1381. Peasants' Revolt (insurrection of Wat Tyler). 1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England. 1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1380 Russia: —Dimitri, grand duke of Moscow, victorious over the Tartars at Kulikovo, near the Don. 1382. The Tartars sack Moscow.
		1388. Battle of Otterbourne (Chevy Chase).	1385. War between Austria and Switzerland. 1386.—Battle of Sempach: the Austrians defeated. 1386–87. Timur conquers Persia. 1387. Denmark and Norway:—Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, becomes queen.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
		1389. Pope Boniface IX.	
1392	University of Erfurt founded. Revival of Greek literature in Italy.	1393. The power of the pope over the English Church limited by the Statute of Praemunire. 1394. Pope Benedict XIII.	1392. France:—Charles seized with madness. 1394. Germany:—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger.:—Rupert emperor.
		1404. Pope Innocent VII.	
		1406. Pope Gregory XII.	1406. Spain:—John II., of Castile 1407. France:—Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans, by a Burgundian partisan. 1408. Yussuf III., king of Granada.
1409	University of Leipsic founded.	1409. The Council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V;—neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once. 1410. Pope John XXIII.	1410. France:—Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy. Germany:—Death of Rupert. 1411. Sigismund, king of Hungary, emperor.
1411	University of St. Andrews founded.	1412. The pope excommunicates John Huss.	1412. Spain:—Ferdinand I., king of Aragon.
		1414. Council of Constance	
1415	John Huss and Jerome of Prague, Bohemian reformers Peter d'Ailly and John Gerson, theologians.	1415. John Huss and Jerome of Prague (1416) burnt by the Council of Constance.	1415. France:—The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt. 1416. Spain:—Alfonso V., king of Aragon.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1389	The Servians defeated in the battle of Kossovo by the Turks —Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1390. Scotland:— Robert III. Persecution of the Wicklifites	1389. Turks defeat Ser vians at Kossovo.
1391	Manuel II. emperor.	1393 The Statute of Prae-munire.	1392. Timur subjugates Persia.
1396	Battle of Nicopolis — Sigismund, of Hungary aided by French crusaders, defeated by Bajazet I.	1398. Henry of Lancaster banished. House of Lancaster:—	1397. Union of Calmar forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Timur at the battle of Angora	1399. Henry IV becomes king, Richard II. deposed 1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower.	1398. Invasion of India by Timur, he takes Delhi.
1403	Empire of the Turks divided after death of Bajazet, among Solyman I., Musa, and Mohammed I.	1402. Scotch defeated at Homildon Hill. 1403. Rebellion of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury 1406. Scotland:—James I	Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
		1408. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland defeated and killed at Bramham Moor.	1405—06. Italy:—Pisa con quered by Florence.— Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
			1408. Ladislas of Naples seizes Rome.
			1410. The Teutonic Knights defeated by the Poles at Tannenberg.
1413	Mohammed I. sole ruler of the Turks.	1413. Henry V. becomes king. 1414 —claims the French crown. 1415 —gains the battle of Agincourt.	1412. Denmark, Norway, etc. Eric VII. of Pomerania, becomes king. 1413. Sack of Rome by Ladislas. 1415. Conquest of Ceuta by the Portuguese.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1420	Portuguese exploration of Africa promoted by Henry the Navigator.	1417 Pope Martin V. elected by Council of Constance; unity of the Church restored.	1419. Sigismund claims the Bohemian crown. 1420 Treaty of Troyes providing for the succession of the king of England to the French throne.
1425	Alain de Chartier, French poet.		1422 France:—Death of Charles VI.—Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England. Charles VII. proclaimed king at Poitiers.
1426	University of Louvain founded. The arts promoted in Italy by Cosmo de' Medici.		1428. Orleans besieged by the English. 1429. —saved by Joan of Arc. Charles crowned at Reims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean. Fra Filippo Lippi, painter. George of Peurbach, astronomer at Vienna. Thomas à Kempis, mystic. Order of the Golden Fleece founded.		1430. Joan of Arc taken prisoner, by the English and burnt as a witch in the following year.
1431	(?) The Azores discovered	1431. Pope Eugenius IV. Council of Basile.	1431. Germany:—Sigismund visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV.
		1434. The pope expelled by the Romans and in exile till 1443.	1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy. 1436. France:—Recovery of Paris by Charles VII.
1437	Ulugh Beg, ruler of Samarcand and astronomer, compiles his Star Tables		
1438	(about). Printing from movable type, Gutenberg, Caster, Fust, Schoffer, etc.	1438. Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges establishes the liberties of the French Church.	1438 Germany:—House of Austria (Hapsburg). Albert II. (king of Bohemia and Hungary), emperor.
		1439. Eugenius IV. deposed by the Council of Basile, which elects Felix V., who receives, however, little recognition.	1440. Germany:—Frederick III. emperor. France:—The dauphin (Louis XI.), rebels, but is pardoned, — the so-called Praguerie.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1421	Amurath II, sultan.	1420. Treaty of Troyes.—Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI, and is declared heir to the French crown.	1419. Bohemia:—Hussite war breaks out. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
1422	Amurath II makes an unsuccessful assault on Constantinople.	1422. Death of Henry V. Henry VI. becomes king.	
1425	John VII. emperor.	1424. The duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil. 1428. —besieges Orleans. 1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans.	1424. Bohemia:—Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader. 1426. Italy:—War of the duke of Milan against Florence and Venice. 1429. Florence:—Cosmo de' Medici becomes gonfalonier.
1430	The Turks take Thessalonica.	1430. —she is taken prisoner and burnt (1431).	
		1431. Henry VI. crowned at Paris.	1432. Venice:—Execution of Carmagnola, the condottiere.
		1435. Death of the duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais (Bordeaux, the last, taken in 1453).	1434. Poland:—Vladislav III.
		1437. Scotland:—James II.	1437. Hungary:—End of the House of Luxemburg with the death of Sigismund.
1438 -39	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits to the pope.	1438. Truce with Scotland	1438. Portugal:—Alfonso V. king.
			1440. Hungary:—Vladislav III., of Poland, chosen king.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN.
1446	Birth of Perugino, founder of the Roman school of painting, teacher of Raphael		1444 France:—establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1447	Library of the Vatican founded. Regiomontanus, German astronomer.	1447. Felix V. resigns in favor of pope Nicholas V.	1448. Maine and Anjou regained by the French. 1449. The greater part of Normandy overrun by the French.
1450	Flourishing period of Flemish trade.—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.—Book trade at Mayence. Pletho and Bessarion, Italians, further the revival of Platonism	1448. Concordat of Sienna or Aschaffenburg, by which the relations of the German church to the papacy are established.	1451. Germany:—Expedition of Frederick III. to Rome.
1453	The fall of Constantinople brings Greek scholarship to Italy and accelerates the progress of the Renaissance.		1453 Austria made an archduchy by Frederick. End of the French and English wars.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1442	John Hunyady defeats the Turks at Hermannstadt and at Nissa.		1442. Alfonso V., of Aragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies
1443	Insurrection of Scanderbeg—victory over the Turks near Nissa.		
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislav, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks; Servia and Bosnia reduced to submission.	1444. Truce with France. 1445. Marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou.	1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.
1448	Constantine XIII. (Palaeologus) the last of the Greek emperors. Hunyady defeated at Kossovo.		1447. Poland:—Casimir IV. king. The Visconti become extinct in Milan. 1448. Denmark:—Christian I., of Oldenburg, becomes king.. Sweden:—Charles VIII.
1451	Mohammed II., sultan of the Turks.	1450 Insurrection of Jack Cade—calling himself Mortimer.	1450. Italy:—Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan.
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks. END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.		

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
		1454. Richard, duke of York, becomes protector.		1454. Spain: Henry IV. of Castile,
1400 (about). Laurentius Valla, humanist philosopher.		1455 Outbreak of the Wars of the Roses first battle at St. Albans. Scotland.—Struggles between the king and aristocracy for power	1456. The Dauphin Louis seeks refuge at the court of Burgundy.	
1460 Wood engraving invented Nicholas of Cusa, philosophical writer, marks the transition from medieval to Renaissance thought. Philip de Comines, French historian.		1460. Battle of Northampton. Battle of Wakefield. James III. of Scotland.		
		1461. Second battle of St. Albans. Edward Earl of March proclaimed king as Edward IV. Gains the battle of Towton.	1461. Louis XI. becomes king.	
		1464. Battles of Hedgeley Moor and Hexham.	1465. The League of the Public Weal opposes Louis; the peace of Conflans.	
		1469. Warwick banished.		1469. Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile.
		1470. Edward IV. flees to Flanders.		
1473 Hungary.—Matthias patronizes literature and the arts.		1471. Battle of Barnet: —Warwick slain. Battle of Tewkesbury. Henry VI. dies in the Tower.	1471. War with Charles of Burgundy.	
			1474. War between the Swiss and Charles of Burgundy.	

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1454. Peace of Lodi between Milan and Venice		1454. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberties in the statute of Nieszawa.
1456	Hunyady defends Belgrade against the Turks.	1455. Complete ascendancy of Cosmo de Medici in Florence.	1456. Turks repulsed at Belgrade which is defended by Hunyady and Capistrano.	1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order.
1458	Matthias Corvinus chosen king of Hungary, and George Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II. (Aeneas Silvius)		1458. Hungary.—Matthias Corvinus—makes his country formidable to her neighbors.
1462	Insurrection in Vienna. The emperor besieged in his court—delivered by Podiebrad, of Bohemia	1463 War of Venice with the Turks	1463. War with Venice.	1462 Russia:—Ivan III. the Great succeeds.
		1464. Piero de' Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II.		
		1466. Galeazzo Maria Sforza, duke of Milan.		1466. Peace of Thorn — East Prussia a fief of Poland — West Prussia ceded to Poland.
1468	War between Bohemia and Hungary.	1469. Lorenzo de' Medici succeeds Piero.		1468 Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
1471	Vladislav, son of Casimir IV. of Poland, becomes king of Bohemia.	1471 Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases Learning flourishes	and the duke of Burgundy against the Turks—conquers Bagdad.	1470 — forms an alliance with the Venetians
1472	University of Ingoldstadt founded.		1475. The Crimea subjugated by the Turks.	1472. Russia:—Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1477	Caxton establishes his printing press at Westminster.		1476. —who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and 1477 —slain at Nan.y. Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1476. Spain: Institution of the Santa Hermadad or Sacred Brotherhood for the preservation of internal order. 1479. Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
		1480. War with Scotland		1481. The Inquisition in Seville. Portugal: John II becomes king.
		1483. Edward V., king. Richard, Protector — The king and his brother murdered in the Tower. Richard III., king.	1483. Charles VIII. becomes king.	
		1485. Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven Battle of Bosworth Field.—Richard defeated and slain. House of Tudor. Henry VII., king.		
1486	Lady Juliana Berners, one of the earliest woman writers of England, publishes treatise on sports, "Boke of St Albans."	1486-87. Lambert Simnel, pretender. The Star Chamber established	1487. James IV. in Scotland.	1487-1494. The grandmastership of the great chivalric orders of Spain is assumed by the crown.
	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, sculptor, architect, and scientist.			
	Marsilio Ficino and John Pico Mirandola, Italian Platonists			
1488	Bartholomew Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope.			
1490	Martin Behaim (Nuremberg) constructs his terrestrial globe			

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy. War between the emperor and Hungary.			1477. Hungary:—War with Frederick III. 1478. Russia:—Ivan III. captures Novgorod
1479	Maximilian defeats the French at Guinegate	1478 Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence Giulio, brother of Lorenzode' Medici, slain	1479. Peace with Venice; Turks obtain Lemnos and Albania 1480. — capture and destroy Otranto. 1481. Bajazet II. the first unwarlike sultan	1480. The Mongol yoke thrown off. 1481. Denmark:—John partially acknowledged in Sweden.
1485	Vienna taken by the Hungarians.	1484. Innocent VIII. pope.	1485 War with Egypt	1485 Hungary:—Matthias Corvinus takes Vienna.
1490	Vladislav of Bohemia chosen king of Hungary on the death of Matthias Corvinus.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1492	DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.		1491. Brittany united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	1492. Conquest of Granada by Gonzalo de Cordova. Disappearance of Moorish power.
1493	The second voyage of Columbus—A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.	1493. Perkin Warbeck pretends to be Richard, duke of York.	1494. Poynings' Law makes Irish parliament dependent on English government.	1494. Invasion of Italy.
1497 -98	The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in America. Warbeck captured.	1495. Battle of Fornovo, French victory.	1495. Battle of Fornovo, French victory.
1498	Vasco da Gama reaches India. Third voyage of Columbus. He discovers Trinidad and sights the American Continent. Lisbon the great seat of trade—Venice declines Maritime enterprises greatly extended Niccolo Machiavelli, statesman and historian.		1498. Louis XII. becomes king.	1497-98. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope and reaches India.
1499	Amerigo Vespucius's voyage.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantagenets, executed.	1499. —invades Italy —conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
1502	Fourth voyage of Columbus. Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titan, Correggio, painters.	1503. James IV of Scotland marries Margaret of England.	1500. Treaty with Ferdinand, of Aragon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	1502. Moors in Spain offered alternative of baptism or exile.
				1505. Almeida, Portuguese governor in the Indies.

A D	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1493	Maximilian I.	1492 Piero II. succeeds his father Lorenzo in Florence. Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia).	1492. War with Hungary.	1492. Poland: — John Albert. America discovered by Columbus. 1493 Spanish colony at Hispaniola — Alexander VI. publishes the Bull of Demarcation.
1495	Public peace established, private wars forbidden, the imperial chamber instituted as a supreme court.	1494. Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy.		
1501	Creation of the Aulic Council.	1501. Partition of Naples between France and Spain.	1499. Naval victory over the Venetians at Sapienza.	1497-1503. Voyages of Amerigo Vespuccius.— South American coast explored. 1500. Cabral reaches coast of Brazil 1501 Poland: — Alexander succeeds.
1502	University of Wittenberg founded.	1503. Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II. The French defeated at Cerignola and Gagliano. 1504. Naples annexed to Aragon.	1503. Peace with Hungary.	1502 Ismail Shah Sufi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia — Destruction of the Golden Horde and end of Mongol power in Russia.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1506	St Peter's begun.			1506 Columbus dies at Valladolid.
			1507 Genoa united to France	1507 Ximenes made cardinal.
		1509. Henry VIII.		1509-10. Oran, Algiens, and Tripoli subdued by Spain.
			1510 The Council of Tours, to support the king against the pope.	
		1511 —joins the Holy League against France	1511. Holy League formed against France by Pope Julius II., Spain, the empire, and England.	
			1512 French victory at Ravenna.	
		1513. Invasion of the Scots—Battle of Flodden—the Scottish king killed James V.		
		1515 Wolsey, chancellor, and cardinal.	1515. Francis I. invades Italy—victory of Marignano. Genoa and Milan submit.	
1516	Sir Thomas More's <i>Utopia</i> published.		1516. Concordat with the pope instead of Pragmatic Sanction.	1516. Charles I. king of all Spain, and the Netherlands.
1517	Luther, Erasmus, Melanchthon, and other reformers Hans Sachs, German <i>meistersinger</i> .			

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1506. Poland:—Sigismund I (the Great).
1508	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope. —joins the League of Cambrai.	1508 League of Cambrai against Venice formed by France, Spain, the emperor, and the pope. 1509. Venetians defeated at Agnadello.		1510. America:—Settlement at Darien Goa in India taken by the Portuguese.
		1511. Holy League to expel the French. Council of Pisa.		1511. America:— Cuba conquered.
1512	—divides the empire into ten circles—Joins the Holy League.	1513. Pope Leo X. (Giovanni de'Medici), patron of literature and arts.	1512 Selim I dethrones and puts to death his father. 1514. The Persians defeated at Chaldiran—Georgia and Kurdistan added to the empire.	1513. America:—Florida discovered. South Sea first reached by Balboa. 1515. De Soto reaches the La Plata River.
1516	Louis II, of Bohemia and Hungary.		1516. Syria conquered	
1517	Commencement of the Reformation.		1517. Egypt conquered	
1518	Luther summoned to Rome, he appeals to a general council.			1518. Khair-ed-din succeeds his brother Arouj (Barbarossa) in Algiers.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1519 -22	First circumnavigation of the globe, by Magellan.	1520. The Emperor Charles V visits England —Meeting of Henry and Francis I of France at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."	1521. First war with Charles V.	1519-21. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. 1520-1521. Rising of the Comuneros in Spain.
		1521. The doctrines of Luther opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments —he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."	1523. The constable of Bourbon joins the emperor against Francis I. The imperial and English troops invade France.	
			1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia.	
1526	Tyndale's translation of the New Testament brought into England Ariosto, Italian poet. Hans Holbein, German painter.	1527. The question of Henry VIII's divorce submitted to the pope.	1527. Third war with Charles V.	
1528	Death of Albrecht Dürer.	1528. Patrick Hamilton burned, first Protestant martyr.		

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1519	Charles V., emperor, (Charles I. of Spain).			1519-1521. Mexico conquered by the Spaniards under Cortes.
			1520 Soliman, (the Magnificent) becomes emperor.	1520. Christian II. of Denmark invades Sweden, overthrows Sten Sture and perpetrates a massacre at Stockholm
1521	The archduke Ferdinand marries Anne, sister of Louis of Bohemia and Hungary, whence the accession of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. Diet of Worms.		1521. Belgrade taken by storm.	
1522	Pope Adrian VI.	1522. Rhodes capitulates		
1523	Clement VII., pope.			1523 Sweden:—Revolt under Gustavus Vasa.—The Danes expelled.—Union of Calmar dissolved. Denmark and Norway:—Frederick I.
1525	The peasants under Thomas Munzer defeated.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendancy by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, grand-master of Teutonic Order makes East Prussia a secular possession and holds it of the king of Poland.
1526	Charles marries Isabella of Portugal. Death of Frederick of Saxony.		1526. Invasion of Hungary and victory at Mohács where Louis II., of Hungary perishes.	1526. Baber founds the Mogul dynasty at Delhi.
		1527. The Medici expelled from Florence. Rome stormed by the imperialists under the constable of Bourbon		
		1528. French expelled from Genoa by Doria.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1530	Spinning wheel invented in Germany. Rabelais, French satirist	1529 Fall of Wolsey.—Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. — Rise of Thomas Cromwell 1533 The king marries Anne Boleyn. Cranmer made archbishop of Canterbury.	1529 Treaty of Cambrai — France abandons all claims in Italy. 1532. Calvin preaches.	
1534	Ignatius Loyola founds the Order of the Jesuits John Knox, Scottish reformer.	1534. England breaks away from the Roman church.		
1542	Xavier plants Christianity in India.	1535. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. Henry makes himself head of the church. 1536 —marries Jane Seymour —Suppression of the smaller monasteries. 1539 Henry marries Anne of Cleves. 1540. Fall of Cromwell.	1536 Fourth war with Charles V. 1538 Truce of Nice for ten years. Attempt to recover power in Italy; hence the	1535. Acquisition of Milan by Spain.—Tunis taken by Charles V.
1543	Copernicus publishes his <i>De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium</i> . Vesalius's work on Anatomy. Roger Ascham, tutor of Queen Elizabeth.	1542 Mary, queen of Scots—Earl of Arran, regent. 1543 Henry marries Catherine Parr. 1544. Henry invades France —takes Boulogne.	1542 Fifth French war. 1544 Peace of Crespy. 1545. The Vaudois in France massacred.	1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1529	The Turks besiege Vienna.—Diet of Spires—Lutherans first called Protestants.		1529 Invasion of Germany.—Siege of Vienna. The Ottoman navy formidable under Khair-ed-din Barbarossa.	1529. Lutheranism established in Sweden by action of national council. 1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes by Charles V. Russia.—Ivan IV. (the Terrible.)
1530	The Diet of Augsburg witnesses the appearance of the Protestant confession.	1530. Medici restored—Charles V crowned at Bologna.		
1531	The Smalkaldic League organized.			1533. Norway and Denmark:—Christian III 1533–1534. Conquest of Peru by Pizarro completed.
1534	Anabaptists under John of Leyden establish themselves in Munster.	1534. Paul III pope.		1534–1535. Cortes in lower California.
			1535.—who seizes Tunis.—The emperor, Charles V, restores the Moorish king.—Turks take Bagdad.	1535. Cartier in the St. Lawrence River.
1538	Congress of Nice between the emperor, the pope, and the king of France.	1537. Cosmo de' Medici, duke of Florence.		1536. Portuguese establish themselves in Macao, China.
		1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V on his son, Philip.		1539 De Soto's expedition sets out.
1541	The Turks overrun Hungary.		1541. Destruction of an armament led by Charles V against Algiers.—Soliman, the Magnificent, master of Hungary.	1540–1542 Coronado's expedition in the southwestern United States. 1541. Orellana's voyage down the Amazon De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
1543	War against France.			
1544	Diet of Spires.	1545. Council of Trent opened		1545. South America:—Mines of Potosi discovered
1546	The Smalkaldic war.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1547	The Earl of Surrey, poet, introduces the sonnet into English poetry. Palestrina, founder of Italian church music. Titian, painter. Scaliger, J. C., philologist. Montaigne, French essayist.	1547. Edward VI. Somerset invades Scotland—defeats the Scots at Pinkie. 1549. The first Prayer Book issued and prescribed by act of Parliament.	1547. Henry II. The famous Catherine de' Medici, queen.	
			1552. Sixth war with Charles V.	
1553	(about). <i>Ralph Roister Dois-ter</i> , the first English comedy. Cardan, Italian philosopher.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law. Death of Edward VI. Mary becomes queen. Catholicism restored 1554. The queen marries Philip of Spain—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed. 1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants.	1553. France obtains possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.	1555. Philip of Spain receives the Netherlands. 1556. Charles abdicates.—Philip II., king of Spain, Netherlands, Milan, the Sicilies, and American possessions
			1557. War with France to support Spain.	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin 1558. Calais lost.
				1557. Portugal—Sebastien.
			1558. — at Gravelines.	

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1547	The Smalkaldic forces defeated at Mühlberg. Maurice becomes elector of Saxony.		1548. The Turks invade Persia	1548. Poland:—Sigismund II. (Augustus). 1549. The Jesuits enter Brazil.
		1550. Julius III., pope.		
		1551. Second session of Council of Trent.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knight	
1552	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Metz by Charles V.		1552. Invasion of Hungary.	1550. Antonio de Mendoza viceroy of Peru. Russia:—Ivan, the Terrible, overthrows the Khanate of Kazan.
1553	Death of Maurice, of Saxony, at Sievershausen.		1553. War with Persia concluded	
1555	The Peace of Augsburg—reaffirms toleration of Protestants and concedes them representation in the Imperial Chamber.	1555. Marcellus II., pope. Paul IV. (Caraffa), pope.		
1556	Charles V. abdicates. Ferdinand I., emperor and king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			1556. India:—Jelal-ed-din Akbar becomes Mogul emperor, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
		1557. The grand duchy of Tuscany established under Cosmo de' Medici.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1559	Foundation of Geneva Academy (now the University). Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.	1559. Protestantism established by Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy. The Puritans begin to appear.	1559. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis and end of struggle between France and the empire Francis II., Duke of Guise in power	1559 Margaret of Parma becomes regent of the Netherlands with Granvella as her counsellor.
1560	Ronsard and the other poets of the <i>Pléiade</i> in France. Paolo Veronese, painter. Guarini, Italian poet.	1560. Scotland:—Catholicism abolished by parliament. 1562. O'Neill's rebellion in Ireland.	1560. Charles IX., 1562. Religious liberty granted to the Huguenots. First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeat	
1564	Death of Michael Angelo and of Calvin, birth of Shakespeare. Camoens, Portuguese poet.			
	Justus Lipsius, scholar. Thomas Tallis, English musician.	1565. Scotland: — Mary marries Lord Darnley. Revolt of Protestants.		1565. Occupation of the Philippines by the Spanish.
		1567. Shane O'Neill defeated and killed. Scotland:—Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is de-throned and imprisoned at Lochleven.	1567. The second war—Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.	1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands; he establishes the Bloody Tribunal.
		James VI., king of Scotland.		

A. D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1559. Pius IV (Medici) pope. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis terminates the French wars in Italy.		1559. Denmark and Norway:—Frederick II. Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.
1562	Maximilian elected king of the Romans	1562. Council of Trent reassembled.	1560. Fleet of the Italian states defeated at the island of Djerbe.	1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV. becomes king. 1562. Ribault's colony at Port Royal.
1564	Maximilian II., emperor.			1564. Coligny sends a second colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards. (1565).—St. Augustine founded, 1565.
1566	Szigeth in Hungary taken by the Turks.	1566 Pius V., pope.	1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta which is defended by the knights under La Valette.	1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Szigeth. Selim II., sultan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
		1568. Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England and is imprisoned.	1568. Treaty of Longjumeau ends war. 1569. Third civil war. Huguenots routed at Jarnac.—Conde defeated at Montcon-tour.	
1572	Camoens publishes his <i>Lusiads</i> .	1570. Elizabeth excommunicated by the pope. Scotland.—Lennox regent	1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Fourth civil war. 1573. Peace of Rochelle	1570. War with the Turks. 1571. Naval victory at Lepanto won by John of Austria.
1575	University of Leyden founded.	1575. The sovereignty of Holland offered to Elizabeth and declined.	1574. Henry III. becomes king. Fifth war with the Huguenots 1576. The Catholic League.	1576. Antwerp sacked by the Spanish soldiers. The Pacification of Ghent concluded by John of Austria.
1577	Sir Francis Drake begins his voyage round the world. Tasso, Italian poet.		1577. Sixth religious war.	1577. The Perpetual Edict published.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1568	The duchy of Prussia made hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern.			1568 Sweden:—John III. becomes king.
		1569. Florence becomes the grand duchy of Tuscany. Cosmo de' Medici declared grand duke of Tuscany by Pius V.		1569. Poland and Lithuania united by the Diet of Lublin.
		1570. War of Venice with the Porte.		1570. Peace of Stettin, between Denmark and Sweden.
		1571. Cyprus reduced by the Turks. Battle of Lepanto.		1571. Russia raided by the khan of Crimea. Moscow burnt.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope.		1572 Extinction of the Jagellonian dynasty in Poland with Sigismund Augustus. The crown becomes elective.
		1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte by Venice	1573. Peace with Venice.	1573 Japan:—Fall of the Ashikaga shoguns; Nobunaga supreme.
		1574. Florence: Francesco Maria succeeds Cosmo.	1574. Amurath III.	1574. Poland:—Henry of Valois chosen king; he escapes to France
1575	Maximilian II. seeks the Polish throne.			1575. Poland:—Stephen Bathori chosen king; he strengthens the Jesuits.
1576	Rudolph II., emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary The Catholic reaction makes rapid progress in the Austrian dominions.			

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND etc	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
				1578. Sebastian invades Morocco and perishes in the battle of Alcazarquivir Port.:— Henry I.
		1579. Marriage negotiations between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou.		1579. Union of Utrecht, beginning of Dutch independence.
1582	Gregorian reformation of the calendar. Tycho Brahe, astronomer.	1581. Levant Company chartered.	1580. The seventh war.	1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion.
			1584. The Catholic League reorganized.	
		1585. Raleigh's colony in Virginia. War with Spain.	1585 Eighth war, the war of the three Henri's.	
1586	Tobacco brought to England.	1586. Earl of Leicester lands in Holland with an English army. Sir Philip Sidney killed at Zutphen. 1587. Execution of Mary Stuart.		
		1588. The Spanish Armada destroyed.	1588. Revolt of Paris against Henry III. and for the Guises 1589. Assassination of Henry III; House of Bourbon Henry IV He wins the battle of Arques.	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada. 1589. English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1590	Sir Philip Sidney's <i>Arcadia</i> . Spenser. The Carracci, celebrated painters of Bologna. Kepler, astronomer.		1590. Battle of Ivry.	

A D	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1579	Duke William, of Bavaria, friend of the Jesuits. The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among themselves.	1580. Charles Emmanuel duke of Savoy.	1579. English commercial representatives in Constantinople. 1581 First trade with England. 1583. English ambassador sent to Constantinople.	1579. Commencement of the Dutch Republic by the Union of Utrecht: William, prince of Orange, stadholder. 1584 William of Orange assassinated.
1586	Struggle in Saxony between Lutherans and Calvinists.	1585. Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church erects building for Vatican library.		1585. North America:—First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great. 1586. Battle of Zutphen: death of Sir Philip Sidney.
		1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope.		1587. Poland:—Sigismund III., king 1588. Denmark:—Christian IV.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
		1591. Troops sent to France to aid Henry IV.		
		1593. Act for religious conformity.	1593. Henry abjures Protestantism.	
			1594. Paris submits to Henry. Jesuits banished.	
			1595. War with Spain	
		1596 Cadiz attacked and the Spanish fleet burnt by the earl of Essex.		
		1598. Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.	1598. Peace of Vervins. Edict of Nantes—granting toleration to Protestants. Ministry of Sully.	1598. Philip III, king of Spain.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1593	War with Turkey.	1591. Innocent IX., pope. 1592. Clement VIII., pope.	1593. War with the empire in Hungary. 1594. The grand vizier takes Raab.	1592. Japanese under Hideyoshi invade Corea. Sweden: — Sigismund III., of Poland, succeeds to the Swedish crown.
1596	Imperialists defeated by the Turks in the battle of Keresztes.		1595. Mohammed III. Turkish power in Hungary declines; defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia. 1596. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Keresztes.	1595. The regent Charles assumes independent authority. 1598. Russia: —The house of Rurik becomes extinct in the person of Feodor I. Boris Godunov succeeds. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated and returns to Poland.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	AMERICA	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.
1600	Shakespeare Fletcher, Ben Jonson.—Napier inventor of logarithms. Lord Bacon, celebrated philosopher. Lope de Vega, Spanish dramatist. English East India Company chartered. William Gilbert publishes his work on magnetism.		1600. The Gowrie conspiracy in Scotland. 1601. Earl of Essex beheaded. 1603. James I—Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	1600. Henry IV. marries Marie de' Medici. 1603. The Jesuits re-enter France.
1604	Conference at Hampton Court. New translation of the Bible begun (published 1611).	1604. Port Royal, Acadia, colonized by the French (De Monts and Poutrincourt).		
1605	Cervantes's <i>Don Quixote</i> (first part) appears.	1607. English settlement at Jamestown (first permanent one in North America). 1608. Quebec founded.	1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
1610	(1608?) Telescope invented in Holland.	1609. Hudson in New York Bay.	1609. The charter of the East India Company renewed. 1611. Colonization of Ulster in Ireland by English and Scotch.	1610. Henry IV., with England and Holland, plans the downfall of the Hapsburg power. Assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaillac.
				Louis XIII., king Marie de' Medici, regent.

AD.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1601. Shah Abbas of Persia begins the reconquest of lost provinces.	1603. Japan:—Tokugawa Ieyasu makes himself shogun, his descendants retain power till 1868.
				1604. Sweden: Charles IX.
1605	Leo XI., pope. Paul V., pope.	1606. Peace between the empire and the Turks.	1605. Shah Abbas wins the battle of Bassorah.	1605. India: —Jehangir, Mogul emperor. Russia: Death of Boris Godunoff, appearance of the false Demetrius; anarchy.
1609	Tuscany:—Cosmo II. Expulsion of the Moors. Leghorn, the emporium of the Levant trade.	1608. Protestant Union, under Frederick, the elector palatine. 1609. The Catholic League, under the Duke of Bavaria. Bohemia receives a royal charter.	1609. The Catholic League, under the Duke of Bavaria. Bohemia receives a royal charter.	1609. India:—Arrival of Hawkins, first English envoy from the East India Company. 1611. Sweden:—Gustavus Adolphus, king.—War with Denmark.—Axel Oxenstiern, minister.
		1612. Matthias emperor.		1612. Russia:—A national uprising under Minin and Pozharski leads to the expulsion of the Poles.
			1613. Sinope on the Black Sea plundered by the Cossacks.	1613. Russia:—Michael Romanoff, czar, founder of the present ruling line.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.
		1614 Manhattan Island settled by the Dutch.	1614. King resorts to Benevolences.	1614 Last assembly of the States-General before the Revolution
1616	Death of Shakespeare and Cervantes.			1615. The king marries Anne, of Austria. Civil War: Condé heads the Huguenots.
1619	Negro slavery introduced into Virginia.	1619. Negro slaves first imported to Virginia.	1618. Francis Bacon, lord chancellor. Sir Walter Raleigh executed.	1617. Ascendancy of Luynes begins.
1620	Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i> . Thermometers invented by Drebbel. Inigo Jones, celebrated architect. Martin Opitz, German poet.	1620 Emigration of Pilgrims to New England and founding of Plymouth.	1621. John Carver, 1st Governor of Plymouth.	1620. Rising of the Huguenots.
1622	First newspaper (weekly) in England. Peter Paul Rubens, painter. Massinger, the dramatist.	1623 New Hampshire settled.	1621. Bacon impeached.	1624. Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.
1627	The Parian marbles brought to England by the earl of Arundel. Harvey publishes his work on the circulation of the blood.	1625. Maine settled.	1625. Charles I.	1627. War with France in support of the Huguenots.
	Edward Coke, the great jurist.			

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1616. India:—Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I., of England. Manchus invade China.
1618	Conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to reduce Venice under subjection to Spain.	1618. The Thirty Years' War begins. 1619. Ferdinand II., emperor. Ferdinand deposed by the Bohemians, who chose as king the elector palatine.	1617. Mustapha I. 1618. Ottoman II.	1617. Sweden predominates in the north. 1618. Netherlands:—The Synod of Dort. Arminianism condemned.
1621	Spain supports the emperor in Germany. Philip IV. Italy:—Gregory XV pope. Tuscany:—Ferdinand II.	1620. Victory of the White Mountain near Prague gained by the imperial forces over the palatine king of Bohemia.	1620. War with Poland, and victory at Jassy.	1621. Dutch West India Company incorporated.
1623	Italy:—The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg sent to Rome. Urban VIII., pope.		1623. Amurath (Murad) IV.: restores tranquillity.	1622. Persia:—Ormuz gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English.
1625	Spain:—Naval war with England.	1626. Victory of Wallenstein over Mansfeld at Dessau, and victory of Tilly over Christian IV., of Denmark, at Lutter.		1625. Netherlands:—Breda taken by Spinola.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.
		1628. John Endicott at Salem. 1629. Quebec taken by English under Kirke. 1630. Boston founded by Winthrop.	1629. Parliament dissolved and no Parliament for eleven years. 1630. Peace with France and with Spain.	1628. La Rochelle reduced by the royal troops, end of Huguenot ambitions
				1631. Treaty with Sweden against the emperor.
1633	Galileo before the Inquisition.		1633 Wentworth made lord-deputy of Ireland and Laud, archbishop of Canterbury The king visits Scotland—is crowned at Edinburgh.	
1634		1634 Maryland settled by a colony sent out by Lord Baltimore.	1634 Writs for ship-money issued.	1634 Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in the French service.
1635	French Academy founded. Death of Lope de Vega, Spanish dramatist. Pedro Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatist.	1635 Connecticut settled from Massachusetts; Guadalupe and Martinique, by the French.		1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Spanish Netherlands Alliance with Sweden against Austria.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1628	Italy: — General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.	1628. Wallenstein recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except Stralsund. 1629. The Edict of Restitution published.		1628 Persia:—Death of Shah Abbas and succession of Shah Soofi I. 1629. Peace of Lübeck between the empire and Christian IV., of Denmark.
1630	Spain:—Peace with England.	1630. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.—Diet of Ratisbon. — Wallenstein dismissed succeeded by Tilly.		
1631	Italy:—Peace of Cherasco.—The influence of France increases.	1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly.—Gustavus Adolphus wins the battle of Breitenfeld (Leipzig). 1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at the Lech.—Gustavus takes Munich.—Wallenstein again in command.—Battle of Lützen.—Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.	1632. Revolt of Spahis and Janissaries suppressed.	1632. Sweden:—Christina queen.—Oxenstiern, regent. Poland:—Vladislav IV, king. Russia:—War with Poland, siege of Smolensk. 1633. Union of Heilbronn, between Sweden and the German Protestants.
		1634. Wallenstein assassinated.—Bernhard of Weimar defeated at Nördlingen. 1635. Peace of Prague between the emperor and Saxony.		1634. Peace of Wismar, disadvantageous to Russia.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.
1636	Corneille's <i>Cid</i> , the beginning of the French classical drama. Van Dyke, Rembrandt, painters.	1636. Rhode Island settled. 1636. Harvard College founded.		1635. Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the imperialists, who threaten Paris. 1637. Hampden opposes ship-money. Troubles in Scotland caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church and to enforce episcopacy.
1639	First printing-press in the United States at Cambridge. The Connecticut Constitution.	1639. First printing office in America, at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye. Saybrook, Conn., founded.	1639. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland. First Bishops' war.	
1640	The Jansenists, followers of Jansenius, bishop of Ypres. Claude Lorraine, French painter. Death of Rubens. Thomas Hobbes, philosophical writer.		1640. Parliament assembled—dissolved without effecting anything. The Scotch invade England, take possession of Newcastle. The Long Parliament, Nov. 3. Impeachment of Strafford and Laud.	1640. Turin taken by the French; Alsace occupied.
		1641. Montreal founded.	1641. Strafford beheaded—Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished. The Grand Remonstrance.	1641-42. Alliance with Portugal against Spain—Catalonia and Roussillon revolt and submit to France.
			1642. Civil War and Revolution—Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1642. Cinq Mars and de Thou beheaded. Death of Richelieu.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock over the Saxons.	1635. Amurath takes Erivan.	
		1637. Ferdinand III., emperor. Gallas successful against the Swedes.		
		1638. Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, defeats the imperialists at Rheinfeld — takes Breisach.	1638 Bagdad taken by the Turks.	
		1639. Battle of Chemnitz gained by the Swedish general, Banér.		1639. Holland:—Great naval victory by Van Tromp, over the Spanish fleet in the Downs. India:—Madras founded by the English.
1640	Portugal regains her independence under John IV., of Braganza.	1640. Brandenburg: — Frederick William, the Great Elector.	1640. Ibrahim, sultan	
		1642. The Swedes under Torstenson defeat the Austrians at Leipzig.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.
1643	Torricelli invents the barometer.	1643 Confederation of the colonies of New England, for mutual defense.	1643. Royalists victorious at Chalgrove and other places; battle of Newbury. Solemn League and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	1643. Louis XIV. (the Great). Anne, of Austria, regent. Victory of Rocroi over the Spaniards, by the duke of Enghien. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarin.
1644	Milton's <i>Areopagitica</i> .	1644. Union of Providence and Rhode Island.	1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated.	
1645	Death of Grotius.	1646. The Jesuit missionary Jorges killed by the Mohawks. John Eliot begins his work among the Indians.	1645. Battle of Naseby. 1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp.	1645. The French win the battle of Nordlingen.
1647	George Fox begins public work.	1647. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam.	1647.—is delivered up to parliament.	
1648	Pascal's experiments in air pressure.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted in Massachusetts.	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch.—The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "the Rump."	1648. Faction of the Fronde; dissensions fomented by Cardinal de Retz. — The Peace of Westphalia gives to France, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Alsace, and Breisach.
		1649. Act of Toleration passed in Maryland.	1649. Trial and execution of the king. The Commonwealth. Cromwell subdues Ireland. Sack of Drogheda.	1649. Court removes to St. Germain.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1643. Negotiations begun at Munster leading to the Peace of Westphalia.		
1644	Innocent X., pope.	1644-45. Uprising in Hungary under Rakoczy—the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the Protestants.	1645. War with Venice. Crete the theatre of war.	1644. China:—Establishment of the Manchu dynasty. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet. 1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark. Russia:—Alexis, czar.
1647	Revolt of Naples, under Masaniello.	1648. Peace of Westphalia signed at Münster and at Osnabrück.—The principle of a balance of power in Europe first recognized.—Switzerland and the Dutch Netherlands declared independent. Prague taken by the Swedes.	1648. Mohamed IV. The khan of Crimea raids Russia and Poland carrying off 40,000 prisoners. The Turks begin a twenty years' siege of Candia.	1647. Netherlands:—William II. 1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt under Bogdan Chmielnicki and defeat the Poles. John Casimir, king.
			1649. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc	FRANCE.
1650	Milton's controversy with Salmasius — Death of Descartes.		1650. Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar. The Scots proclaim Charles II. He en-	1650. Peace concluded between the Court and Parlia- ment.— Condé, Conti, and Longueville im- prisoned.— Turenne flees to the Spaniards.
1651	Hobbes's <i>Leviathan</i> . Jeremy Taylor, Algernon Sidney, English writers.	1651. Navigation Act passed.	1651. England— is defeated at Wor- cester, and escapes to France. The Navigation Act passed.	
	Lebrun, French painter.	1652 Maine towns as far east as Casco joined to Mas- sachusetts	1652 Naval war with Holland — Blake defeated by Tromp.	1652. Mazarin retires to Sedan. Condé flies to Spain. War be- tween Tur- enne and Condé; the latter de- feated at Bléneau and at Paris.
1653	Walton's <i>Compleat Angler</i> appears.	1663 Settlement of North Caro- lina under royal patent.	1653. Long Parliament dissolved by Crom- well.— "Barebone's Parliament" sum- moned. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector. Milton private secretary to Crom- well.	1653. Maza- rin enters Paris in triumph.
1654	Air pump invented by von Guericke.		1654 Peace of West- minster.— Alliance with Holland.	1654. By the treaty of Basle, France se- cures Al- sace.
		1655. Stuyvesant conquers New Sweden (Del- aware).	1655. War with Spain. —Jamaica conquered by Penn.	
			1657. Cromwell refuses the crown.	1656. Strife be- tween Jansenists and Jesuits.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1651. Formation of Catholic and Protestant Leagues.		
1654	Brazil recovered by Portugal from the Dutch.			1653. Holland:—John de Witt, grand pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
1655	Italy:—Alexander VII., pope.			
1655 —56	War between England and Spain.			1653. Defeat and death of Tromp off Portland in the English Channel. Sweden:—Christina resigns. Charles X., first of the House of Zweibrucken Poland.—War with Russia; Smolensk taken by the Russians. The Cossacks place themselves under Russian suzerainty.
		1656. The elector of Brandenburg allies himself with Sweden against Poland.	1656. Mohammed Kioprili, grand vizier.	1655. Charles X. of Sweden invades Poland.
		1657. By the treaty of Wehlau, Poland cedes Prussia to the elector.	1657 Lemnos and Tenedos taken from the Venetians.	1658. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.
			1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector	
		1659. Laval made Lord of New France.	1659. Richard Cromwell resigns.—Rump parliament called but soon expelled. General Monk supports parliament against the army	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.
1660	About this time flourish Corneille, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, Madame de Sevigné, Molière, Racine, Boileau, and Pascal in France Royal Society at London founded. Velasquez and Murillo, Spanish painters Bernini, Italian sculptor.		1660 Charles II. Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor. Military tenures abolished. 1661 New parliament. Episcopacy re-established in Scotland.	1660. Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain. 1661. Death of Mazarin. Colbert, intendant of finance. Lyonne, Le Tellier.
1662	Canal of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, begun. Gobelins tapestry manufactory in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. Salvator Rosa, landscape painter. Huygens, Dutch astronomer.	1662 Charter obtained from Charles II. for Connecticut and New Haven. 1663. Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon and others Mason and Dixon's line begun. Eliot's Indian Bible printed. 1664. New Amsterdam occupied by the English.	1662. Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Portugal. Act of Uniformity Dunkirk sold to France. 1664. War with Holland.	1662. Disputes with the pope.—6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary. 1664 French East India and West India Companies
1665	Persecution of Jansenists in France.	1665 Union of Connecticut and New Haven.	1665. Naval victory by the duke of York at Solebay. Great Plague in London. 1666. Great Fire in London.	1665. Colbert becomes controller-general of finance.
1666	Foundation of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris.			
1667	Paradise Lost published. Cassini, Italian astronomer and mathematician. D'Herbelot, Bourdaloue, La Bruyère, Malebranche, French writers.	1667. Acadia ceded to France by the peace of Breda.	1667. Peace of Breda. New Netherland ceded to England. Fall and banishment of the earl of Clarendon.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Flanders for his wife—invades the Spanish Netherlands.
1668	Reflecting telescope made by Sir Isaac Newton.		1668. Triple alliance—England, Sweden, and Holland, against France	1668. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with Spain.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1658. Leopold I.		1658. Denmark: — Naval victory over the Swedes. Peace of Roskilde India:—Aurungzeb makes himself emperor.
		1660. In the peace of Oliva, Poland recognizes the independence of East Prussia under the elector of Brandenburg.		1660. Denmark:— Peace of Copenhagen. Revolution in Denmark; absolute monarchy established. Sweden:—Charles XI. Peace of Oliva gives Livonia and Estonia to Sweden. Prussia acknowledged independent.
1663	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremoz	1663. The diet permanent at Ratisbon.	1663. Invasion of Hungary under Achmet Kioprili; Germany threatened; Turks defeated at St Gotthard (1664) sign treaty of Vasvar giving the sultan suzerainty over Transylvania. Crete taken from Venice by Kioprili.	1664. Rise of the Mahratta power in India: Sivaji takes and sacks Surat.
1665	Spain:—Charles II. The victory of Villa Viciosa establishes Portuguese independence.	1664. Montecuccoli victorious over the Turks at St. Gotthard		
1667	Clement IX., pope. Portugal—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed. Pedro II.			1667. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands Peace of Andrusovo between Poland and Russia.
1668	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND etc.	FRANCE.
1669	Phosphorus discovered.	1670. Conclusion of the "American treaty" (Madrid) between England and Spain. Charleston founded.	1670. The Cabal ministry.—Secret treaty with France against Holland.—Charles the pensionary of Louis XIV. 1672. War with Holland in conjunction with France.	1672. War with Holland.
			1673. Test Act passed. Ministry of Danby.	1673. French ambassador at Isphahan.
			1674. Peace with Holland.	1674. The Imperialists defeated at the battle of Sinsheim.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.—Battle of Seneffe between Condé and William of Orange.
1675	Christopher Wren, architect, commences St Paul's. Ruysdael, celebrated Dutch painter. William Temple, historian. Butler, Waller, and Dryden, English poets; Henry More, Leighton, Baxter, Boyle. Mansart, architect.	1675-76. King Philip's War in New England. Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. 1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.	1675. King Philip's War in New England. Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. 1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.	1675. Death of Turenne at Salzbach.
1678	John Bunyan, <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> .		1678. The "Popish Plot" excitement. Rise of the names of Whigs and Tories.	1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel. 1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquillity to Europe.—France wins Franche-Comté. France the most formidable power in Europe.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1669	Nithard, the Jesuit, driven from Spain.			
1670	Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany.			1670. Denmark:—Christian V.
1671	Clement X., pope. Spain Alliance with Holland.	1672. The emperor and elector of Brandenburg ally themselves with Holland against France. 1673. War of the empire and France. 1673. Treaty of The Hague against France	1672. The sultan invades Poland. 1673. —defeated by Sobieski at Choczum.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated. Holland: William III., stadholder. 1674. Poland:—John Sobieski.
1674	Revolt of Messina in favor of France.			
1676	Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Death of De Ruyter. Innocent XI., pope.	1675. Turenne and Montecucculi opposed on the Rhine. The elector of Brandenburg defeats the Swedes at Fehrbellin and gains Pomerania. 1678 Hungarian revolt under Tökölyi.	1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland.	1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg and are defeated at Fehrbellin. 1677. Battle of the Lund, between the Swedes and Danes; the latter defeated.
			1678. First war with Russia begins.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1680	(about) Tramways with wooden rails near Newcastle. Penny post established in London. Lully, from Florence, founder of French opera.			
1681	John Dryden's <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> . Increase Mather, American theologian. Molinos, founder of Quietism.	1682. Founding of Philadelphia by William Penn.	1683. "Rye house Plot," Execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney. Mutiny at Bombay.	1681. The French seize Strassburg. 1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands.
1684	(about) Telegraphs invented.	1684. Massachusetts deprived of its charter.		1684. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain
			1685. James II. Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland, both defeated and executed. Judge Jeffreys	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
		1686 Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England	1686. The king favors the Catholics; re-establishes the Court of High Commission.	
1687	Newton's <i>Principia</i> published.		1687. Declaration of Indulgence published.	
		1688. General suppression of charter governments.	1688. "Revolution of 1688."—The Whigs apply to the prince of Orange, who lands in England with an army—the king flees to France.	1688. War of Spain, the League of Augsburg, the empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France.
		1689. Beginning of King William's War. Leisler in New York.	1689. William III. and Mary II. The Bill of Rights, Toleration Act, and Mutiny Bill passed War with France James II. lands in Ireland—besieges Londonderry.	1689. Grand alliance against France headed by William III.

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY,	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1680	Duke of Medina-Celi first minister in Spain.	1680. Great part of Alsace seized by France.		1680. Sweden:—Diet of Stockholm. The king becomes absolute.
1684	Genoa bombarded by the French.	1683. Turkish war; siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles under Charles of Lorraine and John Sobieski.	1682. War with the empire. 1683. Total rout before Vienna. The vizier Kara Mustapha put to death. 1684. Alliance of Venice with Poland and the empire against the Porte.	1682. Russia:—Ivan and Peter rule, their sister Sophia, regent. 1683. Denmark:—The Code of King Christian published.
1686	The duke of Savoy persecutes the Vaudois.	1686. League of Augsburg organized against France. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years. 1687. Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.	1686. Russia declares war. Venice conquers the Morea, Buda taken by the Imperialists. 1687. Revolution in Constantinople; Mohammed de-throned Solyman II. 1687. Athens bombarded by the Venetians.	1686. India:—The Dekka conquered by Aurungzeb. 1687. Prussia:—Frederick III.
1689	Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France. Alexander VIII., pope.	1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.		1689. Russia:—Peter the Great begins personal rule after overthrowing his sister Sophia and repressing the Streltsi. First trade with China. India:—Height of the Mogul power under Aurungzeb. China:—Great influence of Jesuits.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1690	Leibnitz, German philosopher. Bossuet, French pulpit orator; La Bruyère, critic. Purcell, English musician.,	1690 The English settlements of Schenectady, Casco, Me., and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by the French. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps Expedition against Quebec unsuccessful. 1691 Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie. Leisler executed	1690. William in Ireland—Battle of the Boyne James defeated, returns to France. 1691 Limerick taken, and William acknowledged.	1690. Naval victory over the Dutch and English at Beachy Head. Victory of Luxembourg, at Fleurus.
1692	Witchcraft superstition in New England. John Locke and Sir Isaac Newton in England. Boileau, Fénelon, and Bayle, in France	1692. Maryland a royal province. New England.	1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English — The Glencoe massacre.	1692. The French fleet defeated at La Hogue. Marshall Luxembourg defeats William at Steenkirk, and
1693	National debt of England begins.	1693. N. York:—Episcopacy introduced William and Mary's College founded.	1694 Bank of England incorporated Death of Queen Mary.	1693. — at Neerwinden.
1694	Bank of England founded Publication of the dictionary of the French Academy.	1697. Acadia restored to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick.	1697. General peace of Ryswick—between France and the allies. 1698 First partition treaty, between Louis XIV. and William III., to dispose of the crown and possessions of Spain. 1698. Visit of Peter the Great.	
		1699 French colony in Louisiana at Biloxi.		

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1690. Joseph I elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.— Victories of the Turks at Nissa, Belgrade, Widdin, and other places.	1690. Mustapha Kio-prihi drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.	
1691	Incursion of the French into Aragon. Innocent XII., pope.		1691. Ahmed II.—Defeat and death of Kio-prihi at Szelankemen.	
1693	Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.		1694. Chios taken by the Venetians. 1695. Mustapha II.	1693. Sweden:—The king formally declared absolute.
1697	Peace of Ryswick Spain:—Intrigues for the succession.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustapha at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.	1696. —leads his own army. 1697. Defeated at Zenta.	1695. Holland:—Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi. 1696. Poland:—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by 1697. Frederick Augustus I. Sweden:—Charles XII. (15 years old) becomes king. Russia:—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc.
			1699. Peace of Carlowitz The Ottoman power broken.	1699. Denmark:—Frederick IV. becomes king. Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1700	Academy of Sciences at Berlin founded. Massillon, pulpit orator, in France. Godfrey Kneller, English painter. Cotton Mather's <i>Magnalia: Clarendon's History of the Grand Rebellion.</i>		1700. A British fleet sent to assist Charles XII., of Sweden.	
1702	Incorporation of the United British East India Company.	1701 Yale College founded 1702 Beginning of Queen Anne's War.	1701. War of the Spanish succession. 1702 The French invade Holland under Boufflers — repulsed by Marlborough. Anne becomes queen.	
1703	St. Petersburg founded Swift's <i>Tale of a Tub</i> published. Flourishing period of French literature.— Great splendor in the French court.	1703 Appalachian Indians subdued in the Carolinas. Maine ravaged by French and Indians. 1704. Deerfield attacked by the French. <i>Boston News-Letter</i> , first American periodical.	1703. Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal. 1704. Marlborough enters Germany, gains the battle of Blenheim. Gibraltar taken by Rooke.	1703. Revolt of the Camisards suppressed by Marshal Villars,
1705	Death of Spener, founder of Pietism.	1706 Carolina threatened by the French and Spanish.	1706 Battle of Ramillies, Villeroi defeated by Marlborough.	
1707	Isaac Watt's <i>Hymns.</i>	1707. Unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal. 1708. The Saybrook platform formed.	1707. Treaty of union with Scotland Victory of Almanza over the English and Portuguese by the French under Berwick. The first united parliament of Great Britain meets.	
			1708. Battle of Oudenarde,—French defeated. Sardinia and Minorca captured by the English. Unsuccessful attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland.	

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1700	Clement XI., pope Death of Charles II., of Spain, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.			1700. Russia.—Peter the Great invades Ingria—defeated by Charles XII., at Narva. War of the Northern Powers.
1701	Spain:—Philip V.	1701. Prussia is erected into a kingdom under Frederick I.		1701. Charles XII invades Poland—is victorious at Riga.
1702	Victory of Luzzara gained by the French over the imperialists.	Grand alliance of The Hague, between England, Holland, and the empire, to prevent the union of France and Spain. 1703. The Hungarians rise under Ragotsky and threaten Vienna.	1703. Ahmed III.	1702. —enters Warsaw—takes Cracow. Victory of Pultusk. 1703. Charles wins the battle of Clissow.
1704	The archduke Charles enters Spain and is proclaimed king.			1704. Poland:—The throne declared vacant and Stanislas Leszczynski elected king.
1705	Barcelona taken by the allies.	1705. Joseph I.		
1706	French driven from Italy by Prince Eugene after the battle of Turin. Portugal.—John V. English and Portuguese enter Madrid.			1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at Frauen-staat.
1707	All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies Spain.—Battle of Almanza is followed by the downfall of the archduke.	1708 Hungarians under Ragotsky defeated by the imperial forces.		1707. Charles XII. concludes peace of Altranstadt in which Augustus abandons his claims to the Polish crown. 1708 Russia—Revolt of the Cossack Mazeppa. 1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the Dnieper, and is

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1710	Berkely's <i>Principles of Human Knowledge</i> .	1709. First paper money in New York. 1710. First post office at New York. Fruitless expedition against Canada.	1709. The French under Villars defeated at Malplaquet. 1710. Victory of Vendôme at Villa-viciosa. Dr. Sacheverell's trial—Collision of Whig and Tory principles.	
1713	The famous bull <i>Urgentius</i> against the French Jansenists.	1713. Queen Anne's War closed by the treaty of Utrecht which gives Acadia to the English.	1713. Peace of Utrecht. Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain. England acquires Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay, also Minorca and Gibraltar. Spanish Netherlands ceded to Austria, Dutch to hold Barrier forts against France, England obtains assiento from Spain; beginning of English naval and colonial supremacy. 1714. Factions at court—disgrace of Harley, chancellor of the exchequer. Death of the queen. House of Hanover.—George I. Townshend, premier.	1714. Peace of Rastadt: the emperor acknowledges Philip V.—king of Spain on the cession of Lombardy, Naples, and Sicily.
1717	The monastery of Mafra, "the wonder of Portugal," built Prior, Steele, De Foe, Addison, Pope, flourish in England. Le Sage publishes his <i>Gil Blas</i>	1715. Indian war in South Carolina.	1715. Insurrection of Jacobites.—Battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston. War against Sweden.	1715. Louis XV. Duke of Orleans regent.—Dubois, minister.

A D	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1711	Charles leaves Spain on becoming emperor.	1710. Treaty of The Hague between England, Holland, and the empire 1711 Charles VI. Ministry of Count Zinzendorf. 1713. Pragmatic Sanction, vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles.	1709. Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender — hence war with Russia.	1709. defeated at Pultowa. Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederick Augustus reascends the throne. 1713. Prussia:—Frederick William I.
1714	Barcelona taken by Berwick. Alberoni prime minister of Spain.	1714. Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France.	1714. War of Venice with the Porte.	1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes. Aland and Finland conquered. 1715 Corinth taken by the Turks —the emperor joins Venice—siege of Corfu raised on the news of their 1716. defeat at the battle of Peterwardein. 1717. Prince Eugene takes Belgrade.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1718	The "Appellants" in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull <i>Unguentus</i> to a general council; but without effect.	1718. New Orleans settled by the French.	1718. Quadruple alliance: the emperor, England, Holland, and France against the designs of Spain.	
1719	<i>Robinson Crusoe.</i>	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme."	

A.D.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD elsewhere.
	1719. Italy:— Sicily invaded by the Spanish. Spain:— Alberoni falls from power.	1718. Quadruple alliance against Spain.	1718. Peace of Passarowitz, between the Porte, Venice, and the empire. Hungary lost to the Turks.	1718 Charles XII. invades Norway; is killed at the siege of Fredericshall. 1719. Sweden:— Ulrica Eleonora becomes queen.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.		1720 Bursting of the "South Sea bubble."
1722	The Moravian establishment at Herrnhut under the protection of Count Zinzendorf.	1723. Increase Mather died.	1721 Sir Robert Walpole's ministry begins.
		1724. War against the Abenaki Indians in Maine, Father Rale killed. Fort Dummer in Vermont built.	1724 Swift's <i>Drapier's Letters</i> .
1725	Giovanni Battista Vico's <i>Scienza Nuova</i> .	1725. First New York newspaper.	1725 League of Hanover or Herrenhausen by England, France, and Prussia against Spain and Austria.
		1727 Great earthquake in New England.	1727 George I. dies at Osnaburg. George II. king.
1728	Behring's Strait discovered. In England: Pope, Swift, Young, Thompson, Watts, Lord Bolingbroke, Doddridge, Chesterfield	1728 Cotton Mather died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil. In France: J. B. Rousseau, Le Sage, Rollin, Montesquieu.	1728 Peace of Pardo with Spain. 1729 Treaty of Seville, between France, Spain, England, and Holland.
	Halley, astronomer.		
1731	First lodge of Freemasons in America, at Philadelphia.		1731. Treaty of Vienna with Spain and the empire.
1732	Birth of Washington.	1732. Birth of Washington. 1733. Savannah founded.	
1735	Linnaeus publishes his <i>Systema Naturae</i> .	1734. Beginning of the Great Awakening in New England—Arrest of the printer Zenger in New York.	
1739	Hume's <i>Treatise on Human Nature</i> .		

A.D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1720	John Law, controller-general of the finances.		1720. Austria obtains Sicily in exchange for Sardinia which is ceded to Savoy.	1720. Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband, Frederick I. 1721. Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope. Peace of Nystadt between Sweden and Russia. Russia:—Peter assumes the title “Emperor of all the Russias” The Danes re-enter Greenland.
1723	Louis XV. assumes the government and the Regency comes to an end. Duke de Bourbon, minister.		1722. Charles VI establishes the Ostend Company.	1723. Italy:—John Gaston (de' Medici), grand duke of Tuscany. Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia.
1724 —25	Congress of Cambray to consider claims of Spain and Austria.	1724. Spain:—Philip V. abdicates but resumes power after some months.		1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope.
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.		1725. Treaty of Vienna, alliance between Spain and Austria.	1725. Russia:—Catherine I., widow of Peter. Turkey:—Invasion of Persia. 1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria. Peter II. 1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad with Persia.
1728 —29	Congress of Soissons, including all the great powers excepting Russia, meets, and is dissolved, without effecting anything.			1728. Denmark:—Christian VI. Italy:—Clement XII., pope. Russia:—Anne.
1733	War of the Polish succession. France, Spain, and Sardinia against Austria.		1731. Charles VI abandons the Ostend Company. 1733. War of the Polish succession.	1733. Poland:—Frederick Augustus II. The diet elects Stanislaus, but is compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederick.
1734 1735	Conquest of Lorraine Preliminaries of peace at Vienna not concluded till 1738.	1734. Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.	1735. Preliminaries of Vienna, final peace not concluded till 1738.	1734. Stanislaus besieged in Dantzig, escapes to Königsberg. Turkey:—Turks driven from Persia by Nadir Shah. 1736.—war with Russia and Austria. 1737. Italy:—Francis of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA	GREAT BRITAIN.
	L. Holberg, Danish dramatist. Frederick the Great makes great improvements in military tactics. Durante, Handel, and Sebastian Bach, musical composers.		1739 War with Spain (War of Jenkins's Ear). Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.
1747	Indigo first produced in Carolina. Swedenborg, philosopher and theologian. Mosheim, ecclesiastical historian.	1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	1740. Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manila galleon. 1744 English fleet defeated near Toulon.
		1745. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English	1745. Scotch rebellion—Charles Edward lands in Scotland.
		1746 College of New Jersey at Princeton founded.	1746. He is defeated at Culloden.
			1747. Victories over the French off Belle-Isle and Cape Finisterre.
		1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle restores Louisburg to France; Ohio Company founded. 1749. English settlement in Nova Scotia Halifax founded.	1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle—restitution of conquests.

A.D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1739 War with England, for infractions of the assiento treaty.		1739. India.—Invaded by Nadir Shah who takes and plunders Delhi. Turkey—Turks victorious at Krotzka and conclude advantageous peace of Belgrade.
1740	War of the Austrian succession.		1740. War of the Austrian succession.—Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States. Frederick II., invades Silesia.	1740. Italy:—Benedict XIV., pope. Russia:—Ivan VI. under regency of Biron.
1743	French defeated by the allies at Dettingen.		1741. The French and Bavarians overrun Austria, take Prague, and 1742. crown Charles VII emperor Treaty of Berlin between Prussia and Austria gives greater part of Silesia to former. The French driven across the Rhine	1741. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland. Russia:—Elizabeth.
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			1743.—Peace of Abo with Sweden gives to Russia southern Finland. Turkey:—War with Persia. Defeat near Erivan.
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745 Charles VII. dies House of Lorraine: Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa, becomes emperor; Prussian victories at Hohenfriedberg, Hennersdorf, and Kesseldorf. End of second Silesian war.	1744. India:—Hostilities between French and English. Italy:—Northern Italy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take 1745.—Parma, Milan, and Piacenza. Genoa bombarded by the English.
1746	The French under Marshal Saxe overrun the Austrian Netherlands; Madras taken from the English.	1746. Ferdinand VI., in Spain.		1746.—French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy. Denmark: —Frederick V.
1747	Marshal Saxe defeats the duke of Cumberland at Lawfeld. French fleet defeated by Hawke off Belle-Isle.			1747. Netherlands:—William IV., stadtholder. Persia:—Nadir Shah assassinated.
	Chapelle.—mutual	1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; Spain and Prussia the only gainers by the war.		1751. Netherlands:—William V., stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bernstorff. Sweden:—House of Holstein-Gottorp: Adolphus Frederick.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1752	Franklin's discoveries in electricity. England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.	1752. Hostilities between	England and France over 1752. The new style introduced, the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	British Museum founded. British: Alan Ramsay, Shenstone, Gray, Collins, Akenside, Churchill. French: Helvetius, J. J. Rousseau German: Gellert, Winckelmann. Hogarth, Wilson, and Joshua Reynolds, painters.	1753. Washington's mission to the French at Fort Le Boeuf 1754 Washington builds Fort Necessity—King's College (Columbia) founded 1755. Defeat of Braddock 1756 Oswego taken by the French.	
		1757. Fort Wm. Henry captured by the French	1756 "Seven Years' Subsidiary alliance with Prussia. Ministry of William Pitt, the elder.
		1758. Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga Fort Du Quesne taken by the English, Louisburg captured by Gen. Amherst.	1757. Victory of Plassey, in India, won by Clive.
		1759. Invasion of Canada—death of Wolfe—Quebec taken. Capture of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.	1759. Naval victories over Lagos, and in Quiberon Surat, in India, taken. 1760. George III.
1761	Niebuhr's travels in Arabia; Wesley and Whitefield preachers.		1761. Earl of Bute, premier. 1762. War with Spain. Conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manila.
		1763 End of the Old French War.	1763. Peace of Paris, between England; Canada Britain.
1765	Philadelphia Medical School, first in America. Appearance of Blackstone's <i>Commentaries</i> .	1765. Stamp Act resisted in Massachusetts and Virginia. Stamp Act Congress at New York.	1765. Bengal ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Allahabad.

A.D.	FRANCE	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
	the Ohio country.			
1754	The loss of Dupleix's conquests in India. War."	1755. Earthquake at Lisbon.	1754. Turkey:—Othman III.	1755. Italy: — The Corsicans under Paoli, revolt against Genoa. 1756. India: — Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowla of Bengal; the Black Hole.
1757	Invasion of Hanover by the French; victorious at Hastenbeck, defeated at Rossbach.		1756. Seven Years' War between Austria and Prussia. Involution and conquest of Saxony, by Frederick II. Battle of Lobositz won. Alliance with France. 1757. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, and Leuthen; defeated at Kollin and Grossjagerndorf.	1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III.
1758	Defeat at Crefeldt, on the Rhine.		1758. French defeated at Crefeldt.	1758. Italy:—Clement XIII., pope.
	the French off Cape Bay.	1759. Charles III. in Spain	1759 and at Minden. Russians and Austrians defeat Frederick at Kunersdorf. Dresden retaken.	
1760	Loss of all Canada.		1760. Frederick defeated at Landshut, victorious at Liegnitz and Torgau.	
1761	The Bourbon Family Compact. Capture of Belle-Isle by the English.		1762. Prussians victorious at Burkersdorf.	1761. India:—Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. 1762. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali.
1764	tween France, Spain, ceded to Great Expulsion of the Jesuits.		1763. Peace of Hubertsburg. 1765. Joseph II emperor.	Russia:—Peter III. Catherine II 1764. Poland:—Stanislaus Poniatowski elected king. 1765. India:—Treaty of Allahabad Establishment of a British Empire Italy:—Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1766	Wallis and Carteret's voyage of discovery in the South Seas.	1766. Stamp Act repealed. The Declaratory Act	1766. Stamp Act repealed. New ministry under the earl of Chatham.
1767	Spinning-jenny invented by Hargreaves in England.		1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore begins.
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery Bruce begins exploration of the Nile. Royal Academy of Arts in England; Joshua Reynolds first president	1768. British troops in Boston.	1768. The Wilkes agitation.
1769	Letters of Junius. — Arkwright's spinning frame, Watt's steam engine.	1769. Daniel Boone explores Kentucky.	1769. Hyder Ali plunders the Carnatic.
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.	1770. Boston Massacre.	1770. Lord North, prime minister.
1771	First edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.	1772. Hancock, S. Adams, and Patrick Henry promote the Revolution	1772. Warren Hastings head of government in Bengal. The Boston Port Bill passed. Warren Hastings governor-general of India.
		1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.	
1774	Priestley discovers oxygen.	1774. Boston Port Bill. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	
		1775. American Revolutionary War. April 19, skirmish at Lexington. Second Continental Congress. June 17, battle of Bunker Hill Washington, commander-in-chief.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies. Montgomery takes St. John's and Montreal, and falls at Quebec.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1766	Lorraine annexed to France on the death of Stanislaus Leszczynski		1766. Denmark:—Christian VII. 1767. Spain:—Jesuits expelled. India:—Hyder Ali resists the English.
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		1768 War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. Ali Bey, ruler of Egypt, rebels against Turkey.
1769	Paoli defeated and Corsica subdued.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia.
1770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette. Fall of Choiseul, attack on the parliament, Madame DuBarry rules the king.		1771. Sweden:—Gustavus III succeeds. The Russians overrun the Crimea.
1772		1772. Joseph II. takes part in the first partition of Poland, the territory acquired being made into the kingdom of Galicia.	1772 First partition of Poland, among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
1773	Avignon ceded to the pope after the suppression of the Jesuits.		1773. Ottoman Empire:—The Russians are repulsed at Varna and Silistria. Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatcheff, calling himself Czar Peter. Ottoman Empire:—Abdul Hamid succeeds.
1774	Louis XVI. becomes king; Marie Antoinette, queen. — Maurepas, prime minister; Turgot, minister of finance.	1774. Austrians occupy Bukovina.	1774. India:— Warren Hastings, first British governor-general. Peace of Kutchuk-Kainarji between Russia and Turkey.
1775	Malesherbes, minister of the interior.		1775. Pope Pius VI. Bassora taken by the Persians.
			1776. India:—Lord Pigot, governor of Madras, imprisoned by his own council.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1776	<p>Appearance of Adam Smith's <i>Wealth of Nations</i> and the first volume of Gibbon's <i>Rome</i>. In England: France:</p> <p>Goldsmith, Voltaire, Warburton, Rousseau, Johnson, Diderot. Lowth, Condillac, Garnick, Jussieu, Hume, Lavoisier, Robertson, La Harpe, Blackstone, Barthelemy, Adam Smith, Buffon, Horne Tooke Germany: Priestley, Mosheim, Horsley, Zimmermann, Burke, Kant, Pitt, Klopstock, Fox, Lessing, Cooper, Wieland, Sheridan, Herder, McPherson, Goethe, Burns, Sw Linnaeus, Kames It: Metastasio Reid. Russia: Kheraskov, Derzhavin, Bogdanovich Khemnitzer</p>	<p>1776 The British troops evacuate Boston.</p> <p>Moultrie defeats the English Declaration of Independence, July 4</p> <p>Americans under Putnam and Sullivan defeated on Long Island, Aug 27</p> <p>Battle of White Plains Oct. 28.</p> <p>Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26.</p> <p>1777. Arrival of Lafayette</p> <p>Capture of Ticonderoga by the British.</p> <p>Battles of Princeton, January 3; Bennington, Aug. 16; Brandywine, September 11, and Stillwater, September 19.</p> <p>Philadelphia taken by the English.—Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Gates receives Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.</p> <p>Articles of confederation, adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.</p>	<p>1776. The city of London remonstrates against the American war.</p> <p>The British army takes possession of New York. Hessians hired for service in America.</p>
1778	<p>Death of Voltaire and Rousseau. — Discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook.</p>	<p>1778 Alliance with France.</p> <p>Battle of Monmouth, June 28.</p> <p>Arrival of the French fleet under D'E斯塔ing.</p> <p>Massacre of Wyoming.</p> <p>Savannah taken by the English.</p> <p>1779. Wayne recovers Stony Point.</p> <p>Paul Jones's victory off Flamborough Head, England.</p>	<p>1778. Capture of Pondicherry in India.</p>
1780	<p>Sunday Schools established in England, by Robert Raikes.</p>	<p>1780. British take Charleston; battle of Camden; De Kalb killed.</p> <p>Treason of Arnold.</p> <p>Battle of King's Mountain.</p>	<p>1780. War with Hyder Ali, who conquers the Carnatic.</p> <p>War with Holland.</p> <p>Gordon "No-Popery" riots in London.</p>
1781	<p>Herschel's discovery of Uranus.</p> <p>Appearance of Kant's <i>Kritik der reinen Vernunft</i>.</p>	<p>1781. Battle of Cowpens gained by Morgan; battles of Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs.</p> <p>Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19.</p> <p>Articles of Confederation become effective.</p>	<p>1781. Naval victory off the Doggerbank.</p>
1783	<p>Air balloon of Montgolfier.</p>	<p>1783. Peace of Versailles: Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain.</p>	<p>1783. Pitt, the younger, premier.</p>
1784	<p>First American daily newspaper in Philadelphia.</p>	<p>1784. First ordinance for government of Northwest Territory.</p>	<p>1784. Peace with Tippoc Sahib.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1776	Necker, director of finance. Silas Deane in Paris obtains help for the American cause.		
1777	Franklin in France. Lafayette sails for America.		1777. Portugal : — Maria, queen. Spain : — Florida Blanca, foreign minister.
1778	Alliance with America.	1778. "Wars of the Bavarian succession" resulting from Joseph II.'s attempt to acquire territory in Bavaria	1778. India : — War between the English and the Mahrattas.
1779	St. Vincent and Grenada taken by D'Estaing.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen settles the differences arising from the Bavarian question.	1779. Spain : — Alliance with the American colonists.
1780	Rochambeau sent to America.	1781. Joseph II. proclaims freedom of religion in his territories.	1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality by Russia, Denmark, and Sweden to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain. Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic.
1781	Necker resigns.		
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782 Reforms of Joseph II. Punishment of death abolished. Monasteries suppressed.	1782. Gibraltar held against Spanish and French. India : — Rise of chief of Mahrattas. Tippoo sultan of Mysore.
1783	Peace of Versailles.	The pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from hostilities against the church. 1784. Joseph II. attempts to open the Scheldt to navigation.	1783 — alliance with the French. Crimea united to Russia. 1784. Pitt's India Bill: Indian affairs placed under the Board of Control.

A.D. PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1785 La Pérouse begins voyage of exploration in the South Pacific.	1785 John Adams, first minister from the United States of America to Great Britain; Jefferson minister to France 1786 Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts.	
1786 Burns's <i>Poems</i> published.		1786 Warren Hastings succeeded by Cornwallis.
	1787. General Convention at Philadelphia Federal Constitution of the United States, adopted 1788 Marietta in Ohio settled	1787. Warren Hastings impeached. First convicts transported to Australia (Botany Bay).
1788 Appearance of the London <i>Times</i> .		1788 The king insane. Death of Charles Edward the last pretender. Trial of Warren Hastings.
1789 Herschel's telescope. Talma, the celebrated tragedian. Tom Paine, Fisher Ames. Hannah More, Gainsborough, Morland. Boguslawski, Krasicki, Polish authors Alfieri, Italian poet Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven.	1789. George Washington president. Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph form the cabinet.	
	1791. First United States Bank. Vermont admitted to the Union.	1791. Death of John Wesley.
	1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States Mint established.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1785	The affair of the Diamond Necklace increases the unpopularity of Marie Antoinette.	1785. Joseph's plan to acquire Bavaria frustrated by Frederick II., who forms the "Fürstenbund." 1786. Prussia.—Death of Frederick the Great.—Frederick William II.	
1787	Financial difficulties.—New taxation; Calonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.		1787. Russia.—War with the Porte.
1788	Second meeting of the Notables.	1788. War against Turkey. The Austrian Netherlands revolt.	1788. Spain —Charles IV. War between Sweden and Russia.
1789	French Revolution. July 14, the Bastile stormed; August 4, the Constituent Assembly resolves on the abolition of feudal privileges; Oct. 5-6, the Paris mob marches on Versailles and brings the king to the Tuileries, Nov. 2, the property of the church confiscated.		1789. Ottoman Empire:—Selim III.
1790	July 14, the Feast of Federation, the king accepts the newly drafted constitution; Aug. 31, military uprising at Nancy suppressed by Bouillé.	1790. Leopold II., emperor.	1790. Tuscany;—Ferdinand III.
1791	April 2, death of Mirabeau, the radical element gain control of the revolution, June 20, the royal family flee to Varennes; they are brought back; Sept. 14, the king swears to the perfected constitution, Oct. 1, the Legislative Assembly convenes.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz between Leopold II and Frederick William II. of Prussia who issue a warning to the revolutionary party in France.	
1792	April 20, war declared against Prussia and Austria; June 20, the mob invades the Tuileries, Aug. 10, the Tuileries stormed and the royal family lodged in the Temple, Sept 2, the Paris mob massacres the royalists in the prisons; Sept. 20, the cannonade of Valmy, a Republican success; Sept. 21, France declared a Republic by the Convention; Nov. 6, Dumouriez defeats the Austrians at Jemappes.	1792. Francis II., emperor. French take Spires, Mainz, and Longwy.—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmuz.	1792. Sweden:—Gustavus IV.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN.
1793	Whitney's cotton gin.	1793 Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793 First coalition against France, directed by England—Austria, the empire, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, and Holland.
1794	École Polytechnique at Paris founded.	1794. Jay's treaty with England. Commencement of the navy—6 frigates built.—Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.	French driven from Corsica.
1795	Pestalozzi, educator. Mungo Park, African traveller Institute of France founded.	1795. Wayne's treaty with the Western Indies.	1795. War with Holland. Cape of Good Hope taken. Warren Hastings acquitted.
1796	Jenner begins vaccination.	1796. Washington declines a re-election. Tennessee admitted to the Union. 1797. John Adams, second president. The X Y Z papers.	1796. Outbreak of Irish rebellion.
		1798. War with France Washington commander in-chief. The Alien and Sedition Laws; the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.	1798 Irish rebellion—Nelson's victory at the battle of the Nile.
1799	Voltaic pile invented.	1799. Death of Washington.	1799. Second coalition against France—Serin-gapatum taken by the English and Tippoo Sahib killed.
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland effected.—Malta taken.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1793	Jan. 21, execution of Louis XVI.; March 18, Dumouriez defeated at Neerwinden; April, Committee of Public Safety under Danton wields supreme power; July 13, assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday; Oct., execution of Marie Antoinette; Oct. 16, Jourdan victorious at Wattignies; Nov. 10, the worship of Reason at Notre-Dame.	1793. First coalition against France.	1793. Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. In Hayti freedom for negroes proclaimed by French Convention.
1794	March 24, execution of Hébert and his followers; April 5, execution of the Dantonists, June 8, Festival of the Supreme Being, June 26, Jourdan victorious at Fleurus, Belgium conquered, July 27-28, fall and death of Robespierre, end of the Reign of Terror.		1794. Poland:—Revolt under Kosciuszko who is defeated at Maciejowice.—Praga (Warsaw) stormed by Suvoroff.
1795	Oct. 5, popular insurrection suppressed by Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte; Oct. 26, Convention succeeded by Directory.	1795. Prussia concludes Peace of Basel with France, recognizing French conquests on the left bank of the Rhine	1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Holland conquered and the Batavian Republic proclaimed.
1796	War in Italy. Battles of Lodi, Castiglione, and Arcole.		1796. Russia.—Paul I.
1797	Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine. Revolution of 18th Fructidor. Peace of Campo Formio in which Austria cedes Belgium and Lombardy receiving Venetia.		1797. Venetian Republic extinguished by the peace of Campo Formio.
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt. French fleet defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug 1-2.	1799. Second coalition against France.	1798. Switzerland:—General revolution—The French erect the Helvetian Republic. Prussia.—Frederick William III. India:—Marquis Wellesley, governor-general
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Masséna and Jourdan. Return of Bonaparte. Revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suvoroff, win the battles of Cassano and Novi, but (under Korsakoff) are defeated at Zurich by Masséna.
1800	Battle of Marengo, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians under Melas—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden over the Austrians under the Archduke John.		1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1801	Piazzi discovers the asteroid <i>Ceres</i> .	1801 Thomas Jefferson, third president. 1802 Ohio enters the Union	1801 Battle of Alexandria. French defeated by Abercromby Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington 1802. Peace of Amiens.
1804	First locomotive steam engine used on the Merthyr Tydfil road in Wales. The <i>Code Napoléon</i> promulgated in France	1803 Purchase of Louisiana. U. States frigate <i>Philadelphia</i> taken by the Tripolitans. 1804. Decatur destroys the <i>Philadelphia</i> . Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton.	1803. Emmett's insurrection in Ireland. 1804. Pitt again premier.
1804 —06	Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.	The Lewis and Clark expedition sets out. 1805 Jefferson re-elected president.	1804. Pitt again premier. 1805. Third coalition. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.
1806 —11	General University (University of France) established by Napoleon; to superintend national education.	1806 British Orders in Council and Napoleon's decrees seriously impair American commerce.	1806 Fourth coalition against France.
1807	Fulton's first successful trial of steamboats.	1807 Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason. The attack on the <i>Chesapeake</i> by the <i>Leopard</i> .	1807 Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
1808		1808 Importation of slaves abolished.	1808 The English, under Wellesley, enter Portugal as allies and win the battle of Vimeiro.
1809	University of Berlin founded.	1809. James Madison, fourth president Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1809 Fifth coalition Walcheren expedition, Battles of Corunna and Talavera in the Peninsula.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1801	Peace of Lunéville, Germany west of the Rhine in the possession of France.		1801. Russia:—Alexander I The kingdom of Etruria erected. Danish fleet at Copenhagen defeated by Nelson.
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian Republic. Peace of Amiens.		1802 Italian Republic:—Bonaparte president.
1803	Legion of Honor instituted Bank of France War with England.		1803. India—Great Mahratta war. French driven from Hayti.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as Napoleon I., emperor of the French.	1804. The German emperor assumes the title of emperor of Austria. End of the Holy Roman Empire.	1804. Russia:—War with Persia breaks out. India—War between the English and Holkar.
1805	Austrian campaign, battle of Austerlitz. Peace of Presburg.		
1806	Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Victories of Auerstadt and Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree against British commerce.		1806. Holland:—Louis Bonaparte, king.
1807	Victories of Eylau over the Prussians and Russians and of Friedland over the latter are followed by the peace of Tilsit in which Prussia loses her Polish territories and her possessions west of the Elbe.—The duchy of Warsaw created for the king of Saxony and the kingdom of Westphalia for Jerome Bonaparte. Invasion of Portugal.		1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mustapha IV.
1808	Conference at Erfurt between Napoleon, Alexander I., and the German princes.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. and Charles IV. compelled to renounce their claims; Joseph Bonaparte made king. Naples.—Murat king. Denmark—Frederick VI. Ottoman Empire:—Mahmud II.
1809	Battles of Eckmühl, Aspern, and Wagram—Peace of Vienna.—Austria cedes territory to Russia, Bavaria, and France, the Adriatic territories erected into the Illyrian Provinces.		1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII.; Bernadotte becomes prince royal.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
			1810 George III insane; battles of Ciudad Rodrigo and Busaco.
1811	Appearance of Niebuhr's <i>History of Rome</i> .	1811 Engagement between the President and the Little Beli. Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison at Tippecanoe.	1811. George, prince of Wales, prince Regent, (the king being insane). Battles of Fuentes de Onoro and Albuera in the peninsula.
1812	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, founded.	1812. War with Great Britain Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull Gen. Hull surrenders Detroit to the British. The Constitution captures the <i>Guerrriere</i> Wool victorious at Queenstown, Oct. 13 Captain Jones, in the <i>Wasp</i> captures the <i>Frolic</i> , Oct. 18. The United States, Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i> The Constitution, Captain Bainbridge, captures the British frigate <i>Java</i> . Louisiana admitted into the Union.	1812 Lord Liverpool premier. Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz stormed by Wellington. Battle of Salamanca.
1813	Shelley's <i>Queen Mab</i> .	1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh killed.	1813. Battle of Vittoria and English invasion of France. Sixth coalition against France—Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria.
1814	The Jesuits re-established by Pius VII Wordsworth's <i>Excursion</i> ; Scott's <i>Waverley</i> .	1814. American victories at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane; McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain; British repulsed from Baltimore; Hartford Convention. City of Washington burnt by the British. Peace of Ghent signed.	1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain.
1815	The North American Review established. Safety lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy. In England: Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir Walter Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hogg. In France. Mad. de Staél, Mad. de Genlis, Chateaubriand, Cuvier. Melendez Valdez, Spanish poet. Bilderdyk, Dutch. In Germany: W. Schlegel, F. Schlegel, Richter, Kotzebue; Weber and Spohr.	1815. Battle of New Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan. 8. War against Algiers Fight between the <i>Penguin</i> and the <i>Hornet</i> .	Dec. 3. 1815. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18. Oppressive Corn Law enacted.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Louisa.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—Revolt of the Spanish colonies; uprisings in Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. 1811. Revolution in Peru.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Sculpt victorious in Spain—takes Badajoz: is defeated by the English at Albuera.		
1812	Russian campaign. Battles of Smolensk and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army — and burned by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon.—Burning of Moscow. Kutusoff pursues the retreating French. Peace of Bucharest closes six years' war with Turkey and results in acquisition of part of Bessarabia and Moldavia by Russia
1813	Victories of Lützen, Bautzen, and Dresden, over the allies. Battle of Leipsic—Bonaparte driven to the Rhine.	1813 War of German independence. Austria joins the coalition.	1813 South America:—Bolívar drives the Spaniards from Caracas.—Mexico declares its independence.
1814	The allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba. House of Bourbon restored: Louis XVIII.		1814. Union of Holland and Belgium.—Peace of Kiel, between Denmark, Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch.
1815	Bonaparte returns from Elba. The Hundred Days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. Battle of Waterloo. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banished to St Helena.	1815. Congress of Vienna effects the political reconstruction of Europe. Germanic Confederation organized.	1815. Netherlands: —William I. The "Holy Alliance"—Russia, Prussia, and Austria, later joined by France.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1815	Abolition of the slave trade by the Congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital \$35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816 Bombardment of Algiers.—Rise of popular agitation —The Spa-Fields riots
1817	Invention of the kaleidoscope.	1817. James Monroe, 5th president. Mississippi admitted. First Seminole War begins.	1817. Continued rioting and suspension of Habeas Corpus Act.
1818	Invention of the stethoscope.—Appearance of Hallam's <i>Europe During the Middle Ages</i> —University of Bonn founded.	1818 Illinois admitted Jackson seizes Pensacola.	
1819	First passage of the Atlantic by steam, by the <i>Savannah</i> —New York to Liverpool. Oersted discovers electromagnetism.	1819 Cession of Florida by Spain Alabama admitted. 1820 Missouri Compromise. Maine admitted. 1821 Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted.	1819. The Peterloo massacre and the Six Acts. 1820 George IV. Trial of Queen Caroline.
1822	Hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion.		1822 Canning, foreign minister.
1823	Huskisson's free trade system in England	1823 The enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine. 1824-25. Lafayette's visit	1823 Canning opposes the Holy Alliance and furthers the independence of the South American colonies of Spain. 1824. Burmese war.
1825	Inland navigation of the United States: the Erie Canal opened. Publication of <i>Pepys's Diary</i> .	1825 Erie Canal opened. J. Q. Adams, 6th president.	1825 Commercial treaty with Colombia and Mexico.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1815. The Servians rise against Turkey under Milosh Obrenovitch.
1816	The Chambre Introuvable enters on a course of royalist reaction.	1816. The diet of the German Confederation assembles at Frankfort 1817. Rise of the Burschenschaft in Germany and liberal celebration at the Wartburg in connection with the tercentenary of Luther's birth.	1816. Portugal:—John VI. in Brazil. Union of Naples and Sicily under Ferdinand I. (IV). 1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands.
1818	Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle decides on the evacuation of France by the foreign troops.—France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1818. Sweden :— Charles XIV. (Bernadotte). India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown. South America:— Chilean independence established by battle of Maypu. 1819. Republic of Colombia, Bolivar, president.
1821	Death of Napoleon at St Helena.	1819. Assassination of Kotzebue leads to the repressive Karlsbad Decrees against the liberal movement. 1820. Congress of Troppau decides to intervene in Naples. 1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Greek insurrection in Moldavia under the leadership of Alexander Ypsilanti who is speedily overthrown.	1821. Greek revolt in the Morea. South America:—Peru and Guatemala independent.
1822	Laws against the freedom of the press.	1822 Congress of Verona declares itself against the Greek and Spanish uprisings.	1822. Brazil declared an independent empire. Mexico.—Iturbide, emperor. Greek declaration of independence Massacre of Scio and capture of Acropolis of Athens by patriots.
1823	A French army enters Spain and restores Ferdinand VII.		1823. Italy:—Leo XII. pope.
1824	Charles X.		1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. The Spaniards overwhelmed by General Sucre at Ayacucho in Peru.
1825	An indemnity of 1,000,000 francs granted to the émigrés.		1825. Russia:—Nicholas I.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																																																						
1826	<p>Foundation of London University. Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the Voltaic battery</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>In England:</td> <td>France:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jeremy Bentham,</td> <td>Talma, tragedian,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Chalmers,</td> <td>Ségur,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W Kirby,</td> <td>La Place,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hallam,</td> <td>Béranger,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lingard,</td> <td>Lamartine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wordsworth,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southey,</td> <td>Germany:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Campbell,</td> <td>Meyerbeer,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moore,</td> <td>Gall,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leigh Hunt,</td> <td>Spurzheim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs. Hemans,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bulwer,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Barry Cornwall."</td> <td>Sweden:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Tegner,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russia:</td> <td>Dahlgren.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karamsin,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pushkin,</td> <td>Italy:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lermontoff,</td> <td>Rossini,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Krilov.</td> <td>Paganini.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U. S. A.:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>N. Webster,</td> <td>Wheaton,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irving,</td> <td>Kent,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooper,</td> <td>Story,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garrison,</td> <td>Gallatin,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wirt,</td> <td>Livingston,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshall,</td> <td>Channing.</td> </tr> </table>	In England:	France:	Jeremy Bentham,	Talma, tragedian,	Thomas Chalmers,	Ségur,	W Kirby,	La Place,	Hallam,	Béranger,	Lingard,	Lamartine.	Wordsworth,		Southey,	Germany:	Campbell,	Meyerbeer,	Moore,	Gall,	Leigh Hunt,	Spurzheim.	Mrs. Hemans,		Bulwer,		"Barry Cornwall."	Sweden:		Tegner,	Russia:	Dahlgren.	Karamsin,		Pushkin,	Italy:	Lermontoff,	Rossini,	Krilov.	Paganini.	U. S. A.:		N. Webster,	Wheaton,	Irving,	Kent,	Cooper,	Story,	Garrison,	Gallatin,	Wirt,	Livingston,	Marshall,	Channing.	<p>1826. Death of Jefferson and John Adams, July 4 The Panama Congress.</p> <p>1827. Completion of first railway in America at Quincy, Mass.</p> <p>1828. Enactment of a high protective tariff — the Tariff of Abominations.</p> <p>1829 General Jackson, 7th president of the United States. Beginning of the Spoils System.</p>	<p>1826. England annexes Assam at the conclusion of the Burmese war.</p> <p>1827. Canning as prime minister furthers the cause of Greece. Treaty of London, between England, Russia, and France, prepares way for Greek independence.</p> <p>1828. Wellington ministry. Disturbances in Ireland.</p> <p>1829. Catholic emancipation. England, Russia, and Spain decide upon Greek independence.</p>
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1830	<p>Liverpool and Manchester Railroad opened The two Landers succeed in tracing the Niger from Lake Tchad to the ocean.</p>	<p>1830 The Webster-Hayne debate in Congress concerning States Rights.</p>	<p>1830. William IV.—Earl Grey, minister.</p>																																																						

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1826. Russia:—War with Persia. Portugal:—Maria da Gloria, queen. Greece:—Missolonghi and Athens (1827) taken by the Turks.
1827	Disbanding of the National Guard—creation of a new chamber of Peers.	1827. Treaty of London concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in relation to Greece. Greece:—Battle of Navarino. The Russians take Erivan and Tabriz. The Turkish fleet is destroyed at Navarino by the allies; Greek independence practically accomplished.
1828	Villèle ministry succeeded by one under Martignac.	1828. Portugal:—Dom Miguel usurps the throne Russia:—War declared against Turkey. By the peace of Turkmanchay Persian Armenia is acquired.
1829	Polignac ministry. -	1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. The Russians cross the Balkans and enter Adrianople. Turkey recognizes independence of Greece and protectorate of Russia over Moldavia and Wallachia. Venezuela separates from Colombia under the leadership of General Pacz
1830	The French enter Algeria; Algiers taken. Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X. abdicates. Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans).	1830. Greek independence declared by the Great Powers Belgium revolts from Holland, and is declared independent by the Great Powers Polish struggle for nationality begins, November.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1831	The Factory Bill in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.	1831 The king of the Netherlands makes his award on the northeastern boundary between the United States and the British provinces. The publication of the <i>Liberator</i> begun by Garrison.	1831 Lord John Russell's Reform Bill introduced. Cholera first appears in England. London Conference settles affairs of Belgium and Holland.
1832	Reform Bill in England—Extension of suffrage. Trade unions in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc.	1832 Nullification in South Carolina —General Jackson's celebrated proclamation —Organization of the New England Anti-Slavery Society — 1833 Clay's Compromise Tariff. Removal of the deposits of the United States from the U. S. Bank. General Jackson enters second term in the Presidency.	1832 Reform Bill passed.
1833	Slavery abolished in the British colonies Girard College, at Philadelphia, commenced.		1833 Captain Ross returns from his voyage of discovery in search of a Northwest Passage.
1834	Inquisition abolished in Spain.	1834 The president censured by the Senate for removing the deposits.	1834 Sir Robert Peel, premier.
1835	De Tocqueville's <i>History of Democracy in America</i> James Smithson's bequest of £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," becomes operative.	1835 Great Fire in New York. Beginning of the second Seminole war.	
1836	The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.	1836 The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States. Massacre of the Alamo and the defeat of the Mexicans by the Texans at San Jacinto The independence of Texas acknowledged. Arkansas admitted.	1836 England takes part in the suppression of the Carlists in Spain.
1837	S. F. B. Morse takes out a patent for his electro-magnetic telegraph (invented 1832). Appearance of Carlyle's <i>French Revolution</i> and Dickens's <i>Pickwick Papers</i> .	1837 Martin Van Buren, 8th president. Financial crisis. Insurrection in Canada headed by Papineau. Michigan admitted.	1837 Victoria queen.
		1838 Congress refuses to receive anti-slavery petitions.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1831. Brazil:—Revolution; Dom Pedro II., emperor. Belgium:—Leopold I., king The Poles defeated at Ostrolenka; Warsaw capitulates Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope.
1832	Republican uprising in Paris during funeral of General Lamarque Ministry of Marshal Soult French enter Belgium to enforce decision of London Conference; they take Antwerp.	1832. The kingdom of Greece founded; Otho I. Poland:—The insurrection crushed and Poland incorporated with Russia; thousands of families sent to Siberia.
1833	Guizot organizes common school education.	1833. Spain:—Isabella II., queen; Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—Dom Pedro overthrown and a constitutional monarchy restored. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali receives Syria from the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, president.
1834	Death of Lafayette.	1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Dom Miguel and Don Carlos. 1835. Austria:—Ferdinand I., emperor.
1836	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasburg.	1836. Spain:—The queen regent adopts the constitution of 1812.
1837	Constantine in Algeria taken.	
1838	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. Mexico:—The castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN.
1839	The daguerreotype invented in Paris.	1839 Disturbances in the "disputed territory," between Maine and New Brunswick —The Liberty Party formed Beginning of Anti-Rentism in New York	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzni and Cabul in Afghanistan.—Outbreak of opium war with China The rise of the Chartist agitation.
1840	Penny postage system in England. Wheatstone's improvement of the electric telegraph in England.	1840. Establishment of Independent Treasury.	1840 The uniform penny postage system established. Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. War in Syria: Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey against Mehemet Ali of Egypt. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France, Chartist riots.
1841	Appearance of Emerson's Essays.	1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th president. He dies April 4 John Tyler succeeds him, as 10th president Failure of the attempt to restore the United States Bank owing to the opposition of the president.	
1842	The old Croton Aqueduct in New York completed. Bain's electro-magnetic telegraph patented in London. Gutta percha in use. First use of ether as anæsthetic by Dr. Long of Danielsville, Ga.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island Webster-Ashburton Treaty between the U. S. and England, settling the northeastern boundary. End of the Seminole war.	1842. The war with China ended: Hong-Kong ceded to Great Britain; Chinese ports opened to trade. British disasters in Afghanistan. 1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The giant meeting on Tara Hill and the arrest of O'Connell. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1844	A great defection from the Roman Catholic Church under Ronge, in Germany, who founds the German Catholic Church.	1845. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New York. James K. Polk, 11th president. Florida admitted.	1844. Daniel O'Connell's trial and imprisonment —the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	Lord Rosse's telescope.		1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the Northwest Passage The outbreak of the Sikh war.
1846	Discovery of the planet Neptune, predicted by Leverrier and Adams.	1846. War with Mexico. Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8. Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.	1846. Famine in Ireland; the repeal of the Corn Laws.

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham Thiers retires : Guizot minister for foreign affairs. The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honours at the Invalides, in Paris.	1839. Peace between France and Mexico. China:—The opium trade forbidden Turkey at war with Egypt. The Turks crushed by Ibrahim Pasha at Nisib. Mahmud II. succeeded by Abdul Medjid who formulates reforms in the Hatji-sherif of Gulhane. India.—Ghuzni taken by the British. Denmark:—Christian VIII. succeeds 1840 China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade Holland.—William I. abdicates. William II. succeeds. Syria:—Acre taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks. Spain.—Carlist insurrection suppressed.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.	1841 China:—Canton taken by the British. Mexico.—Santa Anna enters the capital and places himself at the head of the government. Spain:—Espartero made regent. Turkey.—Mehemet Ali recognized as hereditary ruler of Egypt.
1844	Successful war with Morocco.	1842 India.—British withdraw from Afghanistan. Natal taken by the British. China.—Peace with Great Britain; Hong-Kong ceded
1846	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.	1843. Spain.—The Regent Espartero overthrown by Narvaez Personal rule of Isabella II. Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept constitution, Sept 15. India:—Scinde annexed to the British Empire.
		1846. Poland:—An unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow. The city deprived of its independence and annexed to Austria Rome.—Pius IX., pope; he inaugurates a liberal era.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1846	The planet Neptune discovered.—Grote's <i>History of Greece</i> begun.	<p>1846 The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the Northwestern Boundary, signed at London, June 18. Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6. New tariff bill passed establishing <i>ad valorem</i> duties. Capture of Monterey, September 24 Tampico occupied November 14. Iowa admitted.</p> <p>1847. Battle of Buena Vista, February 23. Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29 Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. Battle of Contreras, August 20 Battle of Molinos del Rey, September 8. Battle of Chapultepec, September 13 Mexico surrenders, September 14. Mormons establish Salt Lake City.</p> <p>1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2.</p>	<p>1847. Severe famine continues in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States; extensive emigration Death of O'Connell.</p>
1848	<p>Appearance of Thackeray's <i>Vanity Fair</i>. Lowell's <i>Biglow Papers</i>, and Mill's <i>Political Economy</i>. Gold discovered in California.</p> <p>Extensive emigration from Europe to America during this year, particularly from Ireland.</p>	<p>Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain. Formation of the Free Soil Party Wisconsin admitted.</p>	<p>1848. Disorders in Ireland Chartist meeting in London, April 10. John Mitchell tried and condemned to transportation, May.</p> <p>Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5</p>

A D	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1846. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	
1847	Reform banquets in Strasburg, Chartres, etc. Michelet's lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec. Abd-el-Kader surrenders, Dec. 22.	1847 Prussia.—Frederick William assembles the United Diet.	1847. Hayti.—Soulouque, president, March 2. Sardinia:—Charles Albert initiates reforms. Algiers:—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8. Proposed banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21. Revolution commenced, Feb. 22. Barricades erected, Feb. 23. Guizot dismissed. Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24. Provisional government established. Lamartine, provisional president, Feb. 24. French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 27. Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4. Socialist insurrection, May 15. Bloody insurrection in Paris, June 23–26. Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24. Paris in a state of siege. New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected president, Dec. 10.	1848. Revolution in Vienna and fall of Metternich, March 13; revolution in Buda-Pesth, Mar. 15–17; insurrection in Berlin, Mar. 18–19. German <i>Vorparlament</i> meets at Frankfort Mar. 31. Prussia at war with Denmark April; Emperor flees from Vienna, May 17; insurrection at Prague, meeting of Hungarian National assembly, July 5. Hungarians prepare for war against Austria, Sept. They defeat the Croatian Ban Jellachich, Sept. 29. Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6. The emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11. Windischgratz appointed commander of the imperial army.	1848. Italy:—Sicily in revolution—Constitutions granted in Sardinia, Tuscany, and Rome; Northern Italy rises against Austria—Charles Albert of Sardinia declares war against Austria in March; the Sardinians defeated at Custozza in July and Austrians occupy Milan. Insurrection in Rome against the pope, and assassination of his chief minister, Rossi, Nov. Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montez—the king abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II, March 20. Denmark:—Frederick VII., king; revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March. Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April. Sicily:—Declares itself independent, April. Holland receives a constitution, April. Sicily:—The duke of Genoa elected king, July 10. Armistice signed between Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden, Aug. 26. Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, by the royal forces Sept. 7.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1849	Emigration from Europe to America during this year at the rate of 1000 a day. A University founded at Sydney, New South Wales. Deaths in 1850: U. S. A. EUROPE. A. Judson, Wordsworth, S. M. Fuller, Jeffrey, John C. Neander, Calhoun, Louis Zachary Philippe, Taylor. Balzac, Rob't Peel, Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.	1849. Zachary Taylor, 12th president.	1849. Môultan, in India, taken Jan. 2; battle of Gujerat ends Sikh war; the Punjab is annexed.
1850	Great agitation on the Slavery Question in the United States Congress. New Mexico and Utah organized as Territories Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress. Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.	1850. Death of President Taylor. Millard Fillmore, 13th president. California admitted. Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas	1850. A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects. Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.

A D	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1848. The emperor issues a proclamation against Vienna. Hungarians driven from Vienna, October 30. The Imperialists under Windischgratz storm Vienna, Oct. 31. Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2. Francis Joseph becomes emperor. The Prussian king promulgates a constitution.</p> <p>1849. The Frankfort Parliament offers the imperial crown of Germany to the Prussian king who declines. Insurrections in Dresden and Baden suppressed; National Assembly ends June 18; armistice between Denmark and Prussia, July 10. Russia brings aid to Austria against the Hungarians, Feb.; Hungarians defeated at Kapolna, Feb. 26-27; Hungary declares its independence, April 11; Haynau crushes the Hungarians at Temesvár, Görgy capitulates to the Russians at Világos, Aug. 13, the Hungarian revolution is crushed.</p>	<p>1849. Italy.—Republic proclaimed at Rome under Mazzini and others, Feb. 8. The grand duke of Tuscany flees. Provisional government proclaimed, Feb. 9. Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novara, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel I. Insurrection in Genoa, April 1. Rome.—The French army, despatched to the aid of the pope, arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29. Rome surrenders to the French, July 2. Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3. The government placed in the hands of the pope's commissioners, Aug. 3. Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22. Austrian power in Northern Italy re-established.</p>
1850	<p>Louis Philippe dies in England. French ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16. New electoral law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31. Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21. Dotation Bill, giving the president 2,160,000 francs (\$405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.</p>	<p>1850. Prussia.—The king takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22. Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.</p>	<p>1850. Rome.—The pope returns, April, and revokes liberal constitution. Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit. China.—Outbreak of the Taiping rebellion.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1850	<p>Northwest Passage discovered by Capt. McClure in the <i>Investigator</i>, Oct. 26. Imprisoned in the ice and does not reach England till 1854. The British consul at Charleston calls the attention of the governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec.</p> <p>Appearance of Tennyson's <i>In Memoriam</i>, Dickens's <i>David Copperfield</i>; Wagner's <i>Lohengrin</i>.</p>	<p>1850. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England in regard to an inter-oceanic canal.</p> <p>Disunion Meetings held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19.</p> <p>The <i>Advance</i> and <i>Rescue</i>, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. $75^{\circ} 23'$, Oct. 1.</p> <p>Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6).</p> <p>Narciso Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17.</p> <p>Webster replies to Hulsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.</p>	<p>1850. Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the <i>North Star</i> returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The <i>Prince Albert</i> arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechey Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1.</p> <p>Appointment by the pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord Russell, the premier, Nov. 1.</p>
1851	<p>Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Ungouratona, six days distant from Kuka, the capital of Bornou, March 4.</p> <p>According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total non-conformist churches, 14,340.</p> <p>Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1, at the Crystal Palace.</p>	<p>1851. Lopez lands in Cuba at the head of a filibustering expedition; is captured and executed.</p> <p>General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of governor, Feb. 3.</p> <p>Initial point of the boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in $32^{\circ} 22'$ north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the centre of the bed of the river, April 24.</p>	<p>1851. A strong force of Kaffirs attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope, and are repulsed. The Kaffir chief, Her manus, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3000 Kaffirs attack the colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1850. Würtemberg denounces the ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15. The Union Parliament meets at Erfurt in March and April.</p> <p>Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.</p> <p>Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.</p> <p>Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.-Nov.</p> <p>Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian king's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.</p> <p>Prussian prestige overthrown by Austria at the conference of Olmütz, Nov. 29.</p>	<p>1850. Turkey:—Insurrection in Bosnia.</p> <p>Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.</p> <p>Denmark:—Bloody battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, July 25.</p>
1851	<p>Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.</p> <p>The Sub-Committee of the Assembly, appointed by the Committee of Revision of the Constitution to authenticate petitions, reports that up to July 1 the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,103—July 5.</p>	<p>1851. The Austrian government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Batthyány, Feb. 17.</p> <p>Charles L. Brace, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary on a charge of fomenting revolution, May 23.</p> <p>Unveiling of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, May 31.</p>	<p>1851. Denmark:—Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10.</p> <p>Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb.</p> <p>East Indies:—Fort of the celebrated pirate sultan of Sulu destroyed by the Spanish government of Manilla, Feb. 28.</p>

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN																								
1851	<p>Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior.</p> <p>The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common councilmen, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine.—Aug. 1.</p> <p>The inauguration of the railway between St Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1</p> <p>The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26-27.</p> <p>Deaths in 1851.</p> <table> <tr> <td>U. S.</td> <td>Europe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. J. Audubon,</td> <td>Lord Bexley</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. Culin,</td> <td>Joanna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. F. Cooper,</td> <td>Baillie,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. H. Galaudet,</td> <td>Codrington,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. G. Morton.</td> <td>Sheil,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Lingard,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Daguerre,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Soult,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Oersted,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ruskin begins publication of <i>Stories of Venice</i>,</td> <td>Jacobi,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helmholtz invents the ophthalmoscope.</td> <td>Turner</td> </tr> </table>	U. S.	Europe.	J. J. Audubon,	Lord Bexley	S. Culin,	Joanna	J. F. Cooper,	Baillie,	I. H. Galaudet,	Codrington,	S. G. Morton.	Sheil,		Lingard,		Daguerre,		Soult,		Oersted,	Ruskin begins publication of <i>Stories of Venice</i> ,	Jacobi,	Helmholtz invents the ophthalmoscope.	Turner	<p>1851. President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, April 25.</p> <p>Convention of delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without co-operation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8.</p> <p>Erie Railroad opened from New York City to Dunkirk, 439 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15.</p> <p>Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of \$12,000,000.</p> <p>"Vigilance committee" at San Francisco, enforces order by summary execution.</p> <p>Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12.</p> <p>Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21.</p> <p>Riot, with loss of life at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11.</p> <p>U. S. brig <i>Dolphin</i> sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct.</p> <p>U. S. steam frigate <i>Mississippi</i> sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France.</p>	<p>1851. The Russell Ministry resign, Feb 22, but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet.</p> <p>Hostilities with the Burmese.</p> <p>1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defence association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19.</p> <p>The American yacht "America," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22.</p> <p>Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovations are offered him in various parts of the country. He leaves for the United States, Nov.</p> <p>The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed Oct. 17. Opened for public use, Nov. 13.</p>
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A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	Revolution: Louis Napoleon by a <i>coup d'état</i> seizes the reins of government; dissolves the National Assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the leaders of the opposition; constitutes an entire new ministry. The president orders the restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a president to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The vote of the army shows a large majority for Napoleon. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army and a "state of siege" in 33 departments crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of Napoleon as president for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions.—Dec. 2-21.	1851. The Germanic Diet in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question."—July 17. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monza, declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19. The emperor of Austria urges the minister president to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849."—Aug. 20. Louis Kossuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death <i>in contumaciam</i> , at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22.	1851. Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, March 25. New Granada:—Congress abolishes slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852.—May 29. Italy:—A <i>near</i> earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Vulture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3000 persons supposed to have perished.—July 14. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians.—June. Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and makes Albuanaz president. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro, president Aug. 4. West Indies:—Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN.
		<p>1851. Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovations are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the president and addresses Congress.</p> <p>Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24.</p> <p>Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.</p>	
1852	<p>Immigration into California, from Asia, is so large as to require special legislation—April.</p> <p>Telegraphs across the English Channel.</p> <p>First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia; organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24.</p> <p>At Stafford House in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov. 26.</p> <p>Punishment of death restored in Tuscany.</p>	<p>1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Fillmore—Jan. 23.</p> <p>The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire.</p> <p>Gold medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York, Feb. 10.</p> <p>Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2000 slaves." Feb. 10.</p> <p>Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.</p>	<p>1852. Lord Granville, in relation to the firing on the American steamer <i>Prometheus</i> by the British man-of-war <i>Express</i> states to Mr. Lawrence for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act. Jan. 10.</p> <p>Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the Mackenzie River, and from its mouth eastward 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb.</p> <p>British troops occupy Rangoon in Burma April 14.</p>

A D	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1851. Cuba: — Expedition against Cuba under General Narciso Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans, Aug. 3, and Key West, 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly garrotted, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. \$70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9. Mexico: — General Mariana Arista inaugurated president, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others issue pronunciamientos against the general government. Some fighting follows with varied success, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1852	President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22. President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Château D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16. A decree of the president convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.	1852. The emperor of Russia visits the emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.	1852. Argentine Confederation: — General Urquiza completes the passage of the Paraná and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (Monte Caseros.) between Urquiza and Rosas, results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England, Feb. 3. During the night the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18. —Urquiza, director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 11.—Buenos Ayres leaves the Argentine Confederation. —The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Paraná open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.				
1852	<p>Deaths in 1852.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>U. S.</td> <td>Europe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Clay, D. Webster, S. Nott, M. Stuart, D. Drake, J. H. Paine, H. Greenough, Amos Lawrence, P. Milledoler, J. Vanderlyn, J. L. Kingsley, J. P. Norton, Hosea Ballou</td> <td>Thos Moore, Schwartz- zenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Ianell, D'Orsay, Lee, Gioberti.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Appearance of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>.</p>	U. S.	Europe.	H. Clay, D. Webster, S. Nott, M. Stuart, D. Drake, J. H. Paine, H. Greenough, Amos Lawrence, P. Milledoler, J. Vanderlyn, J. L. Kingsley, J. P. Norton, Hosea Ballou	Thos Moore, Schwartz- zenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Ianell, D'Orsay, Lee, Gioberti.	<p>1852. Kossuth continues to be feted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16.</p> <p>Henry Clay dies, June 29</p> <p>Obsequies celebrated at New York, July 20.</p> <p>Daniel Webster dies, Oct 24</p> <p>Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston, Nov. 15.</p> <p>The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1</p> <p>Immigration, 375,000</p>	<p>1852 Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha laid across St George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin, June 1.</p> <p>Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His obsequies take place in London, Nov. 18.</p> <p>Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 17.</p> <p>By a decree of the governor general of British India, the province of Pegu (Burma) is annexed to the British dominions Dec.</p>
U. S.	Europe.						
H. Clay, D. Webster, S. Nott, M. Stuart, D. Drake, J. H. Paine, H. Greenough, Amos Lawrence, P. Milledoler, J. Vanderlyn, J. L. Kingsley, J. P. Norton, Hosea Ballou	Thos Moore, Schwartz- zenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Ianell, D'Orsay, Lee, Gioberti.						

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	<p>The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria., Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,-129 in favor of re-establishing the empire against 253,149 negative and 63,116 void ballots. At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.</p>	<p>1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by England, France, Prussia, Bavaria, and Greece in reference to the affairs of Greece, Nov. 18. Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loa; lasts several weeks, Feb. India:—The British take Prome in Burmah, October 9. Italy:—The punishment of death is re-established in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10. —The pope addresses a letter to the king of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20. —At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U.S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the pope, Dec. 26. Liberia:—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan. 15. Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21. A French filibustering expedition under Raouset de Boulbon in Sonora is defeated at Hermosillo, Nov. 1. Spain:—Murderous assault on the queen by a priest, Feb. 2. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.												
1853	<p>Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June.</p> <p>The first Norwegian railway opened, July 4.</p> <p>The American expedition under Com. Matthew Galbraith Perry arrives in Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the imperial commissioners the letter from the American president.</p> <p>The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov.</p> <p>Cholera prevails in Europe.</p> <p>Several new asteroids discovered.</p> <p>Deaths in 1853:</p> <table> <tr> <td>U. S</td> <td>Europe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. B. Adams,</td> <td>Tieck,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Junius Smith,</td> <td>Arago,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. R. King,</td> <td>Von Buch,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Bates,</td> <td>Mrs. Opie,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sim. Greenleaf.</td> <td>Ralph Wardlaw.</td> </tr> </table>	U. S	Europe.	C. B. Adams,	Tieck,	Junius Smith,	Arago,	W. R. King,	Von Buch,	B. Bates,	Mrs. Opie,	Sim. Greenleaf.	Ralph Wardlaw.	<p>1853. Adverse decision of Napoleon III., arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the <i>General Armstrong</i>, read at Washington, Jan. 17.</p> <p>Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected president and vice-president for four years from 4th, March next, Feb. 9.</p> <p>Departure of Kane's Expedition in search of Franklin, May 31.</p> <p>Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters adopted, June 7.</p> <p>The Koszta affair, involving the United States and Austria, July-Sept.</p> <p>Crystal Palace at New York opened in the presence of the president of the United States July 14.</p> <p>Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9.</p> <p><i>Great Republic</i>, clipper of 4,000 tons, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.</p> <p>Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26.</p> <p>Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.</p> <p>Bedini, the papal nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country.</p> <p>The Gadsden Purchase concluded with Mexico, Dec. 30.</p> <p>Immigration, 368,000.</p>	<p>1853. Kaffir chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war in South Africa, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9.</p> <p>Doncaster ch u r c h, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28.</p> <p>Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14.</p> <p>Mrs H. B. Stowe, authoress of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7.</p> <p>Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12.</p> <p>The English and French fleet co-operate in the East.</p> <p>The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities.</p> <p>Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug.</p> <p>Captain Inglefield, of the <i>Phoenix</i>, arrives from the Arctic regions with the news of the discovery of the Northwest Passage, by Captain McClure of the <i>Investigator</i>, Oct., 1850.</p> <p>The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown, Dec. 12.</p> <p>The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germain, Dec. 15.</p>
U. S	Europe.														
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A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1853	<p>Russia, Austria, and Prussia at last acknowledge Napoleon III, emperor of the French, Jan.</p> <p>Marriage of the emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, Jan 29.</p> <p>General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb.</p> <p>Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. Subsequently granted</p> <p>Funeral of Mme. Raspail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March.</p> <p>Preparations to oppose Russia in her pretensions in the East.</p> <p>Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March.</p> <p>A peace address, signed by 400 English merchants, bankers, and traders, is presented to Napoleon III, at the Tuilleries, March.</p> <p>A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the emperor, or to subvert the imperial government, is passed, May.</p> <p>Plot to assassinate the emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7.</p> <p>The duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans family, effects a reconciliation with the count de Chambord, Nov.</p> <p>A plebiscite declares in favor of the empire by a large majority, Nov.</p> <p>Unveiling of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.</p>	<p>1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1.</p> <p>Attempt on the life of emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18.</p> <p>Baden:—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason in publishing his <i>Introduction to the History of 19th Century Sentence</i>, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed March 5</p> <p>Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, Mar 29.</p>	<p>1853 Belgium:—Marriage of the duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Archduchess Maria, Aug 22.</p> <p>Canada:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal, riots ensue; military called out, June 6-9.</p> <p>—The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, Sept. 14.</p> <p>China:—Nankin taken by the Taipings, March 21. Amoy captured, May.</p> <p>Denmark:—Parliament prorogued and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July.</p> <p>Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept.</p> <p>India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah: Sir J. Cheape conquers Pegu, March.</p> <p>Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16.</p> <p>—The pope prohibits the circulation of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> in his dominions, May 10.</p> <p>Guerazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11.</p> <p>—New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15.</p> <p>Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan.</p> <p>—Santa Anna, having been elected president, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April.</p>

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	<p>Deputation of "Friends" presents to the emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb.</p> <p>Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March.</p> <p>Commercial treaty concluded between the U. S. and Japan, March; this is the opening of the modern era in Japan.</p> <p>The first railway is opened in Brazil, the emperor and empress being present at the inauguration, April.</p>	<p>1854. The steamer <i>San Francisco</i> founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the <i>Three Bells</i>, <i>Kilby</i>, and <i>Antarctic</i>, Jan. 5.</p> <p>Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York City, Jan. 9.</p> <p>Massachusetts Emigrant Society organized and incorporated by Eli Thayer, April 20.</p> <p>Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30.</p> <p>Leavenworth, Kansas, founded, June 13.</p>	<p>1854. Parliament opened by queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31.</p> <p>The queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11.</p> <p>Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.</p> <p>War declared against Russia, March 28.</p> <p>A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26.</p> <p>Launch of the <i>Royal Albert</i>, the queen christening the vessel, May 13.</p> <p>Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the queen, June 10.</p>

A.D.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		<p>1853. Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2.</p> <p>Switzerland:—Insurrection in Fribourg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April.</p> <p>Persia:—Earthquakes at Shiraz (12,000 lives lost), May 9; and Teheran, July 11.</p> <p>Venezuela.—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 15.</p> <p>Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17.</p> <p>China:—Shanghai taken by Taipings, Sept. 7.</p> <p>Portugal:—Maria II. (queen) dies, Nov. 10. Succeeded by Pedro V</p> <p>Eastern Affairs:—War between Turkey and Russia.—Prince Menschikoff sent by the emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte and he leaves Constantinople, May 21. The Russians cross the Pruth, July 2. The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna Note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 19; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmutz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 23. The allied French and English fleet enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 25. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Olténitza, Nov. 4. Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.</p>
1854	<p>Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 20, for the exclusion of Russia from the permanent occupation of the Danubian principalities</p> <p>By agreement with Turkey, Austria occupies the Danubian principalities, June.</p>	<p>1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss of 200 lives, and \$4,000,000 of property, April 16.</p> <p>Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1.</p> <p>India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of great magnitude, opened, April 8.</p> <p>Mexico:—Battle of Guayamas, between a filibustering expedition under count de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot.</p> <p>Spain:—The insurrection of the people at Madrid against the Regent Maria Christina (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29.</p> <p>Maria Christina, the queen mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal.</p> <p>Venezuela.—Slaves emancipated, April 25.</p> <p>Saxony:—King Frederick Augustus II. killed in the Tyrol by a fall from his carriage, Aug. 9.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	<p>Deaths in 1854:</p> <p>U. S.—</p> <p>N. B. Blunt, Jacob Burnett, John Davis, Com. Downes, J. Harrington, last survivor of battle of Lexington, Mrs. E. Judson, Bishop Wainwright.</p> <p>Europe.—</p> <p>Anglesey, Cockburn, E. Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Mellon, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme Sontag, Mrs. C. Southey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart.</p> <p>"Immaculate Conception of the Virgin" proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8.</p>	<p>1854 San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, <i>Cyane</i>, July 13.</p> <p>Lawrence, Kan's a.s., settled by anti-slavery men, July 30.</p> <p>Giulia Grisi and Giuseppe Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of Europe, arrive at New York, Aug. 19.</p> <p>Cholera prevails June-Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.-Nov.</p> <p>Immigration about 500,000.</p> <p>Ostend Manifesto by the American ministers in Europe, Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, calling for the purchase of Cuba by the United States.</p>	<p>1854. Treaty between Japan and Great Britain. England consents to the establishment of the Orange River republic, Feb. 23.</p> <p>Law passed for the enlistment of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22.</p>

A.D.	EASTERN AFFAIRS.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1854	<p>The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 5. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Siliestria, June 22, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 13. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 23. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5.</p>	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																		
1855	<p>Panama railroad completed, first train on it Jan 28.</p> <p>Financial panic in California, Feb.</p> <p>Suspension Bridge at Niagara first crossed, March 14.</p> <p>Difficulty in Phila. about slaves of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18.</p> <p>Bessemer's process for manufacturing steel, patented.</p> <p>Deaths in 1855:</p> <table> <tr> <td>U. S:</td> <td>Europe:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. H. Cone,</td> <td>Jos. Hume,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abbott Lawrence,</td> <td>Miss Mitford</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John C. Spencer,</td> <td>Nicholas I.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T. R. Beck.</td> <td>Charlotte Bronte</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Lord Raglan</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Saml. Rogers</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ans. Rothschild,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mickiewicz.</td> </tr> </table>	U. S:	Europe:	S. H. Cone,	Jos. Hume,	Abbott Lawrence,	Miss Mitford	John C. Spencer,	Nicholas I.	T. R. Beck.	Charlotte Bronte		Lord Raglan		Saml. Rogers		Ans. Rothschild,		Mickiewicz.	<p>1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan 8.</p> <p>U. S. S. <i>Waterwitch</i> fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1.</p> <p>U. S. Dist. Court in Wisconsin pronounces the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, Feb. 3.</p> <p>Missourians invade Lawrence and perpetrate frauds at the elections for a legislature in Kansas.</p> <p>Free-State convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14.</p> <p>William Walker (fugitive) takes possession of Granada, Nicaragua, Oct. 16.</p> <p>Kansas Free-State convention at Topeka Oct. 23, draws up constitution.</p> <p>Proclamation against filibustering by President Pierce, Dec. 8.</p> <p>British Arctic vessel <i>Resolute</i> found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.</p>	<p>1855. Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 29.</p> <p>Formation of the Palmerston ministry, Feb.</p> <p>Visit of the emperor and empress of France, April 16.</p> <p>Introduction of Civil Service Reform, May 21.</p> <p>Death of Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 28.</p> <p>The queen and Prince Albert visit the emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris, Aug. 18.</p> <p>Visit of the king of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30.</p> <p>Captain McClure receives the reward of £5,000 for discovery of "the N. W. passage," and is knighted, Nov.</p>
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1856	<p>Submarine telegraph cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12.</p> <p>Dudley Observatory inaugurated at Albany, Aug. 28.</p> <p>N. Y. and Newfoundland telegraph line, 1715 miles, opened to St John's, Nov. 10.</p> <p>Revival of the African slave trade recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Carolina.</p> <p>Arctic discovery ship <i>Resolute</i> presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstene for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30.</p>	<p>1856. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Mass. elected Speaker of House of Represent. of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2.</p> <p>Free State Legis. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8.</p> <p>Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, Mar. 19.</p> <p>Lawrence, Kansas, captured and plundered by the slavery men.</p> <p>Personal assault on Senator Sumner of Mass in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Carolina, May 22.</p>	<p>1856. Annexation of the kingdom of Oudh in India, Feb.</p> <p>Seizure of a vessel under the British flag by Chinese authorities the cause of a war between the two countries Oct. 8.</p> <p>British fleet bombard and partially destroy Canton, China, Oct 23.</p> <p>Occupation of Herat by Persians leads to declaration of war by the British, Nov. 1.</p>																		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1855	Industrial Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.	<p>1855 Russia: —Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2.—Alexander II succeeds. —The Sardinian troops join the allied forces in the Crimea. —The allies take possession of Kerch, May 24. —The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18. —Kars invested by the Russians, June 23. Russians in the Crimea defeated in the battle of the Tchernaya, Aug. 16. Fall of Sebastopol!—The Malakhoff carried by the French, Sept. 8. Terrific attack of the Russians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29. Town capitulates to Russians, Nov. 28.</p> <p>Austria:—Death at Trieste of Don Carlos claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10.</p>	<p>1855 Mexico:—Santa Anna abdicates, Aug. 9. Carrera chosen to succeed him. Alvarez resigns the presidency and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.</p>
1856	<p>Peace conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16.</p> <p>Treaty of peace marking the end of the Crimean War, signed at Paris, March 30. Black Sea neutralized; Kars restored to Turkey; Sebastopol to Russia, Danubian Principalities freed from Russian protectorate; navigation of the Danube free.</p> <p>Destructive floods near Lyons, etc., whole villages destroyed, June.</p>	<p>1856. Preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1.</p> <p>Austria issues a decree of amnesty for the Hungarian revolutionists of 1848-49 (July).</p> <p>The Crimea wholly evacuated by the allies, July 12.</p> <p>Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 killed and wounded, July 17.</p> <p>Russia: — Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7.</p> <p>Spain:—Narvaez succeeds O'Donnell in the government Naples:—French and English ministers leave, Oct. 28.</p>	<p>1856. Costa Rica:—Walker's invasion defeated at Guanacaste, March 20.</p> <p>—Walker defeats 3000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, April 11.</p> <p>Panama:—Riot on the Panama R. R. 30 passengers killed, April 15.</p> <p>Walker elected president of Nicaragua, June 25.</p> <p>Earthquake in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Mediterranean Sea. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN,
1856	<p>Deaths in 1856: U. S.—</p> <p>J. M. Berrien, Ogden Hoffman, Com. Morris, J. G. Perceval, Jno. C Warren, J. M. Clayton, U. S S George Steers, naval architect, T. Crawford, sculptor, Louis M'Lane Europe.—</p> <p>Heinrich Heine, Jno. Graham, Sir W. Hamilton, metaphysician, Von Biela, astronomer, Lord Hardinge, Father Matthew, Hugh Miller, Sir John Ross, Westmacott, Yarrell, Delaroche.</p>	<p>1856. Buchanan nominated for president by Dem. Convention at Cincinnati June 7.</p> <p>Frémont nominated for president by Repub. Convention at Philadelphia, June 17.</p> <p>H. of Repres. pass a bill admitting Kansas under Topeka Constitution, July 3.</p> <p>Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S troops under Col Sumner, July 4.</p> <p>John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31.</p> <p>Whitefield and Reeder both rejected by H. of Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1.</p> <p>U S troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from New England, Oct 10.</p> <p>Buchanan elected pres. Nov. 4.</p> <p>Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6.</p>	
1857	<p>Geo. Peabody gives \$300,000 to establish a free Literary and Scientific Institute at Baltimore, Feb. 12.</p> <p>The Atlantic telegraph cable first joined at sea by the <i>Niagara</i> and <i>Agamemnon</i>, Aug. 5, but breaks, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Loss of the <i>Central America</i> and 450 lives, Sept. 8.</p> <p>Deaths in 1857. U. S. Europe.</p> <p>C. Colton, De Musset. E. K. Kane, Beranger, W. L. Marcy, J. W. Croker Thos J Rusk, Marshall Eli Smith. Hall, Douglas Jerrold, Eugene Sue, Cavaignac, Aug. Comte, Chris. Rauch.</p>	<p>1857. Buchanan inaugurated president, March 4.</p> <p>The Dred Scot Decision delivered by Chief Justice Taney, March 6.</p> <p>R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26.</p> <p>General financial panic begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug 24.</p> <p>Lecompton Convention, Kansas, meets Sept. 7, and adopts pro-slavery constitution, Nov. 7.</p> <p>Suspension of Philadelphia banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspension of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I.</p> <p>Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13-14, and Massachusetts bank same day</p> <p>Payments resumed, Dec. 12.</p>	<p>1857. Palmerston ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 3.</p> <p>Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 4 after a four months' war.</p> <p>New septennial Parliament meets, April 30.</p> <p>The Manchester Art Exhibition opened, May 5.</p> <p>Sepoy Rebellion in India, mutiny at Meerut May 10, King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India, May 12, Mutiny at Lucknow, May 30; at Cawnpore, June 5; Massacre at Cawnpore, July 15.</p> <p>Havelock defeats the rebels under Nana Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore July 17.</p> <p>Sir Colin Campbell the new com.-in chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 20.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1857	Congress for the purpose of settling the controversy between Prussia and Switzerland over Neufchâtel, meets at Paris, March. Commercial treaty between France and Russia, June.	1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25. Denmark abolishes the Sound Dues, March 14. Prussia renounces its claims to Neufchâtel, May. Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, prince-royal, made Regent, Sept. 26.	1856. Granada, Nicaragua, destroyed by Walker, Nov. 20-25. 1857. Mexico:—New constitution promulgated, March 11. Costa Rica.—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1. Nicaragua: — Walker and his men surrender to U. S ship <i>Wabash</i> , Com. Paulding, Dec. 8. China:—Canton bombarded by the English and French and taken, Dec. 28-29.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1858	<p>Commercial failures in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to \$123: liabilities, \$291,750,000.</p> <p>Launch of the monster steamer <i>Great Eastern</i> at London, Jan. 31.</p> <p>Crawford's monument to Washington, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22.</p> <p>Donati's comet seen in June and July.</p> <p>Burton and Speke discover Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza.</p> <p>Atlantic telegraph laid successfully Aug. 5.</p> <p>National Teachers Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati, Aug. 11.</p> <p>Slave <i>Echo</i> captured and August 27.</p> <p>First overland mail for California leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16.</p> <p>Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing \$450,000, Sept. 17.</p> <p>Deaths in 1858.</p> <p>U.S.—T. H. Benton, Rob. Hare, H. W. Herbert, Freeman Hunt, Com. M. G. Perry, Gen. Quitman, Gen. P. F. Smith, N. W. Taylor, B. F. Butler, Parker Cleveland, Wm. Jay.</p> <p>Europe—R. Brown, botanist, Geo. Combe, Rachel, Reschid Pacha, Radetsky, Ary Scheffer, Root, Owen, Sir W. Reid, Foresti Queen Victoria's message to</p>	<p>1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution Feb 2</p> <p>"Anti-Lecompton Democratic" meetings in Phila. N. Y., etc., Feb and March.</p> <p>Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23.</p> <p>The House passes another bill</p> <p>New Free State Convention of Kansas, at Leavenworth, March 25</p> <p>The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30.</p> <p>carried to Charleston, Minnesota admitted.</p> <p>Minnesota State Government organized at St Paul, May 23</p> <p>Atlantic telegraph fleet sails from Plymouth, England, June 10.</p> <p>The President sends a message announcing peaceful settlement of trouble in Utah, June 10</p> <p>Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed at Tien-Tsin, June 13.</p> <p>Modified Lecompton Constitution rejected by people of Kansas, Aug. 2</p> <p>News of the completion of Atlantic telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5</p> <p>President Buchanan sent and received, August 16.</p> <p>Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1</p>	<p>1857. Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept 25.</p> <p>Havelock in Lucknow relieved by Campbell, Nov. 17, Campbell's victory at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.</p> <p>1858. The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan 25</p> <p>Steamer <i>Great Eastern</i> first floated, Jan. 31.</p> <p>Resignation of Palmerston's ministry, Feb. 22, and accession of Lord Derby, March 1.</p> <p>Lucknow taken by the British, March 21.</p> <p>Suppression of the Sepoy mutiny, July.</p> <p>Eng. steam. <i>Cyclops</i> bombards Jeddah, July 25-26.</p> <p>Baron Rothschild takes his seat in H. of Commons, July 26, the first Jewish member of Parliament.</p> <p>The East India Company ceases to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the British Government, Aug. 2.</p> <p>Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit the French emperor at Cherbourg, Aug. 4.</p>
1859	<p>Appearance of Buckle's <i>Introduction to the History of Civilization</i>.</p> <p>U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D. C. Jan. 3.</p> <p>Slidell's bill, giving \$30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced, Jan. 10.</p> <p>Southern Convention at Vicksburgh discusses the opening of the slave trade, May 11.</p>	<p>1859. New hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4</p> <p>Oregon admitted.</p> <p>Mr. McLane recognizes the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.</p>	<p>1859. Disraeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.</p> <p>England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1858	Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the emperor with a hand grenade: 8 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14. Meeting between Napoleon III. and Cavour at Plombieres where an alliance is determined on against Austria on condition of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, July.	1858. Russia.—Process of emancipation b e g u n , Jan. Outbreak of war between Turkey and the Montenegrins, Feb. Spain: — O'Donnell again at the head of the government, June.	1858. Mexico:—Revolution, Comonfort gives up the government to Juarez, Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives; war between the liberals under Juarez and the reactionaries under Miramon. China : — The Pei-ho forts captured by the English and the French, May 19; treaty of Tien Tsin (June 26) between China and Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. Russia obtains the Amur province. Turkey:—Massacre of Christians at Jeddah—45 killed, June 15. Japan concludes treaties with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Egypt: — First train on the Suez railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 5. Hayti: — Revolution; Faustin banished; General Geffrard proclaimed president, Dec. 21.
1859	The emperor's New Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1. Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor, marries the Princess Clothilde, daughter of the king of Sardinia, Jan. 30. French troops reach Turin and Genoa April 26-30.	1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall disarm, April 23. England protests against this menace. Sardinian army on a war footing.	1859. Peru:—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29. Mexico:—Miramon fails in his attempt on Cuba but shares in the victory of Tacubaya, April 11.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.																																
1859	<p>Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000, May 16.</p> <p>Several slaves captured by U. S. vessels.</p> <p>Remarkable religious revival in Ireland, June, July, etc.</p> <p>Excessive heat in California and in Europe, June-July.</p> <p>Wise travels 1200 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to New York state, July 11.</p> <p>Celebration of 100th birthday of Schiller, Nov. 10.</p> <p>Darwin's <i>Origin of Species</i>.</p> <p>Discovery of oil in Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Deaths in 1859:</p> <table> <tr> <td>U. S.</td> <td>Europe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. W. Alexander,</td> <td>H. Hallam,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rufus Choate,</td> <td>Dr. Abbott,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bp. Doane,</td> <td>T. K. Hervey,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hor. Mann,</td> <td>Humboldt,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Den. Olmsted,</td> <td>Leigh Hunt,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. H. Prescott,</td> <td>Lady Morgan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rich. Rush,</td> <td>De Tocqueville,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geo. Bush,</td> <td>Metternich,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. Y. Mason,</td> <td>De Quincey,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washington Irving.</td> <td>I. K. Brunel,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Carl Ritter,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Louis Spohr,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sir J. Stephen,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Macaulay,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Robert Stephenson.</td> </tr> </table>	U. S.	Europe.	J. W. Alexander,	H. Hallam,	Rufus Choate,	Dr. Abbott,	Bp. Doane,	T. K. Hervey,	Hor. Mann,	Humboldt,	Den. Olmsted,	Leigh Hunt,	W. H. Prescott,	Lady Morgan	Rich. Rush,	De Tocqueville,	Geo. Bush,	Metternich,	J. Y. Mason,	De Quincey,	Washington Irving.	I. K. Brunel,		Carl Ritter,		Louis Spohr,		Sir J. Stephen,		Macaulay,		Robert Stephenson.	<p>1859. Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan, July 9.</p> <p>Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandotte, July 5. Constitution ratified by the people, Oct. 4.</p> <p>Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27.</p> <p>Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Pekin, July 30.</p> <p>Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16.</p> <p>J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 3.</p> <p>John Brown seizes the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16-17. Captured, Oct. 18; executed December 2.</p> <p>Congress assembles Dec. 5.</p>	<p>1859. The Derby ministry defeated on the second reading of the Reform Bill, March, and succeeded by a Palmerston ministry, June.</p> <p>Captain Mc Clintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sept. 21.</p> <p>Steamer <i>Royal Charter</i> wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost.</p> <p>Separation of Queensland from New South Wales, Dec. 4.</p> <p>Death of Lord Macaulay, Dec. 28.</p>
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Den. Olmsted,	Leigh Hunt,																																		
W. H. Prescott,	Lady Morgan																																		
Rich. Rush,	De Tocqueville,																																		
Geo. Bush,	Metternich,																																		
J. Y. Mason,	De Quincey,																																		
Washington Irving.	I. K. Brunel,																																		
	Carl Ritter,																																		
	Louis Spohr,																																		
	Sir J. Stephen,																																		
	Macaulay,																																		
	Robert Stephenson.																																		
1860	<p>Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, to banish free negroes from the state.</p> <p>Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of rights of the Jews, Jan. 10.</p>	<p>1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.</p>	<p>1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India subdued, Jan. 7.</p> <p>French commercial treaty ratified in the Commons, Feb.</p>																																

A D	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1859	<p>War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 3. Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum from 525,000 persons.</p> <p>The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa May 12. Empress made regent.</p> <p>Battle of Montebello: Austrians defeated May 20. Gambaldinters Como, May 27.</p> <p>Battle of Palestro: Austrians defeated, May 30</p> <p>Battle of Magenta: Allies victorious June 4, and enter Milan June 8.</p> <p>Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20.</p> <p>Battle of Solferino, June 24. Austrians under the emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides.</p> <p>Preliminaries of Peace signed by the emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, July 11. Confirmed by conference at Zürich, Nov. 10.</p> <p>The emperor returns to St. Cloud, July 27.</p> <p>Entrance of the "Army of Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Political amnesty, Aug. 17.</p> <p>Treaty with Japan, ratified at Jeddo, Sept. 22.</p> <p>The emperor urges on Victor Emanuel a programme for the Regeneration of Italy, October.</p> <p>Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 21.</p>	<p>1859. Tuscany:—Grand Duke flees; his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27.</p> <p>Austria declares war against Sardinia, and her troops cross the Ticino, April 29.</p> <p>Gambaldinters Como, May 27.</p> <p>Tuscany:—Council of State votes in favor of annexation to Sardinia, July 12.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Cavour resigns from the ministry, July 13.</p> <p>Tuscany:—The Nation. Assem. decrees the permanent exclusion of the Austrian dynasty, Aug. 16.</p> <p>Modena:—Farini dictator, opens the Nat. Assembly, Aug. 16, and assumes government of Parma, Aug. 18.</p> <p>Rome:—Concordat between the pope and Spain, Aug. 26.</p> <p>Russia:—Schamyl gives himself up prisoner in Caucasia, Sept. 6.</p> <p>Bologna.—Assem. Nat. under pres. of Minghetti decree independence from the pope, Sept. 7.</p> <p>Romagna:—Decree of annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 7.</p> <p>Spain declares war against Morocco, Oct. 22. O'Donnell named com.-in-chief of Spanish army.</p> <p>1860. Spain:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor Jan. 1.</p> <p>Sardinia:—Cavour recalled to the premiership, Jan. 15.</p>	<p>1859. Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22.</p> <p>Sweden:—Oscar I. died July 8; succeeded by his son Charles XV.</p> <p>Mexico:—Juarez decrees the confiscation of church property, July 12.</p> <p>Venezuela:—Civil war; downfall of Castro, the president, July.</p> <p>Costa Rica:—Revolution—fall of Mora, Aug. 14.</p> <p>Japan:—The ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, opened to trade.</p> <p>Buenos Ayres:—Battle with troops of Argentine Confederation, Oct 28.—Buenos Ayres compelled to join the Confederation.</p>
1860	<p>Treaty with Nicaragua ratified, Jan. 11.</p> <p>Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed Jan. 23.</p>	<p>1860. Spain:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor Jan. 1.</p>	<p>1860. Argentine Confed. Derqui president Feb. 5.</p> <p>Mexico:—Miramon attacks Vera Cruz, March.</p> <p>Zuloaga proclaims himself president, May 1.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1860	First "Pony Express" reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from Missouri, and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York. Japanese Embassy arrives at San Francisco March 28; at Washington, May 14, at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan, in the U. S. frigate <i>Niagara</i> , June 30. Papal bull against agitators and reformers Fight of Heenan and Savers for the championship of England, April 17. Law of Maryland prohibiting the manumission of slaves takes effect, June 1.	1860. U.S corvette <i>Saratoga</i> captures Miramon's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7. Democratic Convention at Charleston, April 23. Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico (Juarez) rejected by the Senate, May 31. National Republican Convention at Chicago meets May 16, and nominates Abraham Lincoln for president, and Hannibal Hamlin for vice-president of U. S.	1860. Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March, but abandons it, June. Great Britain in alliance with France makes war in China for the enforcement of the treaty of Tien Tsin, Aug. Nov.
	The <i>Great Eastern</i> arrives at New York, from Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7.	Nat Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick; a seceding Convention nominates Breckinridge and Lane.	Southampton, June 28.
	Remarkable meteor in various northern states, July 20	Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, September 14; Detroit, September 20, Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.	Wales to British North States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, September 14; Detroit, September 20, Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.
	Deaths in 1860:— U. S. Europe. J. A. Alexander, Sir C. Barry, W. E. Burton, Byron. C. A. Goodrich, G. E. R. S. G. Goodrich, James, Theo Parker, Anna Jame- son, J. K. Paulding, Sir W. Napier, W. C. Preston, Baden Pow- ell, H. H. Wilson	Lincoln and Hamlin elected pres. and v-pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the Northern States except New Jersey, which chose 3 electors for Douglas and 4 for Lincoln, Nov. 6. This election is made the cause for the secession of the Southern States—S. Carolina leading, and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1860	<p>Negotiations respecting annexation of Nice and Savoy. Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests. Nice votes for annexation to France 24,448 for, and 160 against. Savoy gives 131,744 for and 233 against.</p> <p>French troops sent to Syria to punish the Druses, Aug. 5.</p> <p>Napoleon III. concedes greater freedom of speech in the Legislative Chambers.</p>	<p>1860. Spain:—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tetuan, Feb. 6 Tuscany:—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia: For, 366,571; against, 14,925 (for separate kingdom.) Spain:—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 29. Rome: — Papal bull against revolutionists, March 29. Revolution in Sicily begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4. Rome:—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna Sicily:— Garibaldi lands at Marsala, with 2000 men from Genoa, May 10. Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emanuel, 14th. Naples:—Concessions proclaimed to the people May 19. Garibaldi takes Palermo, June 6. A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28. The king grants new constitution and amnesty, June 25. Garibaldi's victory at Melazzo, July 20-21. Sicily (excepting the citadel of Messina) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30. Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8.—Enters Naples, Sept. 7. The King of Naples retires to Gaeta, Sept. 6, and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Sardinians defeat papal forces under Laromnicière at Castelfidardo Sept. 18; Ancona surrenders Sept. 29. Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emanuel, and retires to Caprera.</p>	<p>1860 Syria:—Massacre of the Christians of Damascus and the Maronites of Lebanon by the Druses, May-July. 3000 killed at Damascus, July 9. War between the allied English and French against China, Aug. 12; Taku forts taken by the allies, Aug. 21, allies advance on Pekin which surrenders, Oct. 12; Treaty of Tien Tsin ratified, Oct. 24; allies leave Pekin, Nov. 5. Honduras:—W. Walker the "filibuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12. Syria:—Fuad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 5. 167 Moslems implicated in the massacres are executed at Damascus, Aug. 20.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1861	<p>Deaths in 1861: Prince Albert, Mrs. Browning, Count Cavour, Czartoryski, Dr. J. W. Francis, Geo. St. Hilaire, Pr. Gortchakoff, Nathaniel Lyon, Eugene Scribe. Emancipation of the serfs in Russia, March 3.</p>	<p>1861. Example of secession set by South Carolina followed by Mississippi, Jan 9, Florida, Jan. 10, Alabama, Jan. 11, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 28, Texas, Feb. 1. Kansas admitted. Attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.-March, 1861. Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4; Peace Conference meets at Washington, Feb. 4. Jefferson Davis chosen president, Feb. 9. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U. S. forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the State, Feb. 18. Inauguration of Lincoln (Repub) president U. S., March 4. April 12. bombardment of Fort Sumter begins. April 14, Fort Sumter surrenders. April 15, 75,000 men called for by proclamation. April 17. Virginia secedes. April 18. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison. Great meeting in New York to support the Government. April 19. Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore.—Blockade of Southern ports declared. May 6. Arkansas secedes. May 21. North Carolina secedes. June 8. Tennessee secedes. June 10. Big Bethel defeat. July 4. Congress meets. July 11. Rich Mountain victory (McClellan). July 21. Bull Run defeat. Aug. 10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and death of Gen. Lyon. Aug. 29. Fort Hatteras taken by Butler. Oct. 21. Ball's Bluff disaster. Nov. 1. McClellan commander-in-chief. Nov. 7. Port Royal forts taken.—Battle of Belmont, Mo. Nov. 8. Wilkes seizes Slidell and Mason, 1862. Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell released. Jan. 19. Mill Spring victory. Feb. 6. Fort Henry taken. Feb. 8. Roanoke Island taken by Burnside. Feb. 16. Fort Donelson taken. Feb. 23. Nashville taken. March 7-8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. March 8. The Cumberland and Congress destroyed by the Virginia (Merrimac). March 9. Battle between Monitor and Merrimac. March 11. McClellan takes command of Army of Potomac. March 14. Newbern taken by Burnside. April 5. McClellan besieges Yorktown. April 6-7. Battle of Shiloh.—A. S. Johnston killed.</p>	<p>1861. Queen's proclamation of "neutrality" in the American conflict. Nov.—Excitement about seizure of Mason and Slidell in British steamer <i>Trent</i>. Dec. 14. Death of Prince Albert.</p> <p>1862. April 7. Treaty with U. S. to suppress slave trade.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1861	<p>Speech of Prince Napoleon in favor of Italian unity, and against the popes' temporal government,</p> <p>Treaty of commerce concluded with Turkey (April).</p> <p>June 10. "Neutrality" in American conflict proclaimed by the emperor.</p> <p>Oct. 31. Convention with England and Spain for intervention in Mexico.</p>	<p>1861. Frederick William IV, of Prussia, dies; succeeded by William I.</p> <p>Gaeta surrenders to Victor Emanuel's troops, Feb. 13 — The king of Naples escapes on board a French frigate.</p> <p>End of Bourbon rule in Italy.</p> <p>The Italian parliament declares Victor Emanuel king of Italy, Feb. 26.</p> <p>Austria: — February patent of the emperor outlining a constitutional scheme for the monarchy.</p>	<p>1861. Mexico:—Juarez enters Mexico and is elected president, Jan.; Juarez made dictator, June; suspends payments on foreign debt, July.</p> <p>Santo Domingo declared annexed to Spain by Santana, March.</p>
1862	<p>Jan. 7. French army lands at Vera Cruz.</p> <p>March 28. French victories in Cochin China—six provinces ceded to France by Annam (June).</p> <p>April 16. War against Mexico declared, England and Spain retiring from Mexico.</p>	<p>Death of Cavour, June 6.</p> <p>Turkey:—June 25. Sultan Abdul Medjid dies; succeeded by Abdul Aziz.</p> <p>Portugal:—Pedro V. dies; succeeded by Luis I.</p> <p>Moldavia and Wallachia united as Roumania under Alexander I.</p> <p>1862.</p> <p>Feb. 13. Military revolt in Greece.</p>	<p>China:—Oct. 21. Canton restored to the Chinese by the French and English.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1862	<p>May 1. International Exhibition at London.</p> <p>Deaths in 1862: Brodie (surgeon), M Van Buren, T Hartwell Horne, Sam Houston, T J. Jackson, A. Sid Johnston, Phil Kearny, Duchess of Kent, J. Sher Knowles, Sir James Ross, Joseph Wolff, Herbert Spencer's <i>First Principles</i>.</p>	<p>April 7. Island No. 10 taken by Unionists.</p> <p>April 11. Fort Pulaski taken.</p> <p>April 16. Congress abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>April 25. New Orleans taken.</p> <p>May 5. Yorktown occupied by McClellan—Battle of Williamsburg</p> <p>May 10. Norfolk taken—the <i>Merrimac</i> burnt—Farragut ascends the Mississippi—Little Rock taken.</p> <p>May 27. Battle of Hanover C. H., Va</p> <p>May 30. Corinth, Miss., occupied by the Union forces.</p> <p>May 31-June 1. Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines.</p> <p>June 8. Battle of Cross Keys, Va.</p> <p>June 26-July 1. "Seven Days' Battle": Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27, Savage Station, June 29, Frazier's Farm, June 30, Malvern Hill, July 1.</p> <p>July 2. 300,000 more volunteers called for.</p> <p>July 11. Halleck, commander-in-chief.</p> <p>July 17. Confiscation Act signed by the president.</p> <p>Aug. 9. Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain.</p> <p>Aug. 16. McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing.</p> <p>Aug. 29-30. Second defeat at Bull Run.</p> <p>Aug. 30. Union defeat at Richmond, Ky.</p> <p>Sept. 1. Battle of Chantilly.</p> <p>Sept. 2. McClellan restored to command the Army of the Potomac.</p> <p>Sept. 4-5. Confederates begin invasion of Maryland.</p> <p>Sept. 14. Union victory at South Mountain, Md.</p> <p>Sept. 15. Harper's Ferry taken by the Confederates.</p> <p>Sept. 17-18. Antietam, Union victory. Lee recrosses the Potomac.</p> <p>Sept. 19. Battle of Iuka, Miss.</p> <p>Sept. 22. Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued.</p> <p>Sept. 24. Habeas Corpus suspended.</p> <p>Oct. 3-4. Battle of Corinth, Miss.</p> <p>Oct. 8. Battle of Perryville, Ky.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Democratic victory in New York elections.</p> <p>Nov. 7. Burnside supersedes McClellan.</p> <p>Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg.</p> <p>Dec. 31-Jan. 2. Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.</p> <p>1863</p> <p>Jan. 1. Abolition of slavery in the subjugated States by proclamation of Lincoln.</p>	<p>1862</p> <p>May 1. International Exhibition opened at London.</p>
1863	<p>Jan. 1. Proclamation of Emancipation issued.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside.</p> <p>April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston.</p> <p>April 20. President's proclamation admitting West Virginia into the Union.</p>	<p>Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. Famine at its height in December.</p> <p>1863</p> <p>Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark</p>	

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1862	<p>June 31. Peace concluded with Annam.</p> <p>Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in American conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.</p>	<p>1862 Bloody conflict between Servians and Turks in Belgrade, June 19.</p> <p>Aug. 19. Garibaldi in Sicily, proclaims a provisional government. Aug. 29. He is wounded and taken prisoner by the king's troops at Aspromonte.</p> <p>Sept. 30. Bismarck, premier of Prussia. Oct. 5. Garibaldi and his followers released under general amnesty, and the state of siege in Sicily abolished. Oct. 17-23. Insurrection in Greece: King Otho deposed.</p>	<p>1862</p>
1863	<p>Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U.S.</p>	<p>1863. Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha. Unsuccessful uprising against Russia in Poland.</p>	<p>Oct. 7. China:—Death of Gen. Ward. American commander of Chinese imperial troops against Taipings.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1863	<p>Feb. 9. The <i>Geo Griswold</i>, with food given by New Yorkers for Lancashire operatives, arrives at Liverpool.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Nat. Academy of Arts and Sciences founded by Congress.</p> <p>June—Grant and Speke arrive in England from the sources of the Nile.</p> <p>Deaths in 1863: R. Hildreth, Mar Lansdowne, Muley, Mrs Trollope, Archbishop Whately, Thackeray, J. A. K. Grimm, H. Vernet.</p>	<p>1863 May 2-4 Chancellorsville defeat.—Jackson killed.</p> <p>May 18 Vicksburg invested by Grant.</p> <p>June 13-15. Battle of Winchester, Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee.</p> <p>West Virginia admitted.</p> <p>June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker.</p> <p>July 1-3. Gettysburg victory.</p> <p>July 4 Vicksburg surrendered by Pemberton.</p> <p>July 8. Port Hudson taken.</p> <p>July 13-16. Draft riots at New York.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Fort Wagner, S. C., taken.</p> <p>Sept. 19-20. Battle of Chickamauga.</p> <p>Oct 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers.</p> <p>Nov. 23-25. Battles of Chattanooga. Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.</p>	
1864	<p>Feb. 29. Peabody fund—Dwellings for the poor in London—First block opened.</p> <p>April 3. Garibaldi's visit to England.</p> <p>May 16. Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, for telegraph to America.</p> <p>Deaths in 1864: Frank. Baché, Joshua Bates, W. J. Fox, T. C. Grattan, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edw. Hitchcock, Leonard Horner, Archbishop Hughes, Jasmin (poet), C. M. Kirkland, W. Savage Landor, John Leech, J. R. Macculloch, Meyerbeer, W. Curtis Noyes, Pellissier, Josiah Quincy, Edw. Robinson, H. R. Schoolcraft, R. B. Taney, J. G. Totten.</p>	<p>1864.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered.</p> <p>Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat.</p> <p>March 2. Grant succeeds Halleck as commander-in-chief.</p> <p>April 8. Battle of Sabine Cross Roads (Red River Expedition).</p> <p>April 12. Massacre at Fort Pillow.</p> <p>May 5-6. Battle of the Wilderness.</p> <p>May 6. Sherman begins his march to the sea.</p> <p>May 9. Battle of Dalton, Ga.</p> <p>May 10. Battle of Spottsylvania.</p> <p>May 13-16. Engagements at Resaca, Ga.</p> <p>June 2-3. Battle of Cold Harbor.</p> <p>June 15. Grant before Petersburg.</p> <p>June 19. <i>Kearsarge</i> sinks the <i>Alabama</i>.</p> <p>June 27. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Johnston replaced by Hook.</p> <p>July — Early raids Maryland and Pennsylvania.</p> <p>July 9. Battle of Monocacy.</p> <p>July 22-28. Sherman's victories at Atlanta, Ga.</p> <p>July 30. Chambersburg, Pa., burnt by Early.</p> <p>July 30. Grant's mine at Petersburg, Va., exploded.</p> <p>Aug. 5. Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay.</p> <p>Aug. 31 McClellan nominated for president by Democratic Convention at Chicago.</p> <p>Sept. 2. Atlanta captured by Sherman.</p> <p>Sept. 19. Sheridan's victory at Winchester.</p>	<p>1864</p> <p>April 24. European conference at London on Schleswig-Holstein question.</p> <p>July—Palmérston sustained in the general election.</p> <p>Aug. 15. English fleet visits Cherbourg.</p> <p>Aug. 30. French fleet visits Ports mouth.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1863	Thiers, Ollivier, Faure, and other opposition candidates are elected, May 31. French overrun Mexico and occupy the capital, June 10. Nov.—Thiers and his friends form a new opposition.	1863 March 30 Greece: George I., of Schleswig-Holstein, proclaimed king—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece. Aug. 16. Congress of German sovereigns at Frankfort—"One Federal State" proposed Nov. 15. Denmark: Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII.	1863 Mexico:—A National Assembly offers the imperial crown to Maximilian of Austria, July 10—Resistance by the Nationalists under Juarez. June 10. French enter Mexico.
1864	May 20. Convention between France and Japan signed. May 22. Death of Marshal Pellisier.	1864 Jan.—War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein—German troops enter Holstein and Schleswig. March 10. Louis II., king of Bavaria. April 18 Lines of Düppel taken by Prussians. June 1. Ionian Isles made over to Greece. July 8. Prussians take Alsen.	1864 Peru:—Chincha Islands seized by Spain as pledge for the satisfaction of pecuniary claims. Mexico:—June 12. Emperor Maximilian enters the capital. Final conquest of the Circassians by Russia. July 18. China:—Nanking taken ("a heap of ruins") by Gordon for the imperialists; end of the Taiping Rebellion.
		Sept. 15. Franco-Italian Convention signed—French troops to quit Rome in two years. Florence made the capital of Italy, May; riots at Turin in consequence, Sept. 21-22.	Japan:—In retaliation for firing upon foreign ships, Americans, English, French, and Dutch bombard Shimonoseki Sept. 4.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1865	Slavery abolished in the United States. Deaths in 1865: Richard Cobden, Bishop Brownell, Adm. Dupont, Val Mott, Edw. Everett, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir W. J. Hooker, Kiss (sculpt.), Leopold I Ab Lincoln, Dr. Lindley.	<p>1864</p> <p>Oct. 19. Cedar Creek defeat made a victory by Sheridan.</p> <p>Oct. 21. Rebel raid at St Albans, Vt.</p> <p>Oct. 31. Nevada becomes a State.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Lincoln re-elected president.</p> <p>Nov. 30. Schofield repulses Hood at Franklin, Tenn.</p> <p>Dec. 13. Fort McAllister stormed.</p> <p>Dec. 15-16. Hood crushed by Thomas at Nashville.</p> <p>Dec. 21. Sherman enters Savannah.</p> <p>Dec. 24-5. Butler and Porter repulsed at Fort Fisher, N. C.</p> <p>1865</p> <p>Jan. 15. Fort Fisher taken by Terry.</p> <p>Feb. 2-3. Peace conference between President Lincoln and Southern representatives in Hampton Roads.</p> <p>Feb. 18. Charleston occupied by Union forces.</p> <p>Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Schofield.</p> <p>March 19. Battle of Bentonville, N. C.</p> <p>March 31-April 1. Battle of Five Forks.</p> <p>April 2. Selma, Ala., taken.</p> <p>April 3. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by U. S forces.</p> <p>April 9. Surrender of Lee with his whole army.</p> <p>April 12. Mobile taken.</p> <p>April 14. Fort Sumter occupied.</p> <p>Assassination of President Lincoln and attack on Seward, death of Lincoln on following day.</p> <p>April 15. Andrew Johnson sworn in as president.</p> <p>April 26. Johnston's surrender to Sherman at Durham Station, N. C.</p> <p>April 26. Booth, the assassin, shot</p> <p>May 4. Gen. Richard Taylor surrenders.</p> <p>May 10. Jefferson Davis captured.</p> <p>May 26. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas.</p> <p>End of the Rebellion.</p> <p>May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty.</p> <p>June 1. National fast.</p> <p>June 29. Trial of assassins of Lincoln ended.</p> <p>July 7. They are hung.</p> <p>July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance.</p> <p>August—Rebel privateer <i>Shenandoah</i> destroyed about thirty vessels.</p> <p>Nov. 2. National thanksgiving.</p> <p>Nov. 9. <i>Shenandoah</i> at Liverpool—crew released.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Capt. Wirz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners in Andersonville.</p> <p>Dec. 18. Thirteenth Amendment ratified.</p>	<p>1865</p> <p>March—Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.</p> <p>May 6. Reform League meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of Government.</p> <p>Oct.—Movements of Fenians at New York, Phila., etc.</p> <p>Oct. 7. Riots in Jamaica; Gordon, a Baptist minister, hanged by Governor Eyre as a rioter.</p> <p>Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston.—Lord John Russell, premier.</p> <p>Nov. 27. Trial of Fenians at Dublin.</p>
	Aug.—Treaty of commerce between Italy and Japan.		
	Sept.—Several Southern States pass ordinances abolishing slavery.		
	Rinder-pest or cattle plague in England, July, 1865, to Feb., 1866.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1864 Oct. 30. Peace between Denmark and the allies, to whom Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg are surrendered.	1864 Paraguay:—Out-break of war with Brazil, Nov. Mexico:—Dec. 27. Imperialists defeated by Republicans at San Pedro. Famine in Bengal and Madras.
1865		1865	1865
	May.—Napoleon III begins his visit to Algeria.		Apr.—Paraguayans under Lopez invade Argentina, which concludes alliance with Brazil and Uruguay.
Sept.—Napoleon III, meets Bismarck at Biarritz; consents to the Italo-Prussian alliance against Austria. Sept. 11. Death of Lamorièvre.		Aug. 14. Convention of Gastein between Prussia and Austria with regard to the administration of Schleswig and Holstein; Lauenburg sold to Prussia.	May 7. Hayti:—Military insurrection against Geffrard.
		Dec. 10. Leopold II. succeeds his father Leopold I. in Belgium.	Sept. 18 Paraguayans defeated by allies at Santa-yuna. Japan.—Ratifies treaties with foreign powers, Nov. 25.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1866	<p>July 28. Atlantic Telegraph successfully completed, cable landed at Newfound land and reports peace between Prussia and Austria.</p> <p>Deaths in 1866: Marquis D'Azeleglio, Jared Sparks, Wm. Whewell, Gibson.</p>	<p>1866</p> <p>April 9. Civil Rights Bill passed.</p> <p>May 3. Colorado bill vetoed.</p> <p>May 29. Death of Winfield Scott.</p> <p>June 13. Fourteenth Amendment adopted by Congress.</p> <p>July 28 Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) Bill, Civil Rights Bill, Pacific Railway (supp.) Bill; Army Bill, and other important measures.</p> <p>July—Grant appointed general-in-chief Sherman, lieut-general; Farragut, admiral; Porter, vice-admiral</p> <p>Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia.</p> <p>Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia.</p> <p>Sept. 6 Corner-stone of Douglas monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson.</p> <p>Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities.</p> <p>Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful.</p> <p>Dec. 8. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. of Columbia, by act of Congress.</p>	<p>1866</p> <p>Jan. 6. Gov. Eyre in Jamaica superseded by Storks; hot discussions in England as to his conduct in the riots.</p> <p>June 26. Fall of Lord John Russell. Lord Derby enters on his third ministry.</p>
1867	<p>April 1. Opening of the Great Exposition of Industry of all nations at Paris.</p> <p>July 1. Awards of the juries in the Great Exposition.</p> <p>July.—1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom celebrated at Rome.</p> <p>July.—England visited by the sultan Reform in England.</p> <p>Deaths in 1867: Victor Cousin, Charles Anthon, Faraday.</p>	<p>1867</p> <p>Feb. 9 Nebraska admitted into the Union.</p> <p>March 2. "Tenure of Office" Bill passed.</p> <p>Military government for the South. "Reconstruction Act" passed over the president's veto.</p> <p>March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto.</p> <p>Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen Schofield, at Richmond, Sickles, at Columbia, etc.; Pope, at Montgomery, Ord, at Vicksburg; Sheridan, at New Orleans.</p> <p>March 30. Treaty for purchase of Alaska signed.</p> <p>May 13. Jefferson Davis released on bail.</p> <p>July 3. Congress meets in extra special session, and enacts, over president's veto, a bill to confirm and strengthen the Military Government, passed in March (July 19).</p> <p>Aug. 10. Jury in trial of Surratt (assassination of Lincoln) disagree. Surratt discharged, Nov. 6, 1868.</p> <p>Aug. 12. Sec'y of War Stanton suspended after refusing to resign.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Pres. Johnson proclaims general amnesty.</p> <p>Sept. 17. Antietam cemetery dedicated.</p>	<p>1867.</p> <p>May 11. Conference at London on the question of Luxembourg. Treaty signed making the duchy neutral territory—fortress to be razed.</p> <p>May 21. Proclamation of the newly established Dominion of Canada.</p> <p>July 1—The viceroy of Egypt and the sultan of Turkey visit London.</p> <p>July 15. Passage of New Reform Bill in the House of Commons.</p> <p>Sept. 24–27. Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth.</p> <p>Sept.—Hostilities against Abyssinia begun.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1866	July 5. Venetia ceded to France by Austria.	<p>1866</p> <p>Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, Italian statesman.</p> <p>June 18. Prussia and Italy declare war against Austria.</p> <p>June 24. Italians defeated at Custozza.</p> <p>July 3. Battle of Sadowa or Koniggratz, Austrians totally defeated by the Prussians.</p> <p>July 4. Austria cedes Venetia to France.</p> <p>July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissingen.</p> <p>July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfurt.</p> <p>July 20. Italian fleet defeated off Lissa.</p> <p>Aug. 23. Treaty of Prague between Prussia and Austria.</p> <p>Oct. 3. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Venetia proclaimed to be part of kingdom of Italy.</p> <p>Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel's public entry into Venice.</p>	<p>1866</p> <p>Chile:—Valparaiso bombarded by the Spanish, Mar. 31.</p> <p>Peru:—Callao bombarded by the Spanish, May 2.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Brazil: Uruguayan surrenders to the allies.</p> <p>Sept.—Greeks in Crete rise in revolt against the Turks.</p> <p>Oct 7. Jamaica riots</p>
1867	<p>Dec.—France withdraws its forces from Rome.</p> <p>Jan.—Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened.</p> <p>Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press.</p> <p>April 1. Great Exposition opened by the emperor.</p> <p>May 11. France adopts treaty providing for the neutralization of Luxembourg.</p> <p>June 6. Attempt on life of the Czar, while riding with the emperor, in Paris.</p> <p>The sultan, viceroy of Egypt, king of Prussia, prince of Wales and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July.</p> <p>July 1. The emperor distributes medals of honor at the Great Exposition.</p> <p>Oct. 30. French troops enter Rome.</p> <p>Nov. 18. Pacific speech of emperor on opening Chambers.</p> <p>Dec. 5. Rouher declares (for government) that Italy shall never seize upon Rome.</p>	<p>1867</p> <p>Feb. 18. Hungarian constitution restored by Austrian emperor.</p> <p>Feb. 24. First parliament of the North German Confederation opened by king of Prussia.</p> <p>June.—Promulgation of the constitution of the North German Confederation.</p> <p>July.—Great excitement in Europe respecting the death of Maximilian in Mexico.</p> <p>Russian America sold to the United States.</p> <p>Aug. 6. Violent outbreak of cholera at Albano, Italy.</p> <p>Sept. 24 Garibaldi arrested while preparing to invade Papal States and sent to Caprera.</p>	<p>1867</p> <p>Feb 5. Mexico:—The city of Mexico evacuated by the French troops.</p> <p>May 15. Mexico:—Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro.</p> <p>June 19. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico.</p> <p>Ruler of Egypt receives from sultan the title of khedive, with the succession in direct line.</p> <p>July 1. Cuba: Decree of the queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date.</p> <p>Oct. 29. Destructive hurricane in West Indies.</p> <p>Japan:—Nov. 19. Keiki, the last shogun, resigns.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
		1867 Dec. Treaty for purchase of Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. John, for \$7,500,000, signed.	
1868	Jan. 15 Education conference opens at Manchester, England. June 25 Luther monument inaugurated at Worms. Oct. 5. Papal emissaries and Greek patriarch of Constantinople disagree as to general council. Deaths in 1868: Ex-Pres Buchanan, Thad. Stevens, Ex-Sec'y Bates, Lord Brougham, Rossini.	1868. Feb. 24. House votes to impeach Pres Johnson. March 5. Senate constitutes itself a court of impeachment. May 21. Republican Convention nominates Grant and Colfax. May 26. Senate adjourns, after acquitting President Johnson. June 5 Chinese embassy received at Washington. July 9. Democratic Convention nominates Seymour and Blair. July 20. Fourteenth Amendment ratified. Nov. 3. Grant and Colfax elected.	1868 Jan. 28. More than one hundred thousand special constables sworn in in the United Kingdom from apprehension of Fenians. Feb. 25. Derby ministry resigns —D'Israeli premier, 29th Dec. 2. D'Israeli ministry out; Gladstone's succeeds, 9th.
1869	Jan. 24. First Protestant meeting for public worship in Madrid. Apr. 3. Bibles in foreign languages admitted into Spain. May 10. Railway connection completed in U. S. between Atlantic and Pacific. July 14. French Atlantic telegraphic cable completed. Deaths, 1869: W. P. Fessenden; Admiral Stewart ("Old Ironside") G. Peabody, Ex-Pres Pierce Gen. Wool, Ex-Sec'y Stanton, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve.	1869 Feb. 11. Nolle prosequi ends prosecution against Jefferson Davis. Feb. 26. Fifteenth Amendment (negro suffrage) passed by Congress. April 15. Naturalization treaty with Great Britain ratified. May 10 Union Pacific Railway thrown open to traffic. June 15. Peace Jubilee at Boston. Sept. 24. "Black Friday," in New York Nov. Wyoming grants complete suffrage to women.	1869 July 26. Irish Church disestablishment bill passed. Nov. — Expiration of the Charter of Hudson's Bay company and incorporation of its territory in the Dominion of Canada.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1867 Oct. 13. Garibaldi escapes from Caprera; 26, defeats pope's troops at Monte Rotondo; 30, French troops enter Rome. Nov. 3. Garibaldi beaten and taken prisoner at Mentana.	
1868	June 1. New press law, less stringent. Aug. 1. Rochefort's <i>Lanterne</i> suppressed; he escapes to Belgium.	1868 Austria-Hungary:—the Ausgleich of Dec. 21 reorganizes the monarchy on a dualistic basis. Mar. 21. Defeat of papal party at Vienna on civil marriage bill. Serrano and Prim head revolution in Spain; royal forces defeated by Serrano, Sept. 28; queen of Spain flees into France Sept. 30; provisional government set up. Dec. 30. Final surrender of revolutionary Cretan government announced at Constantinople.	1868 Japan: The mikado assumes sole power; civil war between adherents of mikado and shogun. Feb. 19. Brazilians force the pass of Humaita against Paraguayan batteries. Apr. 13. Capture of Magdala, Abyssinia, by British; death of King Theodore. May 22. Russians occupy Samarcand. June 25 Paraguayans evacuate Humaita, after over 2 years, siege. Sept.—Outbreak of insurrection in Cuba. 1869
1869	June 9. Violent election riots at Paris. June 26. Great increase of opposition in Assembly. July 13. Ministerial responsibility introduced by the emperor. Aug. 15. Centenary of birth of Napoleon I.; pensions, amnesty, etc. Sept. 10. New constitution promulgated. Sept. 30. Père Hyacinthe protests against papal infallibility and encroachments.	1869 May 20. Spanish Cortes votes for monarchical government. June 16. Serrano chosen regent of Spain. Dec. 8. Vatican Council opened at Rome.	Japan: Mikado triumphs; Tokio (Yedo) made the capital. Nov. 17. Suez canal formally opened.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1870	<p>Apr 2. Railway from Calcutta to Bombay opened.</p> <p>May 25. Organization of English committee to revise authorized version of Bible.</p> <p>Dec. 25 Mount Cenis tunnel completed.</p> <p>Deaths, 1870 Admirs Dahlgren and Farragut, Gen. Lee, Chas Dickens, Alexandre Dumas.</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>Jan. 26 Darien canal scheme approved by Congress</p> <p>Feb. 25 Mr. Revels, first colored member of United States Senate (from Mississippi), takes his seat, his first speech for universal amnesty and suffrage</p> <p>March 30. Fifteenth Amendment ratified.</p> <p>July—New tariff adopted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1871.</p> <p>Oct 1. Internal taxation begins to be reduced.</p> <p>Nov 5 J L Motley, minister to England, recalled.</p> <p>Republican majority in Congress greatly reduced by the fall elections</p> <p>Dec 5 President Grant's message regrets failure of proposal to annex St. Domingo</p> <p>Dec 22 General Schenck minister to London.</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>July 19 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed</p> <p>Aug 1 Irish Land Act passed</p> <p>Aug 9 Elementary Education Act passed</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1870	<p>Jan. 2. Liberal (Ollivier) ministry formed.</p> <p>Jan. 10 Victor Noir murdered by Prince Pierre Bonaparte.</p> <p>Jan. 22. Rochefort fined and imprisoned for libel</p> <p>May 8 Plebiscite on government amendments to constitution, adopted by 5 to 1.</p> <p>May 14. Riots and barricades in Paris</p> <p>May 15. Duke of Gramont becomes foreign minister.</p> <p>July 2. Orleans family demand permission to return to France; refused by Assembly.</p> <p>July.—Prince Leopold declines candidacy for Spanish throne; Prussia refuses guarantees: 13, Benedetti's interview with King William of Prussia at Ems, 19, France declares war.</p> <p>July 23. Empress regent, emperor joins army, 26, first skirmish at Niederbronn.</p> <p>Aug. 2 Action at Saarbruck; 4, Germans defeat French at Weissenburg; 6, severe defeat of French at Woerth, and at Forbach or Spichern; Bazaine in command at Metz; 10, new ministry under Palikao; 12, Germans pass the Vosges; 14, Germans gain battle of Courcelles; 16, of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour; 18, of Gravelotte and Rezonville; Trochu governor of Paris; 22, Bazaine isolated at Metz, 25, Germans occupy Chalons; 30, several engagements lost by parts of MacMahon's army retreating north; 31, they retreat to Sedan; Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, Bazaine repulsed and driven into Metz. Sept. 1, Battle of Sedan; 2, surrender of MacMahon's army and Napoleon III.; Sept. 4, revolution at Paris; republic declared, and government of defence, Trochu president; 19, siege of Paris formed; 19, Paris completely invested; 23, Durnouf gets out of Paris with mails by balloon, <i>levée en masse</i> in French departments ordered, 28, Strasburg capitulates, red republican rising put down at Lyons.</p> <p>Oct. 7, Gambetta escapes from Paris by balloon; 9, organizes a government at Tours; 7, great sortie from Metz repulsed, 10, 11, red republican attempt to establish the commune at Paris defeated; 11, Germans take Orleans, 16, take Soissons; 21, French sortie from Mont Valérien (Paris) repulsed, 27, Metz and army surrendered by Bazaine; 31, uprising in Paris; Nov 9, battle of Coulmiers; 28, battle of Beaune-la-Rolande; Nov. 30, Dec. 2, unsuccessful attacks on the German lines of investment</p> <p>Dec. 2-4. French defeated at Orleans; 9-10, removal of seat of government to Bordeaux; 23, battle of Pont-Noyelles</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>Jan. 12. Pope's decree condemning the Fenians.</p> <p>June 25. Queen Isabella of Spain abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso.</p> <p>July 18. Vatican Council votes the pope's infallibility.</p> <p>July 30. Austrian government dissolves the concordat with Rome.</p> <p>Sept. 20. Italian troops occupy Rome.</p> <p>Oct.—Vote of people of Papal States for annexation to Italy, 133,681 yeas to 1,507 nays.</p> <p>Oct. 31 Russia refuses to be bound by the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, neutralizing the Black Sea.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Prince Amadeus, of Italy, elected king of Spain by the Cortes; accepts, Dec. 4.</p> <p>Nov. 23 Pope excommunicates all concerned in annexing Rome to Italy.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Marshal Prim assassinated at Madrid.</p> <p>Dec. 31. King Victor Emanuel arrives at Rome.</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>Jan. 15. Salnave shot in Hayti; Saget president.</p> <p>Mar. 1. Defeat and death of the Paraguayan president Lopez, near the Aquidaban.</p> <p>May 25. Fenian raid into Canada repulsed by volunteers</p> <p>June 21. Mob at Tien-Tsin in China; French consul and residents murdered.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1871	<p>Sept. 22. Old Catholic meeting at Bonn against new dogma of infallibility</p> <p>Sept. 28. Gradual slave-emancipation law passed in Brazil</p> <p>Deaths, 1871: G. Ticknor, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Gen. R. Anderson, R. Chambers, Schamyl, the Circassian chief, Omer Pasha, Thalberg, Herschel, Auber, G. Grote, Princess Belgiojoso, Paul de Kock, R. Bentley, C. Babbage, Sir R. Murchison, Marshal Benedek, G. Hudson ("railway king").</p>	<p>1871</p> <p>April 5. Report of commissioners to St Domingo, in Senate</p> <p>May 8. Treaty of Washington, laying down basis for arbitration of Alabama claims.</p> <p>June 10. Statue of S. F. B. Morse unveiled in N. Y.</p> <p>June 29. <i>Polaris</i> expedition sails for North Pole</p> <p>July 12. Riot in New York, Catholics against Orangemen: 62 killed, 117 wounded.</p> <p>July.—Exposure of Tweed ring by N. Y. <i>Times</i>.</p> <p>Oct.—Great fires in Minn., Wis., and Mich. forests</p> <p>Oct 8-9 Great fire at Chicago, 18,000 buildings destroyed; \$200,000,000 lost</p> <p>Dec. 19. First attempts at civil service reform made by President Grant.</p>	<p>1871</p> <p>Mar. London Conference nullifies provisions of Treaty of Paris regarding neutrality of Black Sea.</p> <p>Apr. 3. 8th census taken.</p> <p>July 20. Purchase of army commissions stopped by royal warrant.</p> <p>Sept. 30. South Kensington Exhibition closed (open since May 1).</p>
1872	<p>Aug. 6. Spain prepares to free slaves in Porto Rico and Cuba.</p> <p>Sept. 8. Australia connected by submarine telegraph with the Indo-European telegraph system.</p> <p>Deaths in 1872: J. Mazzini, Rev. F. D. Maurice, S. F. B. Morse, C. Lever, L. Feuerbach, Charles XV., of Sweden, Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"), T. Gautier, Sir J. Bowring, Merle d'Aubigné, Gen. Halléck, W. H. Seward, H. Greeley.</p>	<p>1872</p> <p>Jan. 16. General amnesty bill passed.</p> <p>June 17. Boston Peace Jubilee opens.</p> <p>July 10. Democrats and Liberal Republicans join to nominate Greeley for president.</p> <p>Sept. 14. Geneva award (<i>Alabama</i> claims) announced.</p> <p>Oct 23. Island of San Juan awarded to United States.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Grant re-elected president.</p> <p>Nov.—Modoc war begins</p> <p>Nov. 9-10 Great fire in Boston resulting in loss of \$80,000,000.</p>	<p>1872</p> <p>Feb. 29. Arthur O'Connor presents an empty pistol at the queen.</p> <p>March.—Agricultural laborers' strike in Warwickshire.</p> <p>June—Strikes in various trades</p> <p>Sept. 14. Final <i>Alabama</i> award.</p> <p>Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with France</p> <p>Nov. 24 Serious illness of prince of Wales; begins to recover Dec. 14.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1871		<p>1871 Feb. 8. Complete amnesty for political offences in Austria. Mar. 21 Meeting of the first German Reichstag. June 16 25th anniversary of accession of Pius IX. celebrated at Rome. July 1. Rome becomes the capital of Italy. Nov. 18 Uniform coinage law enacted in Germany.</p> <p>Jan. 3. Battle of Bapaume 10-12, battle of Le Mans; 15-17, Bourbaki defeated near Belfort, 18, William I. proclaimed emperor at Versailles; 19, battle of St. Quentin; 19, great sortie of 100,000 men from Paris repulsed; 23, Trochu resigns; 28, Paris capitulates; 30, Bourbaki's army of 80,000 driven into Switzerland and "interned"; treaty of peace, ceding Alsace and part of Lorraine, and to pay Germany \$1,000,000,000, preliminaries signed Feb. 26. Feb. 17. Thiers becomes executive. March 1-3. German troops enter Paris, and remain 48 hours. Treaty concluded May 10, ratified by French Assembly, May 18. March 18. Insurrection at Paris, and commune established there; 20, regular government at Versailles; 28, government of the commune proclaimed at Paris. April 2. Military operations begin between government and commune; 4, communist insurrection suppressed at Marseilles; 6, Versailles army under MacMahon begins attack on Paris. May 21. Government troops enter Paris and occupy part; 23-24, Tuilleries, Hotel de Ville, etc., burned by communists; 28, fighting ends and communists suppressed; about one-fifth of Paris burned, and loss of property through commune, \$160,000,000; 29, decree disarming Paris; 31, Thiers made president for 3 years.</p>	<p>1871 June 11. Americans and French storm Corean strongholds and punish Coreans for insults. Oct. 1. Military revolt in city of Mexico; suppressed with much bloodshed. Japan: Abolition of feudalism, beginning of the era of western civilization.</p>
1872	<p>Apr. 23. Law against the "International" society. Sept.—Government is established at Paris. Oct. 6. Pilgrimages of some 20,000 persons to Lourdes. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with Great Britain.</p> <p>Jan.—Insurrectionary Carlist movements begin in north of Spain. Apr. 1. Tercentenary of Dutch independence observed. April 24.—May 1. Eruption of Vesuvius. May 1. University of Strasburg reopened (closed by French, 1792). May 2. Don Carlos enters Spain; 6, flees back to France. The Carlist war begins. June 12. Jesuits expelled from Germany. July 18. 1000th anniversary of kingdom of Norway celebrated July 31. Extradition treaty signed, Belgium and Great Britain. Sept. 18. Death of Charles XV., of Sweden; succeeded by Oscar II. Sept. 30. Revolt in Montenegro. Dec. 18. Coinage made uniform in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Dec. 31 Diplomatic relations broken off between the pope and Germany.</p>	<p>1872 Mar. 1. War between Honduras and San Salvador. Mar. 26. Attempt to assassinate the mikado of Japan. July 18. Death of Juarez; succeeded in the presidency of Mexico by Lerdo de Tejada (Oct.). July 22. Military revolt at Lima; President Balta killed. Aug. 17. Japanese embassy in England.</p>	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1873	<p>Jan. 1. European calendar introduced into Japan.</p> <p>Mar. 22. Slavery abolished in Porto Rico.</p> <p>May 1. International Exposition at Vienna.</p> <p>May 5. Treaty of Great Britain with Zanzibar to suppress slave trade.</p> <p>Deaths, 1873: Napoleon III, M. F. Maury, Rev. T. Guthrie, C. Knight, Baron Liebig, W. C. Macready, Dr Livingstone, John Stuart Mill, A. Manzoni, F. von Raumer, M. Odilon-Barrot, Sir E. Landseer, U. Ratazzi, S. P. Chase, Agassiz</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Jan. 6 House of Rep appoints committee to investigate Credit Mobilier scandals</p> <p>Feb.—Fighting and disturbances in New Orleans.</p> <p>Apr. 11. Gen. Canby and others murdered by Modocs</p> <p>June—Modocs surrender</p> <p>Sept.—Financial panic in New York City</p> <p>Nov.—Excitement over execution by Spaniards of Americans from steamer <i>Virginia</i>.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Jan.—Strikes of colliers, coal very scarce.</p> <p>June-July—Shah of Persia visits England</p> <p>June.—Outbreak of war with Ashantis.</p>
1874	<p>June 22. Telegraph opened between Great Britain and Brazil.</p> <p>Aug.—International congress at Brussels on laws of war</p> <p>Sept. 15. International postal congress at Berne, adopts a system</p> <p>Oct. 7. Deaths 1874: Ex-Pres. Fillmore, C. Sumner, F. Guizot, A. von Rothschild, Chang and Eng (Siamese twins), Dr. D. F. Strauss, J. Michelet.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Feb.—Women's whiskey-war; women try to stop liquor-selling, by prayer, etc., in Ohio and N. Y.</p> <p>Apr. 22. President Grant vetoes bill for convertible paper money.</p> <p>July—Beecher scandal breaks out.</p> <p>Aug. 17. Riots at Austin, Miss., negroes and whites, so-called negro insurrection also in Aug. at Trenton, Tenn.</p> <p>Sept.—Centenary of meeting of colonial delegates at Philadelphia.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Gov. Kellogg of La., deposed by a rising of whites; restored by U. S. forces.</p> <p>Oct. 27. Triennial Episcopalian convention, canon against ritualism.</p> <p>Dec.—Senate passes bill to resume specie payment Jan. 1, 1879.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Jan. 23. Duke of Edinburgh marries Grand Duchess Marie of Russia</p> <p>Feb. 17. Gladstone ministry out; D'Israeli succeeds him, Feb. 21.</p> <p>Feb. 28 Close of the celebrated Tichborne trial.</p> <p>May 13-21. Visit of czar of Russia.</p>
1875	<p>Jan.—Civil registration and civil marriage adopted by law in Germany.</p> <p>May 23. People of Switzerland adopt civil marriage by vote</p> <p>Nov. 28. Italian government buys the Northern Italian railroads.</p> <p>Publication of Mrs. Eddy's <i>Science and Health</i> and <i>Key to the Scriptures</i>.</p>	<p>1875.</p> <p>Feb. 4. Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada.</p> <p>Feb.—Civil Rights Bill (for negroes) passed.</p> <p>Apr. 19. Centenary of Lexington.</p> <p>June 17. Centenary of Bunker Hill.</p> <p>July 2. Beecher trial ends. Jury disagrees (9 to 3 for Beecher).</p> <p>Sept. 30 First American cardinal (McCloskey) received at Rome.</p> <p>Oct.—Inflationist defeats in Ohio and Iowa.</p>	<p>1875</p> <p>March 9. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, arrive in London; sail (on return) Aug. 4</p> <p>Sept. 27 Railway jubilee at Darlington.</p> <p>Nov. 25. Government purchase of Suez canal shares announced.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere	WORLD, elsewhere.
1873	<p>Feb — Letter of Comte de Chambord, destroying all hope of Bourbonist fusion.</p> <p>Mar 15 Convention for complete evacuation by Germans on payment of whole indemnity.</p> <p>May 24 Thiers and his ministry resign; MacMahon chosen president by the Assembly.</p> <p>Aug 2 Germans have left France, except Verdun; 5, the Orleanists recognize Comte de Chambord as chief.</p> <p>Sept. 5. Last instalment of German indemnity paid; 13, Germans leave Verdun, 16, last Germans leave France.</p> <p>Nov. 20. MacMahon's term made 7 years.</p> <p>Dec. 10. Bazaine condemned to death for surrender of Metz; commuted to 20 years, imprisonment.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Feb 9 Extradition treaty signed, Italy and Great Britain</p> <p>Feb 11. King Amadeus of Spain abdicates</p> <p>May — The Falk Laws in Prussia mark the height of the struggle with the Roman Catholic Church known as the <i>Kulturkampf</i>.</p> <p>June 8. Spain declared a republic by the Cortes, communist and Carlist risings in the south,</p> <p>Sept. 7. Castelar chosen president of the executive</p> <p>Oct 21. Jesuits expelled from their convents and colleges at Rome.</p>	<p>1873</p> <p>Feb. 23. Emperor T'oung-Chi of China assumes government.</p> <p>Mar. 25. Netherlands declare war against Atchinese</p> <p>June 5 Sultan of Zanzibar signs treaty with Great Britain agreeing to the suppression of the slave trade.</p> <p>June 10. Khiva taken by the Russians under General Kaufmann.</p>
1874	<p>Mar. 16. Imperialist demonstration at Chisellhurst, at majority (18 years) of prince imperial.</p> <p>July 2 Royalist proclamation by the Count de Chambord</p> <p>Aug. 9. Escape of Marshal Bazaine.</p> <p>Aug. 31 Vendome column restored.</p> <p>Dec. 3. Public thanks to Britain for friendship during war with Germany.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Jan. 4. Serrano head of ministry in Spain</p> <p>Jan. 12. Cartagena last communist stronghold taken.</p> <p>Apr. 19. Revised constitution adopted in Switzerland</p> <p>July 23. Extradition treaty ratified, Netherlands and Great Britain.</p> <p>Dec. 31 Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain and Canovas del Castillo head of ministry. Throughout the year the Carlist war rages.</p>	<p>1874</p> <p>Feb. 5. British force under Sir G. Wolseley occupies Coomasie, the capital of Ashanti.</p> <p>Feb 13. King of Ashanti makes peace.</p> <p>Feb. 26. Insurrection at Nagasaki, Japan.</p> <p>Sept. 30 Annexation of Fiji Islands by Great Britain.</p>
1875	<p>Feb -Mar.—Constitutional changes in a republican direction.</p> <p>June 23. Destructive floods at Toulouse</p> <p>Nov.—The National Assembly adopts the system of voting by arrondissement.</p> <p>Dec.—Reports on trial of communists show 9,596 convictions and 110 death sentences.</p>	<p>1875</p> <p>Jan.—Alfonso XIII. arrives in Spain and takes possession of the government.</p> <p>July.—Insurrection against the Turks in Herzegovina.</p> <p>Aug.—Insurrection in Bosnia</p> <p>Oct. 6. Turkey announces suspension of payment on half the interest of her public debt.</p>	<p>1875</p> <p>Apr. 5. Island of Saghalien ceded by Japan to Russia</p> <p>May 18. Seven Chilian towns of 30,000 population destroyed by an earthquake.</p> <p>Oct. 16. Egyptian expedition in Abyssinia defeated.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1875	Deaths, 1875. C Lyell, Ex-Pres Johnson, A Helps, E. Qui-net, Tount-Chi, emperor of China. H. C Andersen.		
1876	Feb 1 International courts in Egypt begin to sit Oct 27. Capt. Nares's Arctic expedition returns; a sledging party had reached 83° 20' north. Dec 21. New penal code adopted for German Empire. Deaths, 1876. Vice-Pres H. Wilson, F. Deak, Reverdy Johnson, Abdul-Aziz, ex-sultan of Turkey, George Sand, Gen. Santa Anna, C. Perier, Cardinal Antonelli. Invention of telephone.	1876 Jan. 1 Centennial year, great demonstrations in Philadelphia Mar.—Minister Schenck resigns in consequence of Emma Mine scandal April.—Senate rejects R. H. Dana's nomination as minister to England. Apr. 14. Lincoln monument, erected by negroes, unveiled at Washington. May 10 Centennial Exhib. opened at Philadelphia June 16 Hayes and Wheeler nominated at Cincinnati. June 25 Custer and his command ambushed and destroyed by Sioux on the Little Big Horn, Montana. June 29. Tilden and Hendricks nominated at St. Louis. July 9 Hamburg (S. C.) massacre of negro militiamen by Butler and others Aug. 1. Gen. Belknap, ex-secretary of war, impeached for corruption, but acquitted by 35 to 25 in Senate (two-thirds must convict) Aug. 1. Colorado admitted into the Union. Oct 17. President Grant's proclamation against unlawful combinations to affect elections in South Nov 7. Presidential election, Hayes and Wheeler chosen by 185, to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.	1876 May 1. Queen proclaimed Empress of India. Sept. 6 Gladstone publishes his denunciation of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.
1877	Invention of phonograph. Stanley's explorations in Africa show identity of Lualaba and Congo Rivers. Deaths: Tayler Lewis, J. L. Motley, Gen. Changarnier, Dr. Muhlenberg, E. L. Davenport, Gen. Forrest, Geo. L. Fox, Henry Peters Gray, Thiers, Brigham Young.	1877 Jan.—U. S. Government commission report Darien canal practicable. Jan.—Extradition treaty signed with Spain. Jan. 8. Two governors (Nicholls and Kellogg) inaugurated in Louisiana; Kellogg maintained by U. S. troops Jan.—Fourteen fishing schooners, overdue at Gloucester, Mass., given up for lost with all on board. Jan.—Moody and Sankey opened meeting in Boston. Jan. 25–26. Electoral Commission created to decide on election of Hayes or Tilden. March 2. Hayes declared elected. Apr 10. U. S. troops evacuate South Carolina state-house, Gov. Chamberlain has to yield to Hampton. Apr. 24. U. S. troops evacuate state-house at New Orleans, Kellogg government yields to Nicholls. June 29. Pres Hayes's letter prescribing that national office-holders must not be managing party officials, nor be assessed for party expenses.	1877 Apr. 12. The Transvaal annexed to the British Empire. Apr 30. Neutrality proclaimed in Russo-Turkish war. July 2–9. Pan-Presbyterian conference at Edinburgh. Cleopatra's needle brought from Egypt and erected in London.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere
1876	<p>Jan.—French revenue for 1875 \$500,000,000, said to be the largest ever received by any government.</p> <p>Feb.-Mar.—Republican majority elected to Chambers.</p> <p>Nov. 3. France announces her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war.</p> <p>Dec. 12. New ministry under Jules Simon.</p>	<p>1876</p> <p>Jan. 31. Andrassy note presented to Turkey, suggesting reforms.</p> <p>Mar. 20. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid, the Carlist insurrection being suppressed.</p> <p>May 6. Assassination of French and German consuls at Salonica in Turkey.</p> <p>May.—Risings in Bulgaria, cruelly put down by Turks.</p> <p>May 30 Sultan Abdul-Aziz deposed; Murad V. succeeds.</p> <p>July 2. Servia and Montenegro declare war against Turkey.</p> <p>July 9. Turkey repudiates payments on public debt until better times.</p> <p>Aug. 31. Sultan Murad deposed; Abdul Hamid II. succeeds.</p> <p>Nov. 1. Six weeks' armistice between Turkey and Servia.</p> <p>Dec. 23. Constitution for Turkey announced.</p>	<p>1876</p> <p>Feb. 20. Khokand annexed to Russia, as Ferghana.</p> <p>July 17. Gen. Canal president of Hayti.</p> <p>Oct. 31. Cyclone in Bengal; immense loss of property and life.</p> <p>Porfirio Diaz enters Mexico and declares himself provisional president.</p> <p>Dec. 10. Baez, president of St. Domingo.</p>
1877	<p>May 16 Resignation of ministry of Jules Simon; succeeded by De Broglie.</p> <p>July 29. Gambetta's celebrated speech against Mac Mahon, "submit or resign."</p> <p>Sept. 3. Death of Thiers.</p> <p>Oct. 14. Elections favorable to Republicans.</p> <p>Nov. 20 Resignation of the De Broglie ministry.</p> <p>Dec. 14. Formation of the Dufaure ministry.</p>	<p>1877</p> <p>Jan. 18. Turkey rejects proposals of the European Powers.</p> <p>Apr. 24. Russia declares war against Turkey, and enters Roumania.</p> <p>May 21. Jubilee at Rome, 50th anniversary of pope's episcopate. Roumania declares itself independent.</p> <p>June.—Russians cross the Danube at Galatz, 25, at Hirsova; 27, at Simnitza.</p> <p>July 6. Over 120,000 Russians have crossed at Sistova.</p> <p>July. The German quarrel with Rome has caused the deposition of 4 bishops and 6 archbishops; expulsion of 600 persons (120 priests) from Cologne alone, vacancy of 476 parishes in 7 bishoprics alone.</p> <p>July 14. Russians under Gurko cross Balkans</p> <p>July 16. Nicopolis taken.</p> <p>July 20, 30. Russian defeats at Plevna.</p>	<p>1877</p> <p>Feb.—Diaz is in possession of power in Mexico. Ex-President Lerdo escapes to San Francisco.</p> <p>April 12. British rule established in Transvaal.</p> <p>May 9 Great earthquake and tidal wave, coast of Peru, loss, \$20,000,000 and 600 lives.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1878	<p>Dec. 17. Gold sells at par in New York City for the first time since Jan. 13, 1862.</p> <p>Deaths: Pius IX., W. C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Geo. H. Lewes, Wm M. Tweed, George Cruikshank Bp. Dupanloup, Joseph Henry.</p>	<p>1877</p> <p>July.—An Indian war under Chief Joseph breaks out in Idaho</p> <p>July 16. Beginning of great railway strikes.</p> <p>Oct. 5 Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph surrender.</p> <p>Oct. 15. Forty-fifth Congress meets in extra session.</p> <p>Nov. 23 Halifax Fisheries Commission decrees that the United States is to pay Great Britain \$5,500,000.</p> <p>1878</p> <p>Jan. 30. Senate ratifies Samoan treaty which gives U. S. naval vessels use of harbor of Pago Pago.</p> <p>Feb. 28 Passage of the Bland Silver Bill.</p> <p>May 17. House of Representatives appoints a (Potter) committee to investigate alleged frauds in presidential election of 1876.</p> <p>Nov. 5 Elections favorable to the Democrats.</p> <p>Southern States visited with yellow fever, causing 20,000 cases of sickness and 7000 deaths.</p>	<p>1878</p> <p>June 4. Defensive treaty with Turkey signed, by which Cyprus is ceded to Great Britain.</p> <p>Sept. 3 <i>Princess Alice</i> sunk near London; 300 lives lost.</p> <p>Oct. 2. City of Glasgow Bank Scotland, closed with liabilities of \$50,000,000.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1878	May 1. International Exposition opens at Paris.	<p>1877</p> <p>Aug. 21. Suleiman Pasha begins assaults on Shipka Pass.</p> <p>Sept. 3. Russians storm Lovatz; 8, Montenegrins capture Nicsic.</p> <p>Oct. 15. Mukhtar Pasha defeated at Aladja Dagh.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Insurrection along Greek frontier.</p> <p>Nov. 18. Russians capture Kars.</p> <p>Dec 10. Russians capture Plevna.</p> <p>1878</p> <p>Jan. 4. Russians capture Sophia; 9, and a Turkish army of 25,000 men in Shipka Pass; 20, and enter Adrianople.</p> <p>Jan. 9. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy dies, and is succeeded by his son, King Humbert.</p> <p>Jan. 23. King Alfonso of Spain marries Princess Mercedes.</p> <p>Feb. 7. Pius IX. dies; 20, Leo XIII. is elected pope.</p> <p>Mar. 3. Treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey.</p> <p>May 4. Attempt to assassinate Emperor William of Germany.</p> <p>June 2. Another attempt to assassinate emperor of Germany.</p> <p>June 13. Meeting of European Powers at Berlin.</p> <p>June 26. Death of Queen Mercedes of Spain.</p> <p>July 13. Treaty of Berlin signed by European Powers.</p> <p>Aug.—Opposition in Bosnia to Austrian occupation.</p> <p>Oct. 19 Anti-Socialist Bill passed by Germany.</p> <p>Oct. 25. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy.</p>	<p>1878</p> <p>Jan.-Feb.—Famine in Northern China, in which several millions of persons starve to death.</p> <p>Feb. 4. An asylum for women and children in Tien-Tsin, China, is burned, and nearly 3000 lives lost.</p> <p>Apr. 11. Tornado at Canton, China, in which 10,000 persons are estimated to be killed.</p> <p>Aug.—Marquis of Lorne is appointed governor-general of Canada.</p> <p>Sept.—Protectionists are successful at Canadian elections; Sir John A. Macdonald becomes premier; and tariff laws are passed.</p> <p>Nov. 21. British troops invade Afghanistan.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1879	<p>April 30. Treaty between Great Britain and Germany for suppressing slave trade.</p> <p>May 18. Switzerland permits each canton to restore capital punishment.</p> <p>July 9. <i>Jeannette</i> sails from San Francisco for Arctic regions.</p> <p>Oct. 25. Flogging in the navy abolished in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Seventh cable laid under the Atlantic (Cape Cod to Brest).</p> <p>The Northeast (Polar) Passage made by Nordenskjold.</p> <p>Invention of a universal language (<i>Volapük</i>) by J. M. Schleyer, a German.</p> <p>Construction of the first electric railroad (at Berlin).</p> <p>Deaths: Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, Von Bülow, R. H. Dana, Gen. Dix, W. L. Garrison, Gen. Hood, Gen. Hooker, Baron Rothschild, Gen. Richard Taylor, H. C. Carey.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Jan. 1. Resumption of specie payments</p> <p>Mar. 18. Extra session of Forty-sixth Congress.</p> <p>March—April.—Large numbers of negroes remove from the Black Belt to Kansas.</p> <p>Oct. 16. The Apaches kill forty settlers in New Mexico.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Cable communication with France established.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Jan. 12. British troops enter Zululand; 22, valuable stores and force of 800 men lost at Isandula.</p> <p>Mar. 13. Marriage of Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise of Prussia.</p> <p>Apr. 2. Zulus defeated at Gingholova.</p> <p>June 24. Zulus invade Natal; 28, General Wolseley lands at Durban.</p> <p>July 1. Zulus defeated at Ulundi.</p> <p>Aug. 28. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, captured.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1879	<p>Jan. 30. Marshal MacMahon resigns the presidency and Jules Grévy is elected in his place.</p> <p>Feb. 2 Resignation of the Dufaure ministry</p> <p>Feb. 5. Appointment of the Waddington ministry.</p> <p>June 1. Prince Louis Napoleon killed by the Zulus.</p> <p>Dec. 20. Resignation of the Waddington ministry.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Appointment of the Freycinet ministry.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Mar. 12. River Theiss in Hungary breaks its dykes and destroys 300 lives.</p> <p>Mar. 20. Russian troops evacuate Adrianople.</p> <p>Apr. 14. Attempt on the life of Alexander II. of Russia.</p> <p>Apr. 29. Prince Alexander of Battenberg elected prince of Bulgaria.</p> <p>Nov. 29. King Alfonso of Spain marries the Archduchess Marie Christina.</p> <p>Dec. 30. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.</p>	<p>1879</p> <p>Jan. 8. British troops enter Candahar (Afghanistan).</p> <p>Feb. 12 Chilians take possession of disputed Bolivian territory.</p> <p>Feb. 16. King of Burmah assassinates princes of royal house at Mandalay.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Death of Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan, succeeded by Yakoob Khan.</p> <p>Mar. 23. Chilians capture Calama.</p> <p>Apr. 6 Chili formally declares war against Peru; 11, Peruvians defeated in naval battle off Loa.</p> <p>May 26. Afghans sign treaty of peace.</p> <p>June 25. Ismail, khedive of Egypt, abdicates and is succeeded by his son, Tewfik Pasha.</p> <p>July 16. Chilians bombard Iquique; 21, Peruvians bombard Caldera.</p> <p>Aug. 8. Second bombardment of Iquique by Chilians; 16, battle at San Pedro de Acatama; and 28, at Antofagasta.</p> <p>Sept. 1. Bolivians and Peruvians capture Calama; 16, naval battle off Iquique; 19, Chilians victorious at San Francisco.</p> <p>Sept. 3. Maj. Cavagnari and British Embassy assassinated in Cabul.</p> <p>Oct. 2. Afghans repulsed with great loss at Shattargardan by Lord Roberts; 21, abdication of Yakoob Khan.</p> <p>Oct. 8. Chilians capture the <i>Huascar</i>.</p> <p>Nov. 2. Chilians capture Pisagua; and, 17, Conchas Blancas; and, 22, the <i>Pilcomayo</i>, 13, are defeated at Quintalagoa; but are victorious at Dolores (19), Iquique (23), and Tarapaca (27).</p> <p>Dec. 14. Afghans defeated near Cabul; and 23, at Shirpur.</p> <p>Dec.—President Prado flees from Peru and Pierola becomes dictator.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1880	<p>Feb. 18. Slavery abolished in Cuba.</p> <p>Feb. 29. Tunnel through St. Gotard Mt. completed.</p> <p>June 10. Celebration at Lisbon of tercentenary of Camoens.</p> <p>Aug. 14. Completion of Cologne Cathedral, begun in 1248.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Kansas adopts prohibitory amendment to constitution.</p> <p>Dec. 8. Flogging abolished in British navy.</p> <p>Deaths: Ole Bull, Lydia Maria Child, Geo. Eliot, Empress of Russia, Lucretia Mott, Offenbach, Tom Taylor.</p>	<p>1880</p> <p>Jan. 2. C. S. Parnell arrives in New York to plead for the Irish cause.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Relief ship leaves New York for Ireland.</p> <p>June 7. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Republicans at Chicago.</p> <p>June 11. Weaver and Chambers nominated by Greenback-Labor Convention at Chicago.</p> <p>June 24. Hancock and English nominated by Democrats at Cincinnati.</p> <p>Sept. 23. The Schwatka Arctic expedition returns to New York.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Garfield and Arthur elected president and vice-president.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Treaty with China relative to the restriction of immigration of Chinese laborers.</p>	<p>1880</p> <p>Jan. 3. Riots in Connemara, Ireland.</p> <p>Feb. 17. Parliament defeats bill to make franchise in Ireland the same as in England and Scotland.</p> <p>Mar. 24. Parliament dissolved.</p> <p>Apr. 21. Resignation of Beaconsfield.</p> <p>Apr. 23. Appointment of Gladstone government.</p> <p>May—Insurrections in Western Ireland.</p> <p>June.—House of Commons refuses to allow Bradlaugh to take his seat.</p> <p>Oct.-Nov.—Riots in various parts of Ireland.</p> <p>Dec. 28. State trial against Parnell, etc., begins in Dublin.</p>
1881	<p>Feb. 7. Work begun on Panama Canal.</p> <p>May 17, 19. Revised New Testament published in England and America.</p> <p>June 11. <i>Jeanette</i> destroyed by ice in Siberian seas.</p> <p>Aug.—Electrical Exhibition opened at Paris.</p> <p>Deaths: Beaconsfield, Gen. Burnside, Carlyle, Dean Stanley, J. G. Holland, J. T. Fields, Emile Littré, J. K. Bluntschli.</p>	<p>1881.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Garfield inaugurated as president.</p> <p>May 5. New treaty with China confirmed (regulating immigration).</p> <p>June 2. Great Britain pays \$75,000 for Fortune Bay fisheries damages.</p> <p>July 2. Garfield shot by Guiteau in Washington.</p> <p>July 20. Indian Chief Sitting Bull surrenders at Fort Buford.</p> <p>Sept. 19. Garfield dies at Elberon, N. J.</p> <p>Sept. 20, 22. Arthur takes oath of office as president.</p> <p>Oct. 5. International Cotton Exhibition opened at Atlanta, Ga.</p> <p>Oct. 19. Centennial celebration of battle of Yorktown; British flag saluted by order of the president.</p> <p>Nov. 14. Beginning of trial of Guiteau for murder of Garfield.</p>	<p>1881</p> <p>Jan. 25. Irish State trial ends in disagreement of the jury.</p> <p>Mar. 2 Passage of Coercion Bill.</p> <p>Apr.-June.—In Ireland evictions for not paying rents.</p> <p>Aug. 22. Enactment of Irish Land Bill.</p>
1882	<p>J. F. Slater gives \$1,000,000 for education of the colored people of the South.</p> <p>Great increase in use of electric light.</p>	<p>1882.</p> <p>Jan. 25. Guiteau trial ended in his conviction of murder in the first degree.</p> <p>Feb. 28. Congress passes apportionment bill giving House of Representatives 325 members.</p>	<p>1882</p> <p>Mar. 2. Attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria.</p> <p>Apr. 27. Marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helena of Waldeck.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1880	<p>Jan. 29 Bill passed to suppress political clubs</p> <p>March.—Passage of the Ferry Educational Bill aimed at the control of education by the Jesuits</p> <p>June.—Army chaplains abolished</p> <p>June 29 Island of Tahiti annexed to France</p> <p>June 30 Jesuits expelled from their religious houses.</p> <p>July 11 Communists amnestied.</p> <p>Sept. 19 Resignation of Freycinet ministry.</p> <p>Sept. 23 Appointment of Ferry ministry.</p> <p>Oct. 30 Religious houses of Jesuits forcibly closed</p> <p>Nov. 9. Ferry ministry resign; but, 11, withdraw their resignations.</p> <p>Dec. 9. Bill for taxing religious property passed</p>	<p>1880</p> <p>Feb. 17. Explosion in the Winter Palace, the work of Nihilist conspirators against the life of Alexander II Gen Melikoff appointed head of extra ordinary commission with vast powers</p> <p>Apr. 7. Bismarck offers his resignation to the emperor of Germany, but it is not accepted.</p> <p>May 4. German Anti-Socialist laws extended to 1884.</p> <p>June 1. International Exhibition opened at Brussels.</p> <p>June 16. Supplementary Conference meets at Berlin to settle Greek and Montenegrin questions.</p> <p>July 3. Prussia passes bill to subordinate all clergy to the State.</p> <p>Sept. 17. Naval demonstration against sultan to enforce Montenegrin settlement</p> <p>Oct. 19. Czar marries Princess Dolgorouki.</p> <p>Nov. 27. Turks evacuate Dulcigno.</p> <p>Nov.-Dec. — Anti-Semitic meetings at Berlin.</p>	<p>1880</p> <p>Jan. 7. Chileans occupy Ilo.</p> <p>Feb. 27. Chileans bombard Arica; Mar. 20, 21, occupy Moquega and Islay.</p> <p>Apr. 10. Chileans blockade Callao.</p> <p>May 26. Chileans take Tacna.</p> <p>June 7 Chileans capture Arica.</p> <p>July 3. Chilean <i>Loa</i> destroyed by torpedo.</p> <p>July 22 Abdul Rahman recognized by British as ameer of Cabul, 27, British defeated at Kushk-i-Nakhud.</p> <p>Aug. 31. Lord Roberts enters Kandahar after a notable march for its relief.</p> <p>Sept. 1. Afghans defeated at Candaheer.</p> <p>Nov.—Rising of the Boers in the Transvaal against the British government.</p> <p>Dec.—General rising of the Boers in the Transvaal; they declare their independence; and occupy Potchefstroom.</p>
1881	<p>May 12. Tunis surrenders to French</p> <p>July 16. French army takes Sfax.</p> <p>Oct. 26. French occupy Kairwan.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Resignation of the Ferry ministry; 15, formation of the Gambetta ministry.</p>	<p>1881</p> <p>Jan. 24. The Russians capture Geok-Tepe in Turkestan.</p> <p>Mar. 13. Assassination of czar of Russia; succeeded by his son, Alexander III</p> <p>Mar. 26. Roumania declared a kingdom.</p> <p>Apr. Beginning of outrages against the Jews in Russia.</p> <p>Dec. 8. Ring Theatre in Vienna burned, and hundreds of lives lost.</p> <p>Hamburg joins the Zollverein.</p>	<p>1881</p> <p>Jan. 13. Chilean victory at Chorillos; Jan. 15, at Miraflores, 17, Lima surrenders</p> <p>Jan. 28 British repulsed by Boers at Laings Nek;</p> <p>Feb 8, at Ingogo River;</p> <p>Feb. 27, crushed at Majuba Hill.</p> <p>Mar. 24 Boer war in S. Africa ended.</p> <p>The Mahdi appears in the Sudan.</p>
1882	<p>Jan.—Failure of the Union Générale.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Resignation of the Gambetta ministry and formation of the Freycinet ministry (30).</p>	<p>1882.</p> <p>Apr. Prince Gortchakoff resigns ministry of foreign affairs in Russia.</p>	<p>1882</p> <p>May.—Renewal of political massacres in Mandalay.</p> <p>June 11. Riots in Alexandria; 340 Europeans killed under the inspiration of Arabi Pasha, secretary of war, and leader of the national party.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1882	<p>May. — Lieutenant Lockwood of the Greely expedition reaches 83° 24' north.</p> <p>Deaths: Longfellow, Darwin, Emerson, Gambetta, Garibaldi, Pusey, Abp Tait, Anthony Trollope, Thurlow Weed, G. P. Marsh, R. H. Dana, Jr., Auerbach, Dr. Draper, Dr. Bellows, Louis Blanc.</p>	<p>1882</p> <p>March 4. Indictments in the District of Columbia in connection with the Star Route frauds</p> <p>March 22. The Edmunds Law against polygamy in Utah passed.</p> <p>May. Outbreak of Apache Indians in Arizona.</p> <p>May 6. Congress passes bill suspending Chinese immigration for ten years.</p> <p>June 30. Guiteau hanged in Washington.</p> <p>July-Sept.—Great strike of iron workers in Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Aug. 2. Congress passes over the president's veto the largest River and Harbor Bill ever passed—\$18,743,875.</p> <p>Nov.—Elections throughout the country generally favorable to the Democrats.</p>	<p>1882</p> <p>May 6 Assassination of Lord F. C. Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin.</p> <p>July 12. Queen signs new coercion bill.</p> <p>Aug.—Passage of Irish arrears of rent bill.</p> <p>Dec.—Parliament adopts new rules of procedure.</p> <p>Dec 20 Archbishopric of Canterbury accepted by Bishop Benson.</p>
1883	<p>July. First use of storage electricity in propelling boat (Thames River, London).</p> <p>Nov. 18. Standard time substituted for local time in U. S. and Canada.</p> <p>Deaths: Doré, Flotow, Wagner, A. H. Stephens, J. R. Green, Gortchakoff, Peter Cooper, Jules Sandeau, Laboulaye, Abd-el-Kader, Bp. Colenso, Abp. Purcell, Montgomery Blair, J. S. Black, Comte de Chambord, Turgenoff, Hendrik Conscience, Mayne Reid, Karl Marx, H. Martin, Sir E. Sabine.</p>	<p>1883</p> <p>Mar. 3. Tariff bill signed by the president.</p> <p>July 16. Civil Service Reform Act (passed by Congress in Jan.) goes into operation.</p> <p>July 19. Strike of telegraph operators. (Collapsed Aug. 17)</p> <p>July 23. Proteus, sent to rescue the Greely Arctic expedition, crushed by the ice in Smith's Sound.</p> <p>Sept. 9. Northern Pacific Railroad completed.</p> <p>Oct. 1. Letter postage reduced from 3c. to 2c. per half ounce.</p> <p>Oct 15 Civil-Rights Act (giving colored people equal privileges in hotels, theatres, etc., with whites) pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Nov. 1. Gen. Sherman succeeded by Gen. Sheridan in the command of army.</p>	<p>1883</p> <p>Feb. 10. Identification of murderers of Burke and Cavendish. (Apr. 13, 18. Condemnation to death of two of them)</p> <p>June 16. Suffocation of 186 children at Victoria Hall, Sunderland</p> <p>July—Shooting at Cape Town of James Carey, the identifier of the Burke and Cavendish murderers.</p>
1884	<p>May 19. Discovery of inoculative remedy for rabies announced by Pasteur.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Jan. 21. Iron-clad oath (enacted during Civil War) repealed by Congress.</p> <p>Feb. 10-21. Great floods in Ohio valley. \$500,000 appropriated by Congress for relief.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Feb. 8. Imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament for treasonable actions.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1882	<p>April 2. French capture Ha-Noi in Annam.</p> <p>Aug. 7. Formation of the Duclerc ministry.</p> <p>Oct.—Compulsory Education Act comes into force.</p> <p>Dec. 31. Death of Gambetta.</p>	<p>1882</p> <p>Sept.—Turkey cedes 5,000 square miles to Greece, in rectification of the boundary as provided by the Congress of Berlin.</p> <p>Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate King Milan of Servia.</p>	<p>1882</p> <p>July 11. British fleet bombard Alexandria; 12, Egyptians evacuate and fire Alexandria.</p> <p>Aug. 15. Gen. Wolseley arrives at Alexandria, 20, seizes the Suez Canal, and, 24, defeats Egyptians at Magfar and, 25, at Kassassin Lock.</p> <p>Sept. 13. British defeat the Egyptians under Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir; 14, Arabi is captured, 23, Damietta surrenders; and, 25, khedive returns to Cairo.</p> <p>Dec. 3. Arabi sentenced to death; commuted by khedive to perpetual exile.</p>
1883	<p>Jan. 28. Resignation of the Duclerc ministry and formation of the Fallières ministry.</p> <p>Feb. 9. Release of Prince Napoleon after three weeks' imprisonment.</p> <p>Feb. 18. Resignation of the Fallières ministry and formation of the Ferry ministry.</p> <p>Feb. 24. Royal princes dismissed from the army.</p> <p>Mar.-June—Louise Michel carries on Anarchist agitation in Paris.</p> <p>Sept. 29. King of Spain insulted in Paris; 30, apologies offered by President Grévy.</p>	<p>1883</p> <p>Jan.—Great floods in Europe.</p> <p>Mar. 29. Murder at Pesth of the lord chief justice of Hungary.</p> <p>April.—Resumption of specie payments in Italy. (Suspended since 1866.)</p> <p>May 27. Coronation of Alexander III., czar of Russia, at Moscow.</p> <p>May-Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia.</p> <p>July 28. Earthquake on island of Ischia (near Naples), destroying 5000 lives.</p> <p>Aug.—Military revolt in Spain.</p> <p>Sept 27. Unveiling of the great statue "Germania" on the Niederwald, Rüdesheim.</p> <p>Oct.—Resignation of Spanish ministry of Sagasta, and formation of new ministry under Posada-Herrera.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Celebration in Germany of fourth centennial of Luther's birth.</p> <p>Dec. 4. Insurrection in Crete.</p> <p>Italy joins the alliance between Germany and Austria, thus forming the Triple Alliance.</p>	<p>1883</p> <p>Jan. 16. Return of Cetewayo to Zululand.</p> <p>June.—French aggressions in Madagascar.</p> <p>July 14. Discovery of Lake Mantumba in Africa by Stanley.</p> <p>Aug.—Volcanic eruptions in Java and neighboring islands: nearly 100,000 deaths.</p> <p>Aug. 25. French protectorate established over Annam.</p> <p>Oct. 16. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British.</p> <p>Oct. 20. Treaty of peace signed between Chile and Peru.</p> <p>Nov. 3-5. Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha crushed by the Mahdi at El-Obeid in the Sudan.</p>
1884	<p>June 19. Annexation of Cambodia (part of China) to French territories.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Jan. 15. Formation of a new Spanish ministry under Canovas del Castillo.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Jan. 25 "Chinese" Gordon appointed governor of the Sudan.</p> <p>Feb. Massacre of Christians in Tonquin.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1884	<p>May 24. Opening of N. Y. and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.</p> <p>June 20. Introduction of railroads into China sanctioned by the government.</p> <p>Aug 4. Opening of international educational conference at London.</p> <p>Oct 13. International conference at Washington adopts meridian of Greenwich as the universal prime meridian.</p> <p>Deaths: Dr Lasker, Wendell Phillips, Guyot, Mignet, Prince Leopold, Chas. Reade, Taglioni, J P Benjamin, Chas O'Conor, Count Todleben, Lepsius, Sir E. Wilson, H G. Bohn, Hans Makart, Paul Lacroix, Fanny Elssler, Channing</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>May 29. People's (Labor and Greenback) party nominate B. F. Butler and A. M. West for the presidency and vice-presidency.</p> <p>June 6. Republican party nominate J. G. Blaine and J. A. Logan for the presidency and vice-presidency.</p> <p>June 22. Rescue off Cape Sabine of Lieut. Greeley and six survivors of his Arctic expedition—17 of the party having perished.</p> <p>July 11. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks for the presidency and vice-presidency.</p> <p>July 24. Prohibition party nominate J. P. St John and Wm Daniel for the presidency and vice-presidency.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Election of Cleveland and Hendricks.</p> <p>Dec. 8. Collection of immigrant head money declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.</p> <p>Dec. 16. Opening of Cotton Exposition at New Orleans.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Mar. 15. Dynamiters attempt to blow up <i>Times</i> office.</p> <p>Apr 16. Celebration of tercentennial of Edinburgh University.</p> <p>May 11. The pope condemns the Irish Land League.</p> <p>June 28. Opening of Egyptian conference in London.</p> <p>Nov. Passage of new franchise bill by Parliament.</p> <p>Dec. 13. Attempt to wreck London Bridge with dynamite.</p>
1885	<p>Jan. 1. Time of reckoning the beginning of the day changed from noon to midnight at Greenwich observatory.</p> <p>May 4. Opening of international exhibition of inventions at London.</p> <p>May. Publication at London and New York of revised version of Old Testament.</p> <p>Aug. 10. Opening of international telegraphic congress at Berlin.</p> <p>Invention of internal combustion engine in 1885 by Gustav Daimler.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Jan. 20. Passage of bill submitting French spoliation claims to Court of Claims.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Dedication of the Washington Monument (555 feet high) at the city of Washington.</p> <p>Mar. 2. Importation of foreign contract laborers prohibited by Congress.</p> <p>Mar. 3. U. S. Grant retired with the rank of General.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Letter postage reduced from two cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Inauguration of President Cleveland.</p> <p>Apr. 16. Passage of bill by N. Y. Legislature creating a public park at Niagara Falls. (Opened to the public, July 15.)</p> <p>May 5. Conclusion of treaty with Colombian government establishing joint protectorate over Isthmus of Panama.</p> <p>June 21. Ratification of extradition treaty with Japan.</p> <p>July 23. Death of General U. S. Grant.</p> <p>Aug 8. Public funeral of Gen. Grant in New York.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Jan 24. Dynamite explosion in Houses of Parliament and in the Tower, London; twenty persons injured.</p> <p>Mar 26. Difficulty with Russia regarding advances of latter in Afghanistan: military reserves called out by the Queen.</p> <p>Mar.—Outbreak of Riel's Insurrection in Canada.</p> <p>May 3. Riel defeated.</p> <p>May 15. Riel surrenders.</p> <p>June 8. Defeat in Parliament of the Liberal (Gladstone) ministry.</p> <p>June 23. Formation of Conservative ministry under the Marquis of Salisbury.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1884	<p>June 25. Appearance of Asiatic cholera; 6000 deaths within three months.</p> <p>July 29. Adoption of a divorce law.</p> <p>Aug. 15. Declaration of war by China.</p> <p>Aug—Revision of constitution.</p> <p>French attack Formosa.</p> <p>War in Madagascar.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Feb. 14. Annexation of Merv (Central Asia) by Russia.</p> <p>Feb. 17. Attempt to assassinate king of Italy.</p> <p>June 12. Regulation of succession to Dutch throne.</p> <p>June 21. Death of prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland.</p> <p>June—Aug.—Persecution of Jews in Russia.</p> <p>July 13. Attempt to assassinate emperor of Austria.</p> <p>July 17. Discovery of plot to assassinate czar of Russia.</p> <p>Oct. 5. German annexations on African slave coast; Dec. 19, in Pacific Ocean, beginnings of German colonial policy.</p> <p>Germany: Enactment of an accident insurance law for workmen.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Opening of the Congo conference in Berlin.</p>	<p>1884</p> <p>Feb. 4. Defeat of Baker Pacha by Egyptian rebels under Osman Digna, near Tokar.</p> <p>Feb. 9. Death of Cetewayo.</p> <p>Feb. 29. Osman Digna defeated by Gen. Graham near Tokar.</p> <p>Mar. 13. Osman Digna defeated at Tamanieb.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Epidemic of smallpox at Madras.</p> <p>May 23. Berber captured by Egyptian rebels.</p> <p>Sept. 10. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the vice-royalty of India. (He assumes office Nov. 13)</p> <p>Nov. 25. Earthquake in Peru.</p> <p>Dec. 1. Gen. Diaz becomes pres't. of Mexico.</p>
1885	<p>Mar. 30. Resignation of the Ferry ministry caused by riots over Chinese victories in Tonquin.</p> <p>Apr. 6 Formation of new ministry under Brisson.</p> <p>June 2. Public funeral of Victor Hugo in Paris.</p> <p>June 9. Treaty of peace with China signed.</p> <p>Aug. 25. Reappearance of cholera at Toulon; its rapid spread through France: 10,000 deaths.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Jan. 1. Earthquake in Spain: many lives and buildings destroyed.</p> <p>Jan. 12. Extradition treaty between Russia and Prussia.</p> <p>May 4. Opening of universal exhibition at Antwerp.</p> <p>June 24. Cholera appears in Spain; 82,000 deaths by end of August.</p> <p>July 12. Attempt to assassinate emperor of Germany.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Rebellion in Eastern Roumelia: annexed to Bulgaria.</p> <p>Oct. 1. Outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria.</p> <p>Nov. 1. Renewal for five years of Latin monetary union between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, on basis of silver coin redeemable in gold.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Jan. 19. The Mahdi defeated by the British under Gen. Stewart near Mettamneh in the Sudan.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Khartoum captured by the Mahdi, Gordon killed; relief expedition under Lord Wolseley arrives too late, British forces withdrawn from Sudan.</p> <p>Feb.—Formation of Congo Free State.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Protectorate over Samoan Islands granted Germany by treaty.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Russians defeat Afghans at Penjdeh.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Pres. Barrios of Guatemala, killed while advancing against San Salvador.</p> <p>Mar. 31. Colon burned by Panama insurgents.</p> <p>Apr. 16. Peace concluded between Central American republics.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1885	<p>Deaths: Colfax, B. Silliman, Jr., About, R. G. White, Frelinghuysen, Hugo, Baron v. Manteuffel, S. I. Prime, Gen. Grant, Montefiore, Lord Houghton, "H. H." Jackson, Abp. McCloskey, H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), Gen. McClellan, John McCullough, Vice-President Hendricks, King Alfonso, W. H. Vanderbilt, Toombs</p> <p>First electric street railway in U. S. in Baltimore.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Aug. 25. Cyclones at Savannah and Charleston; \$2,000,000 worth of property destroyed</p> <p>Sept. 2. Five hundred Chinese miners in Wyoming Ter. attacked by whites and fifty of them killed.</p> <p>Oct 10. With the destruction of Flood Rock by blasting, the work of clearing Hell Gate in the East River is practically completed.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>June 29. Earl of Carnarvon succeeds Earl Spencer as lord lieutenant of Ireland.</p> <p>July 23. Marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg.</p> <p>Sept. 5. Completion of tunnel under Severn River.</p> <p>Nov.—Outbreak of war with Burmah; British troops enter Mandalay; surrender of King Thibaw (Nov. 28).</p>
1886	<p>Jan. 4. Women allowed to vote in Toronto.</p> <p>May 4. Opening of colonial exhibition at London.</p> <p>May 11. Opening of international exhibition at Liverpool.</p> <p>Aug. 2. Celebration by the Univ. of Heidelberg of its 500th anniversary.</p> <p>Oct. 27. Final abolition of slavery in Cuba.</p> <p>Deaths: Gen. Hancock, Gov. Seymour, Gough, Abp. French, Sir H. Taylor, Dio Lewis, Von Ranken, J. R. Bartlett, King Ludwig of Bavaria, E. P. Whipple, P. H. Hayne, Liszt Tilden, J. E. Cooke, Von Beust, C. A. Arthur, C. F. Adams, Gen. Logan.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 19. Passage of bill regulating succession to the presidency in case of death of both president and vice-president.</p> <p>Feb 9. Chinese in Seattle (Washington) driven from their homes by mob.</p> <p>May 1-4. Labor riots in Chicago and Milwaukee incited by Anarchists</p> <p>June 2. Marriage at the White House, Washington, of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom.</p> <p>Aug 20 Seven Anarchists convicted of murder for Chicago riots in May.</p> <p>Aug 30-31. Charleston, S. C., severely damaged by an earthquake; over 50 persons killed and many buildings wrecked.</p> <p>Sept. 4. Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians surrendered to Gen. Miles.</p> <p>Oct 28 Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (a gift from France) unveiled in N. Y. harbor.</p> <p>Dec. 6. Reduction in tariff duties recommended to Congress by Pres't Cleveland.</p> <p>Numerous labor strikes throughout the year.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 1 Annexation of Burmah to British Empire.</p> <p>Jan 20. Opening of tunnel under Mersey River.</p> <p>Jan. 26 Defeat in Parliament of Conservative ministry (on question of governing Ireland).</p> <p>Feb. 3. Formation of Liberal ministry under Gladstone.</p> <p>June 8. Defeat of Liberal ministry in Parliament on question of Irish home rule.</p> <p>July Parliamentary elections favorable to Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists (<i>i.e.</i>, to those opposed to Irish home rule)</p> <p>July 21 Formation of new Conservative ministry under Lord Salisbury.</p>
1887	<p>Feb 16. Women allowed to vote in Kansas.</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>Jan 21. Passage of Inter-State Commerce bill</p> <p>March 3. Repeal of tenure-of-office act (restoring to the president the power of removing officials without consent of the Senate).</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>May 12. Annexation of Zululand to the British Empire.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1885		<p>1885</p> <p>Nov. 25. Accession of Mercedes to Spanish throne (on death of her father Alfonso XII.) under regency of her mother, Queen Christina: new ministry under Sagasta</p> <p>Nov. 14-28. Servians invade Bulgaria and are defeated</p> <p>Nov. 28-Dec. 21. Trial and conviction of 26 Nihilists at Warsaw: 4 hanged and 22 sent to Siberia.</p> <p>Nov. 30. Germany takes possession of Marshall Islands.</p> <p>Dec. 5. Italian annexation of Massowah.</p>	<p>1885</p> <p>Apr. 21. King of Belgium assumes sovereignty over Congo State.</p> <p>Apr. 24. Panama taken possession of by U. S. troops for protection of property (Restored later to Colombian govt.)</p> <p>May 7. Death of the Mahdi.</p>
1886	<p>Dec. 12. Establishment of protectorate over Madagascar.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Re-election of Grévy as president. Brisson ministry resigns.</p> <p>Jan. 7. Formation of a new ministry under Freycinet.</p> <p>Jan. 15. Amnesty granted political offenders.</p> <p>June 22. Passage of law expelling royal princes from French territory.</p> <p>Dec. 3. Resignation of Freycinet ministry.</p> <p>Dec. 10. Formation of a new ministry under Goblet.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. — Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece compelled by the powers to disarm.</p> <p>Mar. 2. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria.</p> <p>Mar. 20. Anarchist riots in Belgium, originating in strike of miners.</p> <p>May 11. Destructive hurricane in Spain.</p> <p>May 17. Posthumous birth of the king of Spain, Alfonso XIII.</p> <p>June 13. Death by drowning of Louis II., king of Bavaria: accession of his brother, Otto I., under regency of Prince Luitpold.</p> <p>Aug. 21. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria kidnapped by Russian emissaries.</p> <p>Aug. 27. Earthquake in Greece destroyed 600 lives and many towns</p> <p>Aug. — Counter revolution in Bulgaria followed by restoration of Alexander.</p> <p>Sept. 4. He abdicates and a regency is established.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Prince Waldemar of Denmark declines offer of Bulgarian throne.</p>	<p>1886</p> <p>Jan. 25. Barillas elected prest. of Guatemala.</p> <p>Apr. 7. Soto elected prest. of Costa Rica.</p> <p>May. Santos becomes prest. of Uruguay.</p> <p>June 3. Caceres becomes prest. of Peru.</p> <p>June. Selman elected prest. of Argentine Republic.</p>
1887	<p>May 17. Fall of Goblet ministry.</p> <p>May 29. Formation of new ministry under Rouvier.</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>Feb. 23. Earthquakes in Southern Europe: 1000 lives lost.</p>	<p>Sept. 23. French kill 500 Chinese pirates near Tonquin.</p> <p>Dec. 31. Four hundred persons crushed to death at a fair at Madras, India.</p> <p>1887</p> <p>Jan. 25. Italians defeated by Abyssinians near Massowah.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1887	<p>Deaths: Bp. Potter, E. L. Youmans, Sir S. Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), Mrs. Henry Wood, Beecher, Féval, Eads, Saxe, J. T. Raymond, ex-Vice-Pres Wheeler, Mark Hopkins, S. F. Baird, Jenny Lind, F. V. Hayden.</p> <p>Oct. 24. Anglo-French convention neutralizing the Suez Canal—Baltic ship canal begun.</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>June 20 Jacob Sharp sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and fined \$5000 for bribery of N Y aldermen</p> <p>July 8. Excommunication of Dr McGlynn in N Y for advocacy of land theories of Henry George.</p> <p>Nov. 11. Hanging of four of the Anarchists convicted of the Chicago riots of May, 1886 (one of the others had committed suicide; sentence of the other two commuted to life imprisonment).</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>May 14. Opening of the People's Palace in London.</p> <p>June 21 Jubilee celebration in London of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne</p> <p>July 8 Passage of Irish Crimes Bill by Parliament (abolishing trial by jury in Ireland).</p> <p>Nov. 13. Riots in London caused by police attempting to prevent meeting of workmen in Trafalgar Square.</p>
1888	<p>Mar. 26. Meeting of first international convention of women at Washington.</p> <p>July 27. Celebration at Kiev of 900th anniversary of introduction of Christianity into Russia.</p> <p>Oct. 20. Gift of \$1,000,000 by Dan. Hand for education of Southern negroes.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Suppression of African slave trade resolved upon by European powers.</p> <p>Deaths: Bonamy Price, Asa Gray, Sir H. S. Maine, Bronson Alcott, Louisa Alcott, Emperor William I., Chief Justice Waite, Matthew Arnold, Emperor Frederick III., E. P. Roe, Gen. Sheridan, Lester Wallack, R. A. Proctor.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>Jan. 12. Blizzard in Northwest: 235 persons frozen to death.</p> <p>Jan. 19. Ratification of extradition treaty with the Netherlands.</p> <p>Mar. 12. Blizzard in Eastern States: N Y city blockaded with snowdrifts for several days: a number of lives lost</p> <p>June 1 Sheridan made General of the army by special act of Congress</p> <p>June 6-7. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman for presidency and v -presidency.</p> <p>June 25. Republican party nominate Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton for presidency and vice-presidency.</p> <p>Sept. 13 Chinese Exclusion Act passed</p> <p>Oct. 20. Adjournment of Congress after the longest session (321 days) in its history.</p> <p>Oct. 30 Dismissal of British minister, Lord Sackville-West, by U. S. govt on account of indiscreet letter on American politics</p> <p>Nov. 6. Election of Harrison and Morton.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>Sept. 17. First meeting of commission to investigate London Times's charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders, closed Nov. 22, 1889, after 129 sittings, examining 493 witnesses, and receiving answers to 98,000 questions.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1887	<p>June 1. Ratification of commercial treaty with Mexico.</p> <p>Dec. 3 Election of Carnot as president on resignation of Grévy (Dec. 2).</p> <p>Dec. 11. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>July 7 Election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Bulgarian throne.</p> <p>Renewal of the Triple Alliance.</p> <p>Termination of the <i>Kulturkampf</i> in Germany.</p>	<p>1887</p> <p>Feb. 3. Expedition under Stanley leaves Cairo for relief of Emin Pasha in Central Africa. (Returns with Emin, Dec., 1889.)</p> <p>Apr. 22. Destruction of 40 pearl-fishing vessels off Australian coast; 550 lives lost.</p> <p>May 3. Earthquake in Mexico: 150 lives lost.</p> <p>July 3 King Kalakaua grants Hawaiian islanders more liberal constitution.</p>
1888	<p>Mar. 1. M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-Prest. Grévy, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for trafficking in decorations. (The sentence quashed by Court of Appeals, Mar. 28).</p> <p>Mar. 15. Removal of Gen. Boulanger from his command in the army.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Fall of Tirard ministry; formation of new ministry under Floquet (April 3).</p> <p>Dec.—Bankruptcy of the Panama Canal Company.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>Feb. 3. Official announcement of treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria.</p> <p>Mar. 9. Accession of Frederick III. to German throne on death of his father, William I.</p> <p>Mar. 31. Adoption of trial by jury in Spain.</p> <p>June 15. Accession of William II. to German throne on death of his father, Frederick III.</p> <p>Dec.—Suez Canal Convention ratified by the powers.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>Mar. 31. Gen. Flores elected pres. of Ecuador.</p> <p>June 18. Great floods in Mexico: 700 people drowned.</p> <p>July 9 Gen. Diaz re-elected pres. of Mexico.</p> <p>July 27. Volcanic eruptions in Japan: 1000 lives lost.</p> <p>July 30 Dr Paul becomes pres. of Venezuela.</p> <p>Aug. 1. Opening of international exhibition at Melbourne in celebration of centennial of foundation of New South Wales.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Gen. Legitime elected pres. of Hayti.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1889	<p>Jan. 1. Total eclipse of sun (visible in western North America).</p> <p>Jan. 1. Electricity substituted for hanging as death penalty in N. Y. (for crimes committed after this date).</p> <p>Oct. 16 Opening of international maritime congress at Washington.</p> <p>Nov. 6. Completion of the Forth Bridge (Scotland), the greatest work of its kind in the world.</p> <p>Final abolition of slavery in Brazil.</p> <p>Deaths: S. A. Allibone, Prince Rudolph of Austria, Laura Bridgman, John Bright, Eliza Cook, John Ericsson, S. C. Hall, Halliwell-Phillipps, King Luis of Portugal, M. F. Tupper, Ulbach, J. G. Wood, F. A. P. Barnard, Simon Cameron, Maria Mitchell, T. D. Woolsey, Wilkie Collins, Jefferson Davis, Rob. Browning.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Jan. 9. Cyclone in Penna. very destructive of life and property.</p> <p>Feb. 2. Fire in Buffalo destroys nearly \$3,000,000 worth of property.</p> <p>Feb. 11. Creation of the Department of Agriculture in national government.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Inauguration of Prest. Harrison</p> <p>Apr. 22. Oklahoma opened to white settlement.</p> <p>Apr. 29-May 1. Celebration at N. Y. of centennial of Washington's inauguration.</p> <p>May 31. Breaking of dam in Conemaugh valley destroys 2235 lives at Johnstown, Pa.</p> <p>Oct. 2. Opening of the Pan-American conference at Washington.</p> <p>Nov. 2 Admission as States of North and South Dakota, 7, of Montana; 11, of Washington.</p> <p>Nov. 13. Opening at Washington of the Roman Catholic Univ. of America</p> <p>Ballot reform laws adopted by 11 States during 1887-89.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>July 1-29. Visit of Shah of Persia.</p> <p>July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife.</p> <p>Oct. 5. Earl of Zetland succeeds the marquis of Londonderry as lord lieutenant of Ireland.</p> <p>Numerous prolonged strikes during 1889 kept thousands of workmen out of work and caused much suffering in England.</p> <p>Oct. 15. The British South African Company chartered.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1889	<p>Feb. 21. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.</p> <p>Mar. 9. Repeal of the decree of banishment of Duc d'Aumale.</p> <p>May 4. Centennial celebration of the opening of the States-General at Versailles.</p> <p>May 6. Opening of international exhibition at Paris.</p> <p>July 9. Passage of army bill making service universal.</p> <p>July 14. Centennial celebration of the fall of the Bastile.</p> <p>July 15. Passage of bill forbidding candidates to appear in more than one constituency.</p> <p>Aug. 12. Condemnation of Gen. Boulanger to perpetual imprisonment. (He takes refuge in Great Britain.)</p> <p>Sept. 22. General election favorable to the Republicans.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Jan. 30. Suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.</p> <p>Mar. 6. Abdication of King Milan of Servia in favor of his son Alexander, 13 years old.</p> <p>Apr. 2. King William of Holland pronounced mentally unable to govern. (He subsequently recovers.)</p> <p>Apr. 25. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern proclaimed heir to Roumanian throne.</p> <p>Apr. 29. Meeting at Berlin of delegates from United States, Germany, and England to arrange Samoan affairs.</p> <p>May—Formidable strike of miners in Germany.</p> <p>July 2. King Alexander of Servia anointed at Zitcha.</p> <p>July 27. Discovery of plot to blow up the Vatican.</p> <p>Aug. 3. Insurrection in Crete.</p> <p>Aug. 17. Destructive hurricane at Granada.</p> <p>Sept. 6. Explosion in cartridge factory at Antwerp: 125 persons killed, 200 others wounded.</p> <p>Oct. 19. Accession of Carlos I. to Portuguese throne on death of his father, Luis I.</p> <p>Dec—General epidemic of influenza in Europe.</p>	<p>1889</p> <p>Feb. 11. New constitution for Japan proclaimed with two legislative chambers.</p> <p>Mar. 15-16. Violent hurricane at Samoa; three German and three American men-of-war driven on shore.</p> <p>Apr. 3. King John of Abyssinia defeated and slain by the dervishes.</p> <p>Apr. 10. Death at Molokai, Hawaii, of Father Damien, the leper priest.</p> <p>Aug. 11. Insurrection in Hawaii.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Gen. Hypolite chosen prest. of Hayti (after a year's war with Legitime).</p> <p>Sept. 4. Egyptians defeated by dervishes near Suakin.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Expulsion of Brazilian emperor and establishment of a republic.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1890	<p>Jan. 25. A New York newspaper reporter completes a journey around the world in 72 days.</p> <p>Mar. 4. Railway bridge over the Forth put into operation.</p> <p>Apr. 26. Henry M. Stanley arrives in London on his return from the greatest of his African expeditions, having crossed the continent from west to east.</p> <p>July 15. New Croton aqueduct in New York put into operation.</p> <p>Aug. 6. First execution by electricity in the State of New York.</p> <p>Aug. 26. Equatorial railway inaugurated at Mombassa, British East Africa.</p> <p>Oct.—The Mormon church declares against the practice of polygamy.</p> <p>Deaths in 1890: Amadeus I., ex-king of Spain; J. J. Astor; G. H. Boker; A. Chatrian; C. W. Cope; E. Dodge; I. Dollinger; D. B. Fayerweather; J. C. Frémont; O. Feuillet; J. Hergenrother; Cardinal Newman; C. H. F. Peters; J. E. T. Rogers; H. Schliemann; William III., of the Netherlands.</p>	<p>1890</p> <p>Jan. 23. Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Cleveland, O.</p> <p>Feb. 24. Chicago selected by the House of Representatives as site for the World's Columbian Exposition.</p> <p>Mar. — Boomers invade Cherokee territories; warned out by president.</p> <p>April 28. Supreme Court decides that liquors in "original packages" may be brought into and sold in any State.</p> <p>May 19. Supreme Court declares confiscation of Mormon property under Edmunds Law constitutional.</p> <p>June 2. The eleventh census begins.</p> <p>July 2. Sherman Act for the protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.</p> <p>July 3. Idaho becomes a State.</p> <p>July 11. Wyoming becomes a State.</p> <p>July 14. Sherman Act for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver by the government and the issue of silver treasury notes.</p> <p>Aug. 8. Act empowering States to regulate sale of liquors in "original packages."</p> <p>Oct. 1. The McKinley Tariff Bill becomes law.</p> <p>Oct.—Ghost dance excitement among the Sioux Indians.</p> <p>Dec. 15. Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, killed.</p>	<p>1890</p> <p>Feb. 3. The suit of Parnell against the London <i>Times</i> settled by the payment of £5,000 to plaintiff.</p> <p>Mar. 28. New education code, abolishing payment by results goes into effect.</p> <p>May 4. Great labor demonstration in Hyde Park in favor of an eight-hour day.</p> <p>July 1. Treaty of territorial delimitation with Germany in Africa; Great Britain receives protectorate over Zanzibar and cedes Heligoland to Germany.</p> <p>Sept. 18. John Dillon and William O'Brien, Irish leaders, arrested for conspiracy.</p> <p>Nov. 15. Beginning of the O'Shea divorce trial, implicating Parnell.</p> <p>Dec. 6. Irish party in Parliament split, Parnell repudiated by a majority of his followers under Justin McCarthy.</p>
1891	<p>Jan.—Discovery in the British Museum of the MS. of Aristotle's <i>Athenian Constitution</i>.</p>	<p>1891</p> <p>Jan. 14. Conference of Indian chiefs and U. S. authorities at Pine Ridge S. D., end of Indian outbreak.</p>	<p>1891</p> <p>Jan. 27. House of Commons expunges resolution of June 22, 1880, preventing Charles Bradlaugh from taking his seat.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1890	<p>Jan. 25. A new Anti-Socialist law is rejected by the German Reichstag.</p> <p>Mar. 14. Tirard ministry in France resigns, succeeded by Freycinet cabinet.</p> <p>Mar. 15. Opening of the international labor conference at Berlin, called under the auspices of the emperor.</p> <p>Mar. 18. Bismarck resigns the chancellorship; he is succeeded by von Caprivi (20).</p> <p>May 6. German Reichstag opened by emperor, who announces programme of labor legislation.</p>	<p>1890</p> <p>Jan. 12. Portugal compelled by Great Britain to yield disputed claims in East Africa.</p> <p>Mar. 7. Tisza, Hungarian premier, resigns after 14 years in office.</p>	<p>1890</p> <p>Jan. 8. Brazil. Proclamation of religious equality and separation of church and state.</p> <p>Feb.—Outbreak of war between the French and the king of Dahomey.</p> <p>Apr. 21. Japan. New civil code proclaimed.</p>
	<p>Sept. 16. International commercial congress meets at Paris.</p> <p>Oct. 12. Expiration of Anti-Socialist law in Germany celebrated by a great Socialist congress at Halle.</p>	<p>May.—Labor disturbances in Spanish cities, principally in Barcelona.</p> <p>July 5. Spain: Canovas del Castillo, premier.</p> <p>July—Russia: Revival of edicts against the Jews, aiming at their concentration in the towns and restricting their educational opportunities.</p>	<p>May.—Conflicts between the Maronites and the Druses in Syria.</p> <p>July 17. Outbreak of war between Guatemala and Salvador; Honduras involved; peace concluded Aug. 27.</p> <p>July 26. Sanguinary insurrection in Buenos Ayres against President Celman, he resigns Aug. 6.</p>
	<p>Oct. 28. Ministry of Trikoupis in Greece resigns and is succeeded by one under Delyannis.</p> <p>Nov. 23. William III. of the Netherlands dies, and is succeeded by his daughter Wilhelmina, under the regency of her mother.</p>		<p>Oct. 5. Dahomey concludes peace with France.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Sultan of Zanzibar surrenders suzerainty to coastland of German East Africa.</p> <p>Nov. 29. First Japanese parliament opened.</p>
1891	<p>Jan. 22. Supreme Council of Labor established in France.</p>	<p>1891</p> <p>Jan. 31. Military revolt at Oporto in Portugal.</p>	<p>1891</p> <p>Jan. 1. Chile Congress declares President Balmaceda deposed; 8, the fleet supports the Congress.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1891	Feb. 22. First meeting of the Women's National Council at Washington.	1891 Feb. 26. Enactment of a maximum freight bill in Nebraska. Mar. 3. International copyright law enacted. Mar. 14. Eleven Italians supposed members of the "Mafia" secret society, lynched by a mob at New Orleans; complications with Italy follow; 31, Italian minister recalled.	1891 Feb. 20. Resolution in favor of disestablishing Welsh Church defeated. Mar. — Insurrection of Manipuris in Assam.
	April 11. Telephone between London and Paris opened.	Apr. 14. President Harrison begins an extensive trip through the South and the West. Apr. 28. China refuses to accept H. W. Blair as U. S. minister.	Apr. 27. British troops occupy Manipur, which is deserted by rebels.
	May 23. International Postal Congress meets at Vienna.	May 19. People's Party organized at Cincinnati, O.	
	June 19. Opening of first section of Manchester Ship Canal in England. July.—Experiments with smokeless powder at Sandy Hook, N. J. Aug.—Artificial rain production experiments in Texas.	June 4. The transport <i>Itata</i> , which had escaped from San Diego with arms for the Chilean insurgents, surrenders to the American vessels at Iquique. Aug. 13. Presidential order excludes white men from the Cherokee strip.	June 16. Regent of Manipur sentenced to death for treachery. July—Visit of German emperor and empress in England. Aug. 22. Native tributary ruler established over Manipur.
		Sept. 22. New lands in Oklahoma thrown open to settlement.	Sept. 13. British force lands on island of Mitylene as retort to sultan's act in permitting Russian vessels to pass through the Dardanelles.
	Oct. 1. Opening of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal. Oct. 22. Announcement of Dr. Robert Koch's remedy for tuberculosis Deaths in 1891: G. Bancroft; C. Bradlaugh; J. Grévy; G. E. Haussmann; J. E. Johnston; A. W. Kinglake; J. R. Lowell; Lord Lytton; J. A. Macdonald; J. L. E. Meissonier; von Moltke; C. S. Parnell; Pedro II.; D. D. Porter; W. T. Sherman.	Oct. 16. Sailors from the U. S. cruiser <i>Baltimore</i> assaulted in the streets of Valparaiso and two killed. Nov. 29. The Cherokee council agrees to sell the Cherokee strip to the United States.	Oct. 27. Riots between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites at Cork.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1891		1891	1891
	Mar. 11. France agrees to arbitrate Newfoundland fisheries question with England.	Mar.—The Spaniards succeed in subduing a native uprising in the Caroline Islands.	Feb. 19. Egypt: Dervishes under Osman Digna defeated by Egyptian troops at Tokar. Feb. 25. Brazil: Marshal Fonseca elected president. Mar. 7 Chile: Government troops defeated by Congressionalists at Pozo Almonte.
		Apr. 22. Russia: Imperial ukase orders expulsion of Jews from Moscow.	Apr. 10. Chile: Junta established by Congressional party at Iquique.
	May 1. Prince Bismarck is elected to the Reichstag from Geestemünde.	May 11. The Russian czarewitch (Nicholas II) assaulted at Kyoto, Japan. May 24. The construction of the Trans-Siberian railway begins. June 29. Renewal of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.	May-Oct.—Anti-Christain riots in China on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at Nankin, and elsewhere. June 2. Chile: The Congressional army occupies Husasco.
	July-Aug.—A French fleet visits Cronstadt and the attendant festivities are taken to mark a close understanding with Russia.	Aug. 1. Switzerland: Celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederacy.	Aug. 21. Chile: The government troops defeated at Aconcagua, and, 28, at Placilla; Congressionalists enter Valparaiso; 31, Santiago taken. Sept. 19. Chile: President Balmaceda commits suicide.
	Sept. 30. Gen. Boulanger commits suicide near Brussels.		
	Oct. 6. William II. of Wurttemberg succeeds Charles I.		
	Nov. 6. Mission from Siam arrives at Berlin.	Nov. 2. The sultan forbids destitute Jews to enter the empire. Nov. 3. Inter-parliamentary peace conference assembles at Rome.	Nov.—Brazil: President Fonseca declares himself dictator; revolution in Rio Grande do Sul; Fonseca resigns and is succeeded by Floriano Peixoto.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1892			
	Feb. 29. Treaty between U. S. and Great Britain for the adjustment of Bering Sea dispute by arbitration. Feb.—Discovery of a MS Syriac version of the four gospels on Mt Sinai by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson. Mar. 20. Celebration at Albany of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Dutch Reformed Church. Apr. 27. Laying of the corner-stone of Grant's tomb at New York, and of the Catholic University at Washington. May 9. Bering Sea arbitration treaty ratified.	1892 Jan 23 The United States presents an ultimatum to Chile in the matter of the <i>Baltimore</i> , its terms are accepted. Mar. — Provisions and money sent for the relief of the starving peasants in Russia. Apr 14. The U. S. agrees to pay an indemnity of \$25,000 for the lynching of the 11 Italians at New Orleans. Diplomatic relations restored. May 5. The Geary Chinese Exclusion Bill becomes a law. June 4. J. G. Blaine resigns the secretaryship of state to become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, 10, Benjamin Harrison is nominated. June 23 Grover Cleveland is nominated for president by the Democratic party. July 1. Lockout of employes in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa.; 6, battle between strikers and Pinkerton detectives at Homestead in which 20 lives are lost—Labor disorders in the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho. Aug. 4. Opening of the canal connecting Amsterdam with the Rhine.	1892 Jan 3 Mob outrages against the Salvation Army at Eastbourne. Feb 8 Joseph Chamberlain elected leader of the Liberal-Unionists in Parliament. Mar. 12. Great strike of coal miners in Northern England, about 200,000 men participating. May 5. An embassy under Charles Ewan Smith enters Fez, Morocco, in order to negotiate a commercial treaty. June 17. Immense gathering at Belfast to protest against Home Rule.
		Aug. 14. Outbreak of switchmen's strikes at Buffalo marked by violence and the destruction of property.—Strike of coal miners at Coal Creek, Tenn.	Aug. 12. The Salisbury ministry resigns and is succeeded by a Gladstone cabinet.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1892	<p>Feb. 18. The Freycinet ministry defeated and succeeded (28) by a Loubet cabinet.</p>	<p>1892 Jan.—Russia: Famine and plague rage. Spain.—Strikes and disorder at Bilbao.</p> <p>Feb.-Apr. Anarchist disturbances at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Madrid.</p>	<p>1892 Jan. 7. Egypt: Death of Tewfik Pasha; he is succeeded as khedive by Abbas Pasha</p> <p>Jan. 11. An outbreak of the native tribes in the neighborhood of Tangier, Morocco — War between the French and the king of Dahomey.</p>
	<p>Mar. — France: Conflict between government and Catholic bishops owing to the participation of latter in political affairs</p> <p>April — Anarchist outrages throughout Europe in this and the following months.</p>	<p>Mar 1. Greece: The Deliyannis ministry dismissed by the king — In Vienna, great destitution among working classes.</p>	<p>Mar. 15. Guatemala: Gen. Barrios becomes president. — Venezuela: Rebellion against President Palacio headed by Crespo.</p> <p>Apr 29. Hurricane destroys half of Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, with a loss of more than 1200 lives.</p>
	<p>June 7. Meeting between German and Russian emperors at Kiel.</p>	<p>May 6. Rudini ministry in Italy succeeded by a Giolitti cabinet.</p> <p>May 26 Reciprocity between Austria-Hungary and the United States established.</p> <p>June 8. Disaster in the silver mines at Birkenberg, Bohemia, results in loss of more than 300 lives</p>	<p>June 15. Venezuela: President Palacio resigns and flees from the capital.</p>
	<p>July 11. Ravachol executed at Montbrison in France for dynamite outrages.</p>	<p>July 18. The pope issues an encyclical on Columbus and the discovery of America.</p>	<p>July 11. Porfirio Diaz re-elected president of Mexico.</p>
	<p>Aug. 17. Cholera appears at Hamburg; 6700 deaths within a month.</p>	<p>Aug.—Russia: The peasants in the famine districts riot against the physicians.</p> <p>Aug. 3. Celebration at Genoa in honor of Columbus.</p>	<p>Aug.—The French take the offensive against the king of Dahomey and on the 25th they take Taku in Deceme.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1892	Sept. 13. Railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem completed. Oct. 1. University of Chicago opened. Oct. 23. World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago dedicated. Deaths in 1892: J. C. Adams; G. B. Airy; E. Arago; G. W. Curtis; C. W. Field; E. A. Freeman, C. A. Fyffe, J. A. Grant; G. Klapka; Cardinal Manning; Richard Owen; J. Pope; N. Porter; E. Renan; C. H. Spurgeon; Tennyson; Walt Whitman; J. G. Whittier.	1892 Sept. 11. Return of Lieut. Peary to St. Johns, N. F., from the north after having established the fact that Greenland is an island in a remarkable sledge journey. Oct. 12. Four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America celebrated at New York and elsewhere. Nov. 8. Grover Cleveland elected president. Nov. 20. The strike at Homestead abandoned.	1892 Sept. 14. Ireland: Total repeal of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, signifying end of struggle against the National League.
1893	Jan. 6. Completion of the Pacific extension of the Great Northern Railroad. April 11. Opening of the first railway in Siam. May 1. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago formally opened by President Cleveland. C. A. Briggs convicted of heresy by the Presbyterian General Assembly and suspended from the ministry.	1893 Jan. 4. General amnesty for all polygamists who had abandoned the practice after Nov. 1, 1890. Feb. 1. The U. S. minister in Hawaii proclaims an American protectorate over the islands—15, President Harrison submits a treaty of annexation to the Senate. Mar. 9. President Cleveland recalls the Hawaiian annexation treaty from the Senate. Apr. 1. The American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands terminated by special commissioner Blount.	1893 Jan. 17. Strained relations with France over assertion of English authority in the matter of ministerial appointments in Egypt. Feb. 13. Mr. Gladstone introduces Irish Home Rule Bill in House of Commons. Mar. 21. Extratition treaty concluded with Roumania. Apr. 4. Beginning of riotous demonstrations at Hull, in connection with dock strike.—Failure of Australian banks followed by crisis. May 19. Hull dock strike ends.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1892	<p>Sept. 22. Celebration in France of the centennial of the first republic.—Strike and disorder at the Carmaux mines.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Fall of the Loubet cabinet in France as a result of the revelations of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal involving many members of the Chambers.</p> <p>Dec. 5. New ministry in France headed by Ribot.</p>	<p>1892</p> <p>Oct. 9. Outbreak of disorder in Crete. Conflicts between the inhabitants and the Turkish soldiers.</p> <p>Nov. 9. Hungarian ministry under Szapary succeeded by a cabinet under Wekerle.</p> <p>Dec. 7. Spain: The Canovas del Castillo ministry goes out of office and is succeeded by a Sagasta cabinet.</p>	<p>1892</p> <p>Sept. 15. French defeat the Dahomey forces at Dogba.</p> <p>Oct. 6. French gain a decisive victory over the forces of Dahomey at Pongnessa.—Venezuela: The forces under Crespo gain the battle of Los TequesandenterCaracas (9th). Crespo is proclaimed provisional president.</p> <p>Nov. 21. French troops enter Abomey, capital of Dahomey.</p> <p>Dec.—Revolutionary outbreak in the province of Corrientes, Argentina.</p>
1893	<p>Jan. — Developments in the Panama scandal revealing the culpability of men high in politics.</p> <p>Feb. 9. Conviction of several Panama directors, among them Ferdinand de Lesseps and Eiffel.</p> <p>Mar. 30. Fall of the Ribot ministry in France.</p> <p>April 4. France: C. Dupuy forms a new ministry.</p> <p>May 7. Germany: The failure of the government army bills is followed by the dissolution of the Reichstag.</p>	<p>1893</p> <p>Jan. — Italy: Scandals in connection with the state banks involving prominent statesmen, among them Crispi.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Russia: Alexeieff, mayor of Moscow, assassinated.</p> <p>Apr. 13. Servia: Alexander I. by a <i>coup d'état</i> declares himself of age and assumes personal rule.</p>	<p>1893</p> <p>Jan. 17. Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliakalani dethroned, provisional government recognized by American minister.</p> <p>Feb. 6. Argentina: Armed uprising in the province of Santa Fé, in opposition to wheat tax.</p> <p>Mar. 14. Severe fighting between British and hill tribes on the Indian frontier at Chilas. Conflict between the French and the Siamese over the possession of the left bank of the Mekong River below 23° N.</p> <p>May 11. Nicaragua: A revolution breaks out against President Sacaza, who resigns (26th).</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE
1893	<p>June 24. Nansen sets out on his Arctic expedition from Christiania.</p> <p>July.—Lieut. Peary sets out for the Arctic regions from New York.</p> <p>Sept. 13. Completion of observatory on Mount Blanc.</p> <p>Oct. 30. Closing of the World's Columbian Exposition.</p> <p>Nov. Colorado grants complete suffrage to women.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Memorial window to James Russell Lowell unveiled at Chapter House, Westminster.</p> <p>Deaths in 1893: P. G. T. Beauregard; Edwin Booth; B. F. Butler; J. Ferry; C. F. Gounod; R. B. Hayes; C. J. Hefele; B. Jowett; Fanny Kemble; Marshal MacMahon; C. Merivale; F. Parkman; J. Rae; P. Schaff; J. A. Symonds; H. A. Taine; P. I. Tschaikowsky; J. Tyndall.</p>	<p>1893 June 30—Financial crisis reaches its climax and President Cleveland issues a call for an extra session of Congress for Aug. 7.</p> <p>July—Suspension of banks and business houses continues throughout month.</p> <p>Aug. 15. The Court of Arbitration at Paris in the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain decides against the United States.</p> <p>Sept. 16. The Cherokee strip thrown open to settlement.</p> <p>Oct. 30.—Nov. 1. Sherman Silver Purchase Bill repealed.</p> <p>Nov. 20. Supreme Court decides that the term "high seas" applies to the Great Lakes.</p>	<p>1893 June 23. The man-of-war <i>Victoria</i> comes in collision with the <i>Camperdown</i> and sinks; 339 men lost.</p> <p>June 26. India terminates the free coinage of silver.</p> <p>July 20. General strike of coal miners.</p> <p>Aug. 16. Commercial treaty with Servia ratified.—Strike violence among coal miners in Wales.</p> <p>Sept. 1. The Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons; 8, the bill rejected by the Lords, 27, Mr. Gladstone denounces the House of Lords as an anachronism.</p> <p>Oct. 11. Lord Elgin appointed viceroy of India.</p> <p>Nov. 2. The Matabeles defeated and Buluwayo burned.</p> <p>Nov. 13. End of coal strike begun in July.</p>
1894	<p>Jan. 1. Opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.</p> <p>Feb. 19. Purity in elections vindicated in the conviction of the notorious boss, John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, Brooklyn.</p>	<p>1894 Jan. 17. Issue of a \$50,000,000 loan by popular subscription.</p> <p>Jan. 30. Insurgent warships at Rio Janeiro fire on an American vessel; fire returned by U. S. <i>Detroit</i>.</p> <p>Feb. 8. Laws for the federal control of federal elections (so called "Force Bills") repealed.</p>	<p>1894 Jan. 13. A British force under Capt. Wilson cut to pieces in Matabeleland.</p> <p>Feb. 20. The liberal government, foreseeing defeat, abandons the Employers' Liability Act.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1893	<p>June 28. Germany: Elections for the Reichstag show decisive gains for the government.</p> <p>July 15. The army bill passes the German Reichstag.</p> <p>Aug. 18. Italian laborers assaulted and slain at the salt works of Aigues-Mortes in France.</p> <p>Oct 3. France: Treaty in settlement of disputes with Siam, 13, visit of Russian fleet at Toulon amidst great enthusiasm.</p> <p>Nov. 26. France: Fall of the Dupuy ministry.</p> <p>Dec. 5. France: Casimir-Périer forms a new ministry; 10, bomb exploded in the Chamber of Deputies by an anarchist, wounding 47.</p>	<p>1893</p> <p>June 20. Russia: Stampede in a church at Jarosloff results in 200 deaths.</p> <p>July.—Russia engages in a bitter tariff warfare with Germany.</p> <p>Sept. 2. Belgium: Universal suffrage in combination with plural voting established.</p> <p>Oct.-Nov.—Severe fighting between Spanish forces and Moorish tribesmen of the Riff.</p> <p>Nov. 3. Explosion of dynamite at Santander, in Spain, kills hundreds.</p> <p>Nov. 7. Anarchists explode bombs in a Barcelona theatre, killing many.</p>	<p>1893</p> <p>July 30. Siam yields to the French ultimatum and abandons claims to the left bank of the Mekong River—Revolt in several provinces of Argentina.</p> <p>Aug. 2. Argentina: Insurgents seize the government of the province of Santa Fé.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Brazil: The navy under Admiral Mello revolts against President Peixoto, 14, Rio de Janeiro bombarded on several days.</p> <p>Oct.—Outbreak of war between the British South African Company and the Matabeles under Lobengula—Revolt in Argentina suppressed.</p> <p>Nov.-Dec Hawaii—President Cleveland's attempt to restore the monarchy fails before the uncompromising attitude of the deposed queen.</p> <p>Brazil: Revellions break out in several states; Da Gama succeeds Mello as commander of fleet near Rio de Janeiro (Nov. 30).</p>
1894	<p>Jan. 26. Germany: Prince Bismarck visits Berlin and is received with tremendous enthusiasm by the inhabitants.</p> <p>Feb. 10. Commercial treaty between Germany and Russia signed.</p>	<p>1894</p> <p>Jan. Italy: Rioting in Sicily in opposition to increased taxes.</p>	<p>1894</p> <p>Jan. 10. The French occupy Timbuctoo in the Western Sudan.</p> <p>Feb. 12. Nicaraguans invade and take possession of the Mosquito coast; England protests.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1894			
		1894 Mar. 25. The "Commonwealth" army under J. S. Coxey starts from Massillon, O., for Washington. Mar. 29. President vetoes Silver Seigniorage Bill.	1894 Mar. 2. Premier Gladstone resigns office and is succeeded (3d) by Lord Rosebery.
	May 5. Opening of the Antwerp International Exposition. May 14. Meeting of the International Miner's Congress at Berlin, representing nearly the entire world.	Apr. 19. The Supreme Court of South Carolina declares the State liquor dispensary law unconstitutional. May 1. Coxey's army at Washington dispersed while attempting a demonstration on the Capitol steps. May 11. Beginning of the great railway strike at Pullman, Ill. June 27-28. Pullman strike develops into a general railway strike affecting nearly all important roads west of the Mississippi; disorders at Hammond, Ind., and elsewhere.	Apr. 16 The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces a "democratic" budget, the chief feature of which is a graduated succession and income tax. May 25 British force defeats slave traders on Lake Nyassa.
	July. Arctic expedition under F. G. Jackson sails from London for Franz Josef Land.	July 1. The federal government intervenes in the railway strike on the ground of interference with the mails by the strikers, federal troops called out in Colorado, Illinois, and Utah; 8, federal troops fire upon strikers at Hammond, Ind.; 10, officers of the American Railway union indicted and 17 sent to jail; the strike collapses.	June 19. British protectorate established over Uganda in East Africa. July 25. The Chinese transport <i>Kowshing</i> sunk by the Japanese though flying the British flag.
	Aug. 2. Successful trial of Maxim's flying machine at Bexley, Eng.; 13, Lord Rayleigh announces the discovery of the atmospheric element, argon. Sept. 30. Opening of the ship canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.	Aug. 27. Wilson Tariff Bill amended in the Senate becomes law without signature of president.	Aug. 25. Commercial treaty with Japan ratified by that power.
		Sept. 27. Proclamation by president pardoning polygamists convicted under Edmunds Act. Oct. Proceedings against the Sugar Trust at Washington and the Standard Oil Company in Pennsylvania.	Sept. 13. India, riots between the Hindoo and the Mohammedan population at Bombay and Poona.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD elsewhere.
1894	<p>Mar. 15. Anarchist bomb outrage at the Church of the Madeleine in Paris.</p> <p>May 22. France: Fall of Casimir-Périer ministry; succeeded (28) by a Du-puy cabinet.</p> <p>June 24. France: President Sadi Carnot assassinated by an Italian anarchist, 27, Casimir-Périer elected president.</p> <p>Aug. 3. France: Cornelius Herz sentenced, in default to 5 years' imprisonment for share in Panama scandal.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Emperor William at Königsberg reproves the agrarian nobles for their opposition to the government.</p> <p>Oct. 26. Germany: Chancellor von Caprivi resigns, and is succeeded (30th) by Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst.</p>	<p>1894</p> <p>Mar. 7. Portuguese troops come into collision with the English on the Zambesi River.</p> <p>Mar. 17. Belgium: Ministerial crisis, the government being defeated in its program of proportionate representation.</p> <p>Apr. 29. Netherlands: Ministerial crisis, government defeated on measure for extending the franchise. Disastrous earthquake shocks in Greece.</p> <p>May 20. Alexander I., of Servia, suspends constitution and re-establishes that of 1869 with a more restricted suffrage.</p> <p>May 29. Bulgaria. Prime minister Stambuloff resigns.</p> <p>June 6. Belgium. A new electoral bill passed carrying on the scheme of constitutional reform.</p> <p>July 19. The Italian troops defeat the Dervishes and take Kassala (Abyssinia) by storm.</p> <p>Aug. 7. Denmark: Fall of the Estrup ministry, succeeded by a cabinet under Reedz-Thott.</p> <p>Sept. 25. Portugal: A formidable Kaffir insurrection in Portuguese East Africa threatens Lourenzo Marques.</p> <p>Oct. 22. Italy: The government decrees the suppression of socialist organizations or labor organizations in sympathy with socialists.</p>	<p>1894</p> <p>Mar. 1. Brazil: Prudente de Moraes elected president; 14, the officers of the insurgent fleet, failing to obtain favorable terms of surrender seek refuge on board a foreign vessel.</p> <p>Apr. 13. Brazil: Admiral Mello defeated at Rio Grande, and insurrection virtually comes to an end with his flight.</p> <p>May 2. Hawaii: Constitutional convention elected to frame a republican form of government.</p> <p>June 6. Korea: The King applies to China for protection; Japanese troops occupy Seoul; crisis with China precipitated.</p> <p>June 7. Death of Muley Hassan sultan of Morocco; succeeded by Abdul Aziz.</p> <p>July 4. President of the Hawaiian republic elected.</p> <p>July 25. The Chinese transport <i>Kouwising</i> sunk by a Japanese man-of-war.</p> <p>Aug. 1. Japan declares war on China.</p> <p>Aug. 4. Peru: Gen. Caceres president.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Japanese drive Chinese from Ping Yang; 17, Chinese fleet destroyed in first battle of modern iron-clads.</p> <p>Oct. 24-26. Japanese defeat Chinese on the Yalu and invade Manchuria. Advance against Port Arthur.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1894	Deaths in 1894: J. Q. Adams, Sir Samuel W. Baker, C. E. Brown-Sequard, Brugsch, H. von Bülow, G. W. Childs, J. A. Froude, Helmholz, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Kossuth, A. Lazard, W. Moon, H. Morley, Comte de Paris, G. J. Romanes, Anton Rubinstein, J. F. Stephen, R. L. Stevenson, W. Waddington, J. Walter, W. D. Whitney.	1894 Nov. 7. Congressional elections show a large increase of Republican strength Dec 31. The Lexow Committee completes its investigation of municipal corruption in New York.	1894 Nov. 13-14. Destructive gales and floods in the British Isles.
1895	Jan 15. The ruler of Siam establishes a legislative council by decree. Mar. 24. The Hungarian Chamber of Magnates passes a Freedom of Worship Bill. Apr. 7. Fridtjof Nansen, after drifting in the <i>Fram</i> , reaches 86° 14' North, 270 miles from the pole. May. Installation of the Yerkes telescope at the observatory of the University of Chicago, Lake Geneva, Wis.	1895. Jan. Strike of street railway employees in Brooklyn marked by violence and the calling out of the state militia. Feb. 6. The president renders decision in favor of Brazil in its boundary dispute with Argentina. Mar. 15. U. S. government begins suit against estate of Senator Stanford of California to recover funds advanced in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific. Apr. 8. U. S. Supreme Court declares the income tax law of 1894 unconstitutional in part. May. 20. U. S. Supreme Court declares income tax law unconstitutional in whole.	1895. Jan. 21. Agreement respecting the hinterland of Sierra Leone signed in Paris. Mar. 16. A great lockout of boot and shoe makers in Leicester and Northampton; 200,000 men affected. Apr. British expedition against Umra Khan who had usurped power in Chitral.—A British fleet enforces the payment of indemnity by Nicaragua in the Mosquito Coast dispute. May 5. Settlement of the Nicaragua dispute and withdrawal of British squadron.

A. D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY	EUROPE elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1894	<p>Nov. 10. Rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar, France prepares for war.</p> <p>Dec. France: Capt. Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of selling military secrets to a foreign power; degraded and sentenced to imprisonment for life.</p>	<p>1894 Nov. 1. Russia: Death of Czar Alexander III.; he is succeeded by Nicholas II.</p> <p>Dec. Resignation of the Hungarian premier, Wekerle.</p>	<p>1894 Nov. 21-22. Japanese take Port Arthur by assault; 21, Chinese repulsed at Kin-Chow.</p> <p>Dec. 14. Chinese repulsed by Japanese at Feng-hwang-cheng and, 19, at Hai-cheng.</p>
1895	<p>Jan. 14. France: The Dupuy ministry resigns, 15, President Casimir-Périer resigns; 17, Félix Faure elected his successor, 27, Ribot forms a new cabinet.</p> <p>Feb. Germany: Agrarian movement makes rapid headway in combination with bimetallism agitation.</p> <p>Mar. 24. Popular indignation aroused in Germany by refusal of Reichstag to extend congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday.</p> <p>May. France and Germany co-operate with Russia in compelling Japan to relinquish the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. Failure of anti-socialist bill in Germany.</p>	<p>1895. Jan. 14. Banffy organizes a new Hungarian ministry.</p> <p>Jan. 29. The steamer <i>Elbe</i> sinks in the North Sea with a loss of 335 lives.</p> <p>Feb. Spain: Fall of the Sagasta ministry; Canovas del Castillo, premier.</p> <p>Feb. 28. Russia: Labanoff succeeds Giers as minister of foreign affairs.</p> <p>Apr. 30. Austria-Hungary concludes a commercial treaty with Bulgaria.</p> <p>May 11. Turkey: British, French, and Russian ambassadors present note to Sultan demanding reforms in Armenia.</p>	<p>1895 Jan. 30-Feb. 18. Japan: Japanese take Wei-hai-wei and destroy Chinese fleet.</p> <p>Jan. Armenia: Confirmation of Turkish atrocities reaches Europe.</p> <p>Peru: Revolution against President Cáceres headed by Pierola.</p> <p>Venezuela: Conflict between Venezuelans and British Guiana border police.</p> <p>Feb. 24. Revolutionary outbreak in Cuba.</p> <p>March 4. Japanese take Niuchwang; 15, Li Hung Chang, Chinese peace envoy leaves for Japan; 25, He is assaulted at Shimonoseki by a Japanese.</p> <p>Apr. 17. Treaty of Shimonoseki between China and Japan; independence of Corea recognized, Formosa, Pescadores and peninsula of Liao Tung ceded to Japan.</p> <p>Apr. 26. Martinez-Campos assumes command against the revolutionists in Cuba.</p> <p>May 6. Japan forced by Russia, France, and Germany to retrocede Liao-Tung to China.</p> <p>Cuba: The revolution develops great strength in the province of Puerto Príncipe where insurgents are led by General Gomez.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1895	<p>June 21. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal connecting the Baltic and North Seas officially opened.</p> <p>Aug. The distribution of electrical power generated at Niagara Falls begins.</p> <p>Sept 18 Inauguration of the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta, Ga.</p> <p>Nov W. H. Roentgen announces the discovery of the so-called X-rays</p> <p>Deaths in 1895: J. S. Blackie, Lord Randolph Churchill, J. D. Dana, F. Douglass, A. Dumas (fils), F. Engels, G. Freytag, Huxley, Pasteur, H. C. Rawlinson, Christina Rossetti, Barthélémy Saint-Hilaire, J. R. Seeley, W. W. Story, W. von Sybol.</p>	<p>1895 June 29. The suit of the U. S. against the Leland Stanford estate decided in favor of defendant.</p> <p>July. Strike of iron mines in Michigan; Indian troubles in Wyoming, the sound money controversy assumes national importance.</p> <p>Aug. 6. Race riots between Italians and negro miners in Spring Valley, Illinois.</p> <p>Sept 21. In an international athletic contest at New York the American team defeats the English, winning all eleven events.</p> <p>Oct. 7. The U. S. District Court at Washington renders decision in favor of the government in the Potomac Flats case.</p> <p>Nov. 2 New constitution in South Carolina effects the disfranchisement of a large section of the negro population</p> <p>Dec. 17. President Cleveland recommends to Congress the appointment of a commission to investigate the question at issue between Venezuela and Great Britain, the message brings about the possibility of war with Great Britain.</p>	<p>1895 June 24. Resignation of the Rosebery ministry; succeeded by a Salisbury ministry including Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionists.</p> <p>July. Establishment of the British East Africa Protectorate Dispute with Brazil over Trinidad Island, claimed by latter government.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Commission appointed for delimiting British and Russian Territory in the Pamir completes its work.</p> <p>Oct. The king of Ashanti rejects the ultimatum of Great Britain demanding the establishment of a British agent at Coomasie, hostilities follow.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Bechuanaland annexed to Cape Colony. A British expedition sets sail for Ashanti.</p> <p>Dec. 9. Great Britain presents an ultimatum to Venezuela demanding reparation for outrages on a British outpost in Guiana.</p>
1896	<p>Feb. The president consents to act as arbitrator between Italy and Brazil.</p>	<p>1896 Jan. 2. President Cleveland appoints a commission to determine the true boundary of Venezuela.</p> <p>Jan 4 Utah becomes a State.</p> <p>Feb. 4. Popular loan of \$100,000,000 offered.</p> <p>Feb. 28 U. S. Senate passes resolutions favoring recognition of Cuban belligerency.</p>	<p>1896 Jan. 6. Cecil Rhodes resigns premiership of Cape Colony because of his connection with the Jameson raid—Jan. 18, British occupy Coomasie, capitol of Ashanti.</p> <p>Feb. 18. John Dillon succeeds Justin McCarthy as leader of the Irish Nationalist party in parliament.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1895	<p>June 29. The French defeat the Hovas of Madagascar at Tsarasaotra.</p> <p>July 2. France: Reorganization of the council of the Legion of Honor as a result of the Panama scandals.</p> <p>Aug. 22. The French occupy Andriba in Madagascar in their advance on the capital.</p> <p>Sept. 30. The French troops defeat the Hovas and enter the capital Antananarivo.</p> <p>Oct. 28. Fall of the Ribot ministry in France; succeeded by a radical cabinet under Bourgeois (31).</p> <p>Nov. Establishment of French authority in Madagascar.</p>	<p>1895 June 12. The Spanish Cortes votes 600,000,000 pesetas and 40,000 men for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection.</p> <p>July 15. Bulgaria: Murderous attack on ex-premier Stambuloff; he dies four days later.</p> <p>Aug. 21. The powers reiterate their demands upon the Sultan for reforms in Armenia.</p> <p>Sept. 20. Italy: Twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Italian troops into Rome celebrated by the unveiling of monuments to Garibaldi, Cavour, Minghetti, and others.</p> <p>Oct. Turkey: Massacre of Armenians at Trebizond (6th) followed by promulgation of reforms demanded by powers (17th).</p> <p>Nov. 3. Turkey: Commission appointed for execution of reforms demanded by the powers</p> <p>Dec. 8. Italy: The Italian army in Abyssinia defeated by King Menelek at Ambalagi.</p>	<p>1895</p> <p>July 20. The Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute the subject of a strong letter addressed to the British government by the U. S. supporting Venezuela and recommending arbitration.</p> <p>Aug. China: Outrages against Christian missionaries.</p> <p>Aug. A successful revolution in Ecuador led by Alfaro who enters Quito in triumph.</p> <p>Nov. Cuba: 30,000 additional troops sent out by Spain; 19-20, General Gomez defeats the Spaniards at Taguasco.</p> <p>Dec. 29. A raiding force under Dr. Jameson invades the Transvaal from British Bechuanaland to co-operate with the Uitlanders in Johannesburg; they are defeated and captured (Jan. 2, 1896).</p>
1896	<p>Jan. 3. The German emperor sends a telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal on the capture of the Jameson raiders.</p> <p>Feb. 22. Resignation of the Bourgeois ministry in France.</p> <p>Feb. 28. Moderate republican ministry under Meline.</p>	<p>1896 Jan. 19. Spain: Gen. Weyler named to supersede Gen. Martinez. — Campos in command of the forces in Cuba.</p>	<p>1896 Jan. 15. Indo-China: By treaty between Great Britain and France the Mekong becomes the boundary between their respective possessions.</p> <p>Feb. 10. Gen. Weyler arrives in Cuba and enters upon a policy of severe repression.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1896	Mar.—Secession from the Salvation Army headed by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth and organization of "American Volunteers."	1896 Mar. 2. U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision in favor of the Leland Stanford estate sued by the U. S. for the sum of \$15,000,000.	1896 Mar. — Formidable outbreak among the Matabeles who are joined by the native armed police.
	Apr. 6. Beginning at Athens of the celebration of the revived Olympic games.		Apr. 30 The Transvaal government publishes telegrams implicating British South African officials in the attack on the South African Republic.
	May 2 Exposition at Budapest in celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian kingdom		May 9 Matabeles defeated by British forces at Gwelo.
		June 18. William McKinley nominated for president by the Republican party; the Free Silver Republicans bolt. July 10. William J. Bryan is nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party.	June 7. The British Egyptian forces defeat the Dervishes at Ferkeh.
	Aug. 13 Return to Vardo, Norway, of Fridtjof Nansen from his arctic voyage in the <i>Fram</i> . Aug. 22. International copyright congress assemblies at Berne. The discovery of gold in the Klondike region, Alaska.	Aug. 28. Li Hung Chang arrives in New York and is presented to the president on the following day.	July 28. Dr. Jameson and his officers sentenced to terms of imprisonment.
	Sept 27 Inauguration of the canal around the Iron Gates on the Danube, greatly diminishing dangers to navigation.	Sept. 3. John M. Palmer nominated for president by the "gold" democrats.	Aug. 13. Irish Land Bill passed by the Lords, 22, Cecil Rhodes receives the surrender of the Matabeles at a conference in the Matoppo hills.
	Oct 20 Princeton University celebrates its sesquicentennial Deaths in 1896: E. Curtius, E. Du Bois-Reymond, G. Du Maurier, M. Frère-Orban, E. L. de Goncourt, B. A. Gould, W. R. Grove, Baron Hirsch, A. Housaye, Thomas Hughes, F. Leighton, J. E. Millais, William Morris, H. A. Newton, A. Nobel, Coventry Patmore, J. B. L. Say, J. F. Simon, C. Trikoupis, H. von Treitschke, L. J. Trochu, Paul Verlaine.	Oct. 4 Cardinal Satolli succeeded as papal representative in the U. S. by Sebastian Martinelli.	Sept 23. British expeditionary force under the Sirdar H. H. Kitchener enters Dongola, the power of the Dervishes broken for the time.
		Nov. 3 William McKinley, republican candidate for president elected by a great majority. Nov. 7 Utah and Idaho grant complete suffrage to women	Oct. 26 Frederick Temple bishop of London, appointed archbishop of Canterbury as successor to E. W. Benson.
			Nov. 9 Lord Salisbury announces that an agreement has been reached with the United States in regard to Venezuela.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1896	<p>Mar. 28. M. Berthelot, French foreign minister, resigns because of criticism of lack of resistance to English advance in Egypt.</p> <p>June 21. French Chamber of Deputies passes measure making Madagascar a French colony.</p> <p>July 1. Germany: Reichstag passes a new and comprehensive civil code providing for compulsory civil marriage to go into effect in 1900.</p> <p>Sept. 30. Treaty between Italy and France by which former abandons opposition to French political ambitions in Tunis in return for commercial privileges.</p> <p>Oct. 6. The czar received in Paris with tremendous enthusiasm.</p>	<p>1896</p> <p>Mar. 1. The Italian army under Gen. Baratieri overwhelmed by the Abyssinians at Adowa; 4, fall of the Crispi cabinet; 10, organization of a ministry by Rudini.</p> <p>Apr. 20. Belgium: International bimetallic Congress assembles at Brussels.</p> <p>May 26. Russia: Nicholas II. crowned at Moscow, during festivities thousands of people are crushed to death in panic.</p> <p>June—Crete: Engagements between Christian insurgents and Turkish troops who commit atrocities.</p> <p>Aug. 26. Turkey: Sanguinary riots in Constantinople, hundreds of Armenians slain.</p> <p>Sept. 11. Appointment of Georgi Pasha, a Christian as governor general of Crete, preparatory to the institution of reforms demanded by powers.</p> <p>Oct. 26. Treaty of Addis Abeba between Italy and Abyssinia wherein Italy abandons her claims to a protectorate over that country.</p>	<p>1896</p> <p>Mar. 27. China establishes a Customs and Post department under Sir Robert Hart.</p> <p>Apr. 26. Transvaal: Leaders of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg condemned to death; subsequently pardoned.</p> <p>May 1. Persia: Shah Nasir-ed-din assassinated.</p> <p>June 15. An earthquake followed by a tidal wave in Japan destroys from 10,000 to 30,000 lives.</p> <p>July 21. Commercial treaty between China and Japan signed.</p> <p>Aug. 27. British fleet bombard's Zanzibar and compels flight of usurping Sultan. Outbreak of formidable insurrections in the Philippines.</p> <p>Sept. Resumption of massacres in Armenia.</p> <p>Oct. China: Li Hung Chang on his return from a journey around the world is made minister for foreign affairs.</p> <p>Dec Death in battle of Antonio Maceo, most successful of Cuban insurgent leaders.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1897	Jan. 5. The German emperor issues an order looking towards the restriction of duelling in the army. Apr. 6. Slavery abolished by the Sultan of Zanzibar. May 1. Opening of the Tennessee Centennial exposition at Nashville. May 5. The greater New York charter signed by the governor. July 11. S. A. Andrée sets out from Dane Island, Spitzbergen, on a flight to the North Pole in a balloon, he does not return. Aug. 29. A Jewish congress meets at Basel to further the cause of a Jewish State in Palestine. Sept 3 Return of the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic expedition (started July, 1894) with a mass of valuable information. Nov. 1. Opening of the new Congressional Library at Washington Deaths in 1897: C. D. S. Bourbaki, J. Brahms, C. A. Dana, A. Daudet; Neal Dow, Henry Drisler, Henry George, J. Gilbert, Jean Ingelow, H. Meilhac, Margaret Oliphant, F. T. Palgrave, J. J. Sylvester, F. A. Walker, J. Winsor.	1897 Jan 11. Arbitration treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington. Jan. 30. Convention signed with Great Britain providing for a commission to determine disputed Alaska boundary. March. End of the great strike at Leadville, Col., in progress since June. Apr 27. Dedication of the Grant Monument in Riverside Park, New York. May 5. The Senate rejects the arbitration treaty with Great Britain signed in January. June 16. Signing of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii. July. The arrival at Port Townsend, Wash., of a ship from the Klondike gives rise to a gold craze all over the country and a large emigration to Alaska. July 24. The Dingley Tariff Bill becomes law. Sept. 20. Termination of the coal strike in eastern Pennsylvania; the militia is withdrawn (24). Nov. 6. Sealing treaty with Russia and Japan signed at Washington.	1897 Jan 26. Victory of British forces over the Fulahs near Bida in Nigeria. Feb. 16 Parliamentary committee to investigate Jameson raid begins its sessions. Mar. Mr. Gladstone criticises the action of the European powers in Crete. Apr. Famine and plague in India, nearly three million men employed on relief works. May 28. A. Beit, the South African millionaire testifies that he contributed about \$250,000 to the insurrectionary movement in the Transvaal. June 22. Beginning of the Jubilee celebration in commemoration of the longest reign in English history. July 30. Arrival at Portsmouth of the king of Spain on his tour through Europe. Aug. India. Suppression of an outbreak of Waziri tribesmen on the northwest frontier and beginning of hostilities with Afridis. Sept. 14. The Afridis defeated with great slaughter at Sarajare. Nov. 4. The railway from Cape Town opened as far as Buluwayo, Rhodesia.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1897			
	Feb. 7. Collapse of great dock strike at Hamburg in progress since November.	Jan. 11. Russia: Muravieff succeeds Prince Lobanoff as foreign minister. Feb. 15. A Greek force lands in Crete and engages the Turks; 21, they are bombarded by the ships of the powers.	1897 Feb. 3. The Spanish cabinet offers the Cubans a large measure of self-government.
	Mar. 21. Celebration in Germany of the centenary of the birth of William I.	Mar. The Greek government refuses to evacuate Crete and the island is blockaded by the powers which, however, guarantee Cretan autonomy.	Mar. 23. The Transvaal concludes a treaty of alliance with the Orange Free State.
	Apr. 8. The Sugar Bounties Bill becomes law in France.	Apr. 17. Turkey declares war against Greece, following the invasion of Macedonia by armed Greek bands; 19, Greeks defeated at Miluna Pass; 23, routed at Tyrnavos. May 5 Greeks defeated at Pharsalos and Velestino; 11, Greece submits to the powers which intervene for peace; 18, Greeks driven from Domokos; armistice with Turkey arranged.	
	May 4. In the burning of the Charity Bazar in Paris about 150 lives are lost, including members of the highest aristocracy, mostly women.	June 3. The ambassadors of the powers begin negotiations with Turkey in behalf of Greece.	June 15. The Central American republics sign a treaty constituting themselves a single republic in their foreign relations.
	July 20. The Prussian diet defeats the government bill aimed at restricting freedom of public meeting and association.	July. The Turkish government prepares to reassert its authority in Crete.	
	Aug. 23-26. President Faure at St. Petersburg; Russia and France spoken of as allied.	Aug. 8. Spain: The premier Canovas del Castillo assassinated by an anarchist; Gen. Azcarraga succeeds.	Aug. 25. President Borda of Uruguay assassinated; succeeded by Cuestas.
	Sept. 18. Great Britain recognizes French claims in Tunis in return for commercial concessions.	Sept. 18. Preliminary treaty of peace signed between Turkey and Greece.	Sept. Guatemala: Outbreak of an unsuccessful revolution against President Barrios headed by Gen. Morales. Oct. Cuba: Gen. Weyler recalled.
	Nov. Rise of the Dreyfus agitation (see Dec. 1894). The friends of the captain demand revision of his sentence. Dec. The French Chamber refuses to question the justice of the sentence against Captain Dreyfus.	Nov. 28. Austria: Ministerial crisis, Count Badeni succeeded by Baron Gautsch; parliamentary government paralyzed. Dec. 4. Definitive treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey signed at Constantinople.	Nov. 15. China: Kiau-Chau occupied by a German force in reparation for the murder of two missionaries. Dec. 19 China: A Russian fleet enters Port Arthur to winter there.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1898			
		1898 Jan. 1. Birth of the city of "Greater New York." Jan. 25. The U.S. man-of-war <i>Maine</i> arrives on a friendly mission at Havana.	1898 Jan. Egypt: Revival of Dervish hostilities. Jan. 28. End of the great engineering strike in England, a defeat for the workingmen.
	Feb. 10. A census gives New York city a population of 3,438,899, making it the second city in the world. Mar. 10. Dissolution of the Zoar Separatist Community in Ohio.	Feb. 15. The <i>Maine</i> is destroyed by an explosion in Havana harbor with the loss of 268 lives; intense feeling against Spain. Mar. 9. Congress appropriates \$50,000,000 for national defence; 25, the Board of Inquiry in the <i>Maine</i> disaster reports that the cause of the explosion lay outside of the ship.	Mar. 17. Australia: The federal convention at Melbourne concludes its labors, a constitution for united Australia is submitted to a popular vote.
	May 26. The battleship <i>Oregon</i> arrives at Key West after a record trip of 17,500 miles from San Francisco.	Apr. 16. Congress passes a resolution recognizing Cuban independence and demanding evacuation of island by Spain; 20, ultimatum presented to Spain, 23, the president calls for 125,000 volunteers; 24, Spain declares war, 27, U.S. squadron bombard Matanzas in Cuba. May 1. Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet under Montojo in the harbor of Manila. May 29. Spanish fleet under Cervera discovered in Santiago harbor and blockade established.	Apr. 8. The Anglo-Egyptian forces under Sir H. H. Kitchener defeat the Dervishes near the Atbara.
	June 1. Opening of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb.	June 15. Army under Gen. Shafter sails from Tampa for the capture of Santiago; 24, engagement at Las Guasimas. July 1. Engagement at El Caney, 3, the Spanish fleet leaves the harbor of Santiago and is destroyed by the blockading fleet in a running fight; 17, Santiago capitulates; 27, Gen. Miles lands in Porto Rico and overruns the island.—Enactment of a bankruptcy law by Congress.	May 19. Death of W. E. Gladstone, four times prime minister. June 13. Convention signed with France delimiting possessions in Nigeria.
			July. Scandal in connection with the financial operations of the proprietor Hooley, involving many members of the peerage.

A D	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1898	<p>Jan. Émile Zola accuses the French war office of having engaged in a conspiracy against Captain Dreyfus.²² the socialists in the Chamber take up the cause of Dreyfus.</p> <p>Feb 7 Trial of Émile Zola for criticism of war office begins; found guilty and condemned to a year's imprisonment.</p> <p>Apr. 3 France: The Court of Cassation quashes the sentence of Émile Zola.</p> <p>June 15. France: Resignation of the Méline cabinet; 28, Brisson forms a radical ministry.</p> <p>July 18. Émile Zola tried a second time and condemned to a year's imprisonment: he escapes to England.</p>	<p>1898</p> <p>Jan. Italy: Bread riots break out in Ancona and other towns of the Marches.</p> <p>Mar. 6. Austria: Premier Gautsch resigns and is succeeded by Count Franz Thun; parliamentary obstruction continues.</p> <p>Apr. 27. Italy: Serious bread riots in the south and in Lombardy.</p> <p>June 19. Italy: Fall of the Rudini cabinet; 29, A new ministry under General Pelloux.</p>	<p>1898</p> <p>Jan. 12. Japan: Marquis Ito forms a new ministry.</p> <p>Feb 8. Guatemala: President Barrios assassinated.</p> <p>Transvaal: Paul Krüger re-elected president.</p> <p>Mar. 2. Brazil: Campos Salles elected president.</p> <p>Mar. 6. China Kiao-Chau with surrounding zone leased to Germany for 99 years.</p> <p>Mar. 24. China: Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan leased to Russia for 25 years.</p> <p>Apr. 5. China Kwang-chau-wan, in the south, ceded to France.</p> <p>May Italy: The suspension of the duty on corn does not alleviate public disorder; sanguinary encounters between the citizens and the police in Milan.</p> <p>June 28. Japan: Okuma succeeds Ito as premier on the basis of party control.</p> <p>July Philippine Islands: The native insurgents under Aguinaldo occupy the province of Cavite and threaten Manila. Wei-hai-wei leased by China to Great Britain.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1898	<p>Aug. 28 The czar addresses to the powers an invitation to take part in a conference looking towards the reduction of national armaments and the establishment of the principles of universal peace.</p> <p>Sept. Remains of Columbus at Havana exhumed for removal to Spain.</p> <p>During 1898 M. and Mme Curie, French chemists discover the presence of two radio-active substances in pitchblende, which they name polonium and radium.</p> <p>Deaths in 1898: T. F. Bayard, E. Bellamy, Bismark, W. Black, D. C Buell, E. Burne-Jones, C. L. Dodgson, G. M. Ebers, Gladstone, G. P. Lathrop, H. G. Liddell, W. Pepper, P. Puvis de Chavannes, W. S. Rosecrans, F. Tennyson, D. A. Wells.</p>	<p>1898 Aug. 12. Peace protocol with Spain signed, 13, Manila taken by U. S land and naval forces, annexation of Hawaii carried into effect.</p> <p>Sept. 9. Appointment of commission to investigate conduct of war department during the war.</p> <p>Oct 5. Indian outbreak in Leach Lake Reservation, Minnesota.</p> <p>Nov. 21. Sen. Quay of Pennsylvania indicted for misuse of state funds.</p> <p>Dec. 10. Definitive treaty of peace with Spain signed, Cuban independence acknowledged; Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam ceded to the United States.</p>	<p>1898</p> <p>Sept. 2. The Anglo-Egyptian forces under Kitchener utterly crush the Dervishes at Omdurman with tremendous loss to the enemy, and occupy Khartoum.</p> <p>Oct. Threatening correspondence with France on the Fashoda affair.</p>
1899	<p>Jan. 5. The corner-stone of the Gordon memorial college at Khartum laid by Lord Cromer.</p> <p>Feb. 12. Corner-stone laid for a great dam at Assouan in Egypt for the purpose of improving the irrigation of the Nile valley.</p> <p>Mar. 27. Communication by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy established between England and France.</p>	<p>1899</p> <p>Jan. 17. The president appoints a commission to visit the Philippines and to study conditions there.</p> <p>Feb. 4. Outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines, Manila attacked by the insurgents; 6, the treaty of peace with Spain ratified by the Senate.</p> <p>Mar. Fierce fighting with the Filipino forces under Aguinaldo; the insurrection is in full swing.</p> <p>Apr. 21. Ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania acquitted on the charge of misappropriating state funds.</p>	<p>1899</p> <p>Jan. 19. Great Britain enters into an agreement with Egypt for the government of the Sudan.</p> <p>Feb. 6. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman elected leader of the Liberal party.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Convention signed with France delineating the sphere of interest of the two countries in Central Africa.</p> <p>Apr. 30. Agreement signed with Russia providing against mutual interference with the railway policy of either power in China.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1898	<p>Aug. 31. Col. Henry of the French war office commits suicide after confessing to the authorship of documents incriminating Captain Dreyfus.</p> <p>Sept. A French force under Major Marchand establishes itself at Fashoda on the Nile and refuses to retire at Sir Kitchener's order; crisis precipitated between the two countries.</p> <p>Oct. 25. France: Fall of the Brisson ministry. 29, the Court of Cassation orders a supplementary investigation in the Dreyfus case, 31, C. Dupuy forms a new ministry.</p> <p>Nov. 5. The French government decides to withdraw from Fashoda</p>	<p>1898 Aug. 30. Austria-Hungary. The premiers of the two members of the monarchy agree upon common action looking towards the renewal of the <i>Ausgleich</i> of 1867.</p> <p>Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria assassinated by an anarchist at Geneva.</p> <p>Oct. 5. The powers demand the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.</p> <p>Nov. 6. Crete evacuated by the Turks; 27, Prince George of Greece appointed High Commissioner by the powers.</p>	<p>1898 Aug. 6. Philippine Islands: Aguinaldo, having organized a provisional government appeals to the powers for the recognition of Philippine independence.</p> <p>Sept. 21. China: By a <i>coup d'état</i> the dowager empress assumes the regency to the virtual exclusion of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu.</p> <p>Oct. China. The foreign legations at Pekin threatened by mobs and troops summoned to the capitol from the coast.</p> <p>Nov. 30. The union of the Central American states for foreign relations dissolved.</p> <p>Dec. Transvaal: Uitlanders in Johannesburg appeal to the British government against the Transvaal authorities.</p>
1899	<p>Feb. 16. France: President Faure dies of apoplexy; 18. Émile Loubet elected to succeed him.</p> <p>Mar. Cecil Rhodes negotiates with the German emperor concerning the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway through German territory.</p> <p>Apr. 28. Germany: The Reichstag passes a bill for the establishment of an imperial bank.</p>	<p>1899 Jan. 1. Austria-Hungary. The <i>Ausgleich</i> prolonged for a year by imperial decree owing to parliamentary obstruction.</p> <p>Feb. Russia: The Finnish diet is deprived of the exclusive right of legislation and a thorough policy of Russification begun.</p> <p>Mar. 1. Spain: The Sagasta ministry resigns and is succeeded (4th) by a cabinet under Silvela.</p>	<p>1899 Jan. 1. Cuba. End of Spanish sovereignty, military rule of the United States.</p> <p>Mar. 11. The Cuban assembly deposes Gen. Gomez from his command because of dissatisfaction with his negotiations with the United States concerning the payment of Cuban troops; he is later re-elected.</p> <p>Apr. 1. Samoa: In the civil strife prevailing in the islands, an Anglo-American column is ambushed with loss.</p> <p>Apr. 4. Cuba: The insurgent army disbanded.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1899	May 18. Opening of the International Peace Conference at the Hague consisting of delegates from twenty-six states June 15. The Court of Arbitration in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain begins its sessions at Paris July 22. In an international athletic meet at London, Yale and Harvard are defeated by Oxford and Cambridge. July 29. The Peace Conference at the Hague closes after establishing a permanent court of arbitration and modifying certain rules of warfare. Oct 3. The Paris Tribunal in the Venezuelan arbitration case announces its decision, which is in nature a compromise.	1899 May 8. The Mazet committee of the legislature begins the investigation of municipal corruption in New York City. July 17 Press representatives in the Philippine Islands protest against the military censorship, 19. Secretary of War, Alger, resigns as a result of the scandals connected with the conduct of the department during the Spanish-American war. Aug Thomas B. Reed, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, retires from public life. Sept. 26 Admiral Dewey arrives at New York on his return from the Philippines, great popular enthusiasm. Oct 1. Fruitless conference between Gen Otis and Filipino commissioners at Manila. Nov. 27. The U.S. government signifies its agreement with the action taken by Great Britain and Germany in respect to the Samoan Islands.	1899 May 31 Opening of an unsuccessful conference at Bloemfontein between Lord Milner and President Kruger of the Transvaal relative to the grievances of the Uitlanders. June 20 New South Wales accepts by popular vote the Federal Bill thus assuring the success of Australian federation. July 3. The crown takes possession of the territories of the Niger Company. Aug —The British government refuses to abandon its claims to suzerainty over the Transvaal. Sept. 8 A cabinet council decides on increasing the British war strength in Natal. Oct 9. The Transvaal government presents an ultimatum requiring acceptance within two days, 12, Boer forces invade Natal; 20, indecisive battle at Glencoe and 21, at Elandslaagte, 30, British defeated at Nicholson's Neck. By the end of the month Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafekeng are closely invested. Nov 23. British under Lord Methuen drive Boers from Belmont, and, 25, from Enslin or Grospan; 28, British fight with great loss at the Modder River.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1899	May 30. France: Major Marchand, is received with tremendous enthusiasm on his arrival at Toulon.	1899 May 2 Italy: Fall of the Pelloux ministry; 14, reorganization of the Cabinet effected.	1899
	June 3. The French Court of Cassation annuls the sentence of Captain Dreyfus and orders his retrial by a court martial; 12, fall of the Dupuy ministry; 22, a new cabinet formed by Waldeck-Rousseau July. The new war minister, General de Gallifet punishes insubordination on the part of officers opposed to Captain Dreyfus.	June 2. Spain sells the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone islands to Germany. June 28. Violent demonstrations in Belgium against proposed electoral law.	July 18. The Transvaal <i>Volksraad</i> offers the Uitlanders the franchise after seven years' residence. July 26. President Heureaux of Santo Domingo assassinated.
	Aug. 7. Beginning of the second courtmartial of Capt. Dreyfus at Rennes.		Aug.—The Transvaal government offers a five years' franchise but demands abandonment of British claims of suzerainty.—Revolution in Venezuela headed by Gen. Castro.
	Sept. 9. Captain Dreyfus found guilty by court martial and condemned to ten years' imprisonment; 19, he is pardoned by the president	Sept. 23. Austria: Fall of the Thun ministry, succeeded by a cabinet under Clary (Oct. 2).	Sept. 2. The Transvaal government withdraws its offer of a five years' franchise. Oct. 16. Cuba: The work of taking a census begins under direction of American officials; Revolution in Venezuela successful and Castro chosen president.
	Nov. 8. Germany enters into a treaty of partition with Great Britain in regard to the Samoan Islands.		Nov. Egypt: The Khalifah overtaken and crushingly defeated at Omdurman, the Khalifah himself being slain.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1899	Deaths in 1899: G. Allen, R. P. Bland, Rosa Bonheur, D. G. Brinton, E. Castellar, J. S. Clarke, C. F. Coghlan, J. A. Daly, E. Erckmann, S. J. Field, R. G. Ingersoll, O. C. Marsh, D. L. Moody, Nubar Pasha, E. D. E. N. Southworth, E. Thayer.	1899 Dec. 19. Death of Major Gen. H. W. Lawton, killed in action in the Philippines.	1899 Dec. 10. British under Gen. Gatacre defeated at Stormberg; 11, British under Lord Methuen defeated at Magersfontein; 15, British under Gen. Buller disastrously defeated at Colenso; 16, Field Marshal Roberts entrusted with the command in Africa with Lord Kitchener as his chief of staff.
1900	Jan. 10 Railroad connection established between Cairo and Khartum in the Sudan.	1900 Jan. 30. Senator Goebel, Democratic candidate for governor in Kentucky assassinated by political opponents; he is declared governor by a party in the legislature and dies after taking the oath. Feb. 5. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty dealing with the construction of an Isthmian Canal, signed at Washington.	1900 Jan. 6. Desperate Boer assault on Ladysmith repulsed, 23-24, British disaster at Spion Kop north of the Tugela River. Feb. 11. Lord Roberts begins his advance on Kimberley; 15, Kimberley is relieved, 27, the Boer army under General Cronje compelled to surrender at Paardeberg; 28, Ladysmith is relieved. Mar. 13. The British under Lord Roberts occupy Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State; 27, Death of Piet Joubert, Boer commander-in-chief.
	March 29. A tribunal of arbitration declares against Portugal and in favor of the U. S. and Great Britain in the matter of the Delagoa Railway.	Mar. 14. The bill establishing the gold standard becomes law.	Mar. 13. The British under Lord Roberts capture Reddersburg in the Orange Free State. The Boers conduct an extensive irregular warfare.
	Apr. 14. Opening of the International Exposition at Paris.	Apr. 24. Matthew Quay, appointed senator from Pennsylvania, seated by the senate.	Apr. 3. A large British force captured at Reddersburg in the Orange Free State. The Boers conduct an extensive irregular warfare.
		May.—Boer delegates visit the United States and are received by the president.	May 17. Mafekeng relieved; 28, Lord Roberts issues a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State as the Orange River Colony; 31, British occupy Johannesburg in the Transvaal.
	June 15. Gen. MacArthur in command of the U. S. forces in the Philippines issues a proclamation of amnesty to the insurgents.	June 21. The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia nominates William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt for president and vice-president, 30, burning of the docks of the <i>Norddeutsche Lloyd</i> in Hoboken with the loss of more than 200 lives.	June 5. The British enter Pretoria, capitol of the South African Republic; The British at Kumassi Ashantiland besieged by natives (relieved in July).

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY,	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1899	Dec. 11. The German chancellor announces the initiation of a naval programme looking towards the doubling of the naval strength of the country.	1899 Dec 21. Austria: Resignation of the Clary ministry owing to failure to effect reconciliation between the Czech and the German nationalities.	
1900	Jan. Germany: Ill-feeling against Great Britain aroused by the seizure of German steamers in African waters. Feb. A bill introduced in the French Chamber providing for the punishment of ministers of religion who should criticise the public authorities. Mar. 8. France: The Théâtre Français destroyed by fire. May 29. France: General de Gallifet, minister of war, resigns and is succeeded by General André. June.—France: The senate passes a bill putting an end to all criminal prosecutions arising from the Dreyfus affair.	1900 Jan.—Spain: The Chambers of Commerce form a National Union for the purpose of encouraging parliamentary and administrative reform.—A new Austrian ministry under Koerber. Feb. 20. Italy: The Court of Cassation declares the Public Safety Bill issued by decree null and parliamentary obstruction revives. Apr. 4. Belgium: Attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) by an anarchist at Brussels. June 21. Russia: Death of Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs; succeeded by Count Lamsdorff. Italy: Resignation of the Pelloux ministry (18), succeeded by a Saracco cabinet.	1900 Jan.—China: An imperial edict announces the virtual abdication of the emperor Kwang Hsu and names a son of Prince Tuan as successor. Feb.—Samoa: The United States government appoints a governor for the island of Tutuila and the harbor of Pango Pango. Mar.—China: The powers give pledges to the United States that no interference with commerce on the ground of nationality shall be permitted—the so-called "open door." Apr.—China: Anti-foreign feeling approaches culmination; the "Boxers" massacre native Christians in the north of the empire. May 31. Continued Boxer outrages lead to the assembling of foreign warships at Taku; guards are summoned for the protection of the legations at Pekin. June 10. China: An international force leaves Tien Tsin for the relief of the Pekin legations; the Chinese government supports the Boxers; 17, the Taku forts fire upon the European fleet and are demolished and taken; 20, the German ambassador at Pekin murdered; 26, The allied column returns unsuccessfully to Tien-Tsin; the foreigners in Pekin are besieged in the legations.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1900	<p>July 4. A statue of Lafayette, presented by American school children, unveiled in Paris.</p> <p>July 7. A statue of W. E. Gladstone is unveiled at Athens.</p>	<p>1900 July 5. The Democratic National Convention at Kansas City nominates W. J. Bryan and A. E. Stevenson for president and vice-president.</p> <p>Aug. 18. Caleb Powers formerly Secretary of State in Kentucky found guilty of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel.</p>	<p>1900 July 9. The bill constituting the Commonwealth of Australia receives the royal assent. Guerrilla warfare in Orange Free State. Surrender of Boer general Prinsloo.</p> <p>Aug. 2. Western Australia by referendum decides to join the Australian Commonwealth.</p> <p>Oct. Plot at Pretoria to kidnap Lord Roberts, discovered.</p>
	<p>Sept. 6. The Arctic expedition under the Duke of the Abruzzi returns to Tromsoe, Norway, after attaining $86^{\circ} 33'$, or 14' beyond Nansen's farthest north.</p> <p>Oct.—Successful tests of a dirigible balloon constructed by Count Zeppelin of Germany.</p>	<p>Sept. 8. Galveston, Tex., overwhelmed by a hurricane and tidal wave, over 6000 lives lost and the city utterly devastated.</p> <p>Oct. 30. The census bureau announces the population of the United States proper at more than 76,300,000</p>	<p>Sept. 1. Lord Roberts issues a proclamation annexing the South African Republic.</p> <p>Oct. 25. The Transvaal formally proclaimed a part of the British Empire as the Vaal River Colony.</p>
	<p>Deaths in 1900: G. D. C. Duke of Argyll, V. D. Benedetti, R. D. Blackmore, Prince de Joinville, W. Liebknecht, J. Martineau, E. J. Phelps, F. Max Muller, M. Munkacsy, F. W. Nietzsche, Osman Pasha, Ruskin, John Sherman, H. Sidgwick, W. Steinitz, Sir Arthur Sullivan, C. D. Warner.</p>	<p>Nov. 6. William McKinley re-elected president by a great majority.</p> <p>Dec. 13. Senate adopts amendment to Hay-Pauncefote treaty reserving to the U. S. the defense of the proposed interoceanic canal.</p>	<p>Nov. 16. Conspiracy against the life of Lord Roberts discovered at Johannesburg.</p> <p>Dec. 13. A British force under Gen. Clements defeated by the Boers under Delarey at Nootgedacht in the Transvaal.</p>
1901	<p>Feb.—Mrs Carrie Nation of Kansas, begins a crusade against the liquor traffic by invading and demolishing liquor shops.</p>	<p>1901</p>	<p>1901 Jan. 1. Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth.</p> <p>Jan. 22. Death of Queen Victoria after a reign of 64 years; she is succeeded by her son, Edward VII.</p> <p>Feb.—A Boer force under Christian De Wet invades Cape Colony and raises fear of an insurrection there.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1900	<p>Aug. 2. France: Attempt on the life of the Shah in Paris. 8. Germany: Count von Waldersee appointed to the command of the allied forces in China.</p> <p>Sept. 22 France: President Loubet entertains 22,000 republican mayors of provincial towns at a banquet in the Tuilleries gardens.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Prince Hohenlohe resigns the chancellorship of the German empire; he is succeeded by von Bulow.</p> <p>Nov. 12. The Paris Exposition closes after being visited by 50,000,000 sight-seers.</p> <p>Dec.—President Kruger of the Transvaal passes through Germany but is refused an interview by the emperor.</p> <p>France: An amnesty bill passed for all acts connected with the Dreyfus affair.</p>	<p>July 29. Italy: King Humbert assassinated at Monza by an anarchist, Bresci, who had come to perform the deed from Paterson, N. J., he is succeeded by his son Victor Emmanuel III.</p> <p>Aug. 11. Italy: Victor Emmanuel III. swears to the constitution amidst great popular enthusiasm.</p> <p>Oct. 21. Fall of the Silvela ministry in Spain; a cabinet under Azcárraga succeeds.</p>	<p>July 13-14. China: The allied forces take Tien-Tsin by storm, the Chinese forces in Manchuria bombard Blagovestchensk, capital of the Russian territory of the Amur.</p> <p>Aug. 4. China: An allied force of 20,000 men sets out from Tien-Tsin for the relief of the Pekin legations; the Russians occupy Niu-Chwang in Manchuria; 14. The allies take Pekin and rescue the prisoners of the legations, the Chinese Court flees to the West; 28. Allied troops march through the Forbidden City.</p> <p>Sept.—China: The massacre of Christian missionaries continues, punitive expeditions sent out by the allied powers.</p> <p>Oct. 16. China: Great Britain and Germany enter into an agreement to maintain the rivers and ports of China open to trade and to take common action against any government hostile to such a purpose.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Cuban constitutional convention begins its sessions at Havana.</p> <p>Dec. 24. The allied powers present a joint note to the Chinese government, the terms of which are embodied in a subsequent peace protocol.</p>
1901	<p>Jan. 12. A bill introduced into the Prussian diet providing for the construction of canals at an expenditure of \$100,000,000.</p>	<p>Jan. 8. A delegation of English Catholics under the Duke of Norfolk visit Rome and express their wishes for the restoration of the temporal power of the pope.</p> <p>Feb. 7. Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.</p> <p>Italy: The Saracco ministry resigns (7th); succeeded by a Zanardelli cabinet.</p>	<p>1901 Jan.—China signs peace protocol with the powers promising the punishment of officials connected with the Boxer uprising and paying an indemnity.</p> <p>Feb.—Revelation of Russian diplomacy in China aiming at the establishment of a virtual protectorate over Manchuria.</p> <p>Feb. 21. The Cuban convention adopts a constitution.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1901	<p>Mar.—Andrew Carnegie of Homestead, Pa., gives \$5,200,000 to the city of New York for free libraries.</p> <p>Apr. 14. The permanent Arbitration tribunal at The Hague organized.</p> <p>May 1. Opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. 30. Opening of the hall of Fame at New York University.</p> <p>July 5. J. S. Rogers of Paterson, N. J. bequeaths \$5,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. 22. International Tuberculosis congress opens in London.</p> <p>Aug 8 M Santos-Dumont in a dirigible balloon sails around the Eiffel Tower in Paris.</p>	<p>1901</p> <p>Mar. 4. Inauguration of President McKinley.</p> <p>Mar. 11 The Senate amendments to Hay-Paunce-fote treaty not accepted by Great Britain.</p> <p>Mar. 23. Gen. Funston captures the Filipino leader, Aguinaldo.</p> <p>Apr.—A Commission of the Cuban convention visits Washington to protest against the incorporation of the "Platt amendment" in the Cuban constitution.</p> <p>May 27. The U. S. Supreme Court hands down an important decision regarding the constitutional status of colonies and possessions.</p> <p>July 24 A court of inquiry is ordered to examine into the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley during the Spanish-American War.</p> <p>Aug. 10. A general strike of the employees of the United States Steel Corporation is begun.</p> <p>Sept. 6. President McKinley is shot twice by Leon Czolgosz, while holding a public reception at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo; he dies on the 14th and Vice-President Roosevelt takes the oath of office.</p> <p>Nov. 18. A new canal treaty signed by Secretary of State and the British ambassador Paunce-fote at Washington.</p>	<p>1901</p> <p>Mar. 16. The Duke of Cornwall and York sets out on a voyage to the different parts of the empire.</p> <p>Apr. 17 Disorderly scenes during the installation of the Bishop of London, caused by the anti-ritualists.</p> <p>May 9 The first parliament of the Australian Commonwealth opened at Melbourne by the Duke of Cornwall and York.</p> <p>July 18 Earl Russell found guilty of bigamy in the House of Lords and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in jail.</p> <p>Sept. 17 Boers under Gen. Botha inflict a heavy loss on the British near Utrecht, Transvaal; 26. The Boers are repulsed at Forts Itala and Prospect.</p>
	Dec.—Andrew Carnegie gives \$10,000,000 for the foundation of an institution of research at Washington.		
	Deaths in 1901:—E. Audran, W. Besant, A. Boecklin, R. W. Buchanan, W. E. Channing, M. Creighton, W. M. Evarts, John Fiske, J. V. Gurko, E. Gray, Benjamin Harrison, J. Le Conte, Milan, of Servia, J. G. Nicolay, A. E. Nordenskjold, W. Stubbs, G. Verdi, C. von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, C. M. Yonge.		

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1901	<p>Mar. 29. The French Chamber passes an important Bill of Associations regulating the affairs of religious orders. (It becomes law in June).</p> <p>Apr.—An Italian fleet visits Toulon and the occasion is marked by the protestation of friendship between the two countries.</p> <p>May 3. The Prussian diet is closed after the Emperor's canal policy had been rendered hopeless by the opposition of the Agrarians.</p> <p>Aug. 26. The French government severs diplomatic relations with Turkey owing to a dispute over an indemnity due a French company.</p> <p>Sept. The czar visits France and witnesses naval and army reviews.</p> <p>Germany: Opposition to a new scheme of increased custom duties proposed by the government.</p> <p>Nov.—A French fleet seizes the ports of the island of Mitylene and forces the Porte to settle the claims of that government.</p>	<p>1901 Mar. 9. Russia: Count Leo Tolstoy is ex-communicated by the orthodox church for his subversive teachings.</p> <p>May 25. The Norwegian parliament confers the franchise in municipal and communal elections on women tax-payers.</p> <p>July.—Turkey pays to the United States the claims advanced in behalf of the missionaries in Asia Minor for losses incurred during the Armenian disturbances of 1895-96.</p> <p>Sept.—Turkey: Miss Stone an American missionary, captured by Bulgarian brigands and held for ransom.</p> <p>Oct. 4. Italy: Death of Francesco Crispi.</p>	<p>1901 March.—China appeals to the powers against Russian exactions and is supported by the U. S., Great Britain and Japan.</p> <p>Apr.—China: Russia protests its disinterestedness and abandons its pressure on the Chinese government.</p> <p>July.—Argentina: A plan for the unification of the public debt brought forward by the government is abandoned because of public opposition.</p> <p>Aug.—Liberal revolution in Colombia; insurgents aided by Venezuelan government; U. S. intervenes to prevent war between the two countries.</p> <p>Sept.—Conflicts between the government troops of Venezuela and Colombia in which the former meet with defeat.</p> <p>China: Peace Protocol signed with the powers the government agreeing to punish officials connected with the Boxer uprising and to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels.</p> <p>Nov. 19. Colombia: The liberal forces capture Colon but after a short occupation are driven out.—China: death of Li Hung Chang.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1902			
		1902 Jan 24. Treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies signed at Washington (It fails of ratification by the Danish Legislature) Feb. 23 Arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia in New York; his visit is taken as an indication of good will between the U. S and Germany and is marked by great enthusiasm.	1902 Jan—A campaign of gradual exhaustion carried on against the Boers; they are taken in small numbers. Feb. 14 Lord Rosebery declares himself absolutely opposed to Irish Home Rule.
	Feb.—Mr. J. P. Morgan, banker of New York, effects the consolidation of five trans-Atlantic steamship lines under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Company Apr.—By the will of Cecil Rhodes (d. March 26) the bulk of his fortune is left for the establishment of scholarships at Oxford to be held by Americans, Colonials, and Germans May 24. A statue of Rochambeau unveiled at Washington in the presence of descendants of that General. June 26. The King of England institutes the Order of Merit for distinguished service in various walks of life.	Apr. 18 The House of Representatives passes the Cuban Reciprocity Bill allowing a reduction in tariff duties on imports from that island. May 1. Beginning of a great strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, involving about 150,000 men. July 1. An act passed for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines and providing for the summoning of a legislative assembly in two years if general peace prevails. Sept. 17. Secretary of State Hay addresses a note to the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin advocating relief for the Jews of Roumania.	Apr. 12. The Boer leaders assemble at Pretoria to negotiate terms of peace. May 31. The Boer leaders sign terms of surrender at Pretoria. June 24. Preparations for the coronation of Edward VII. interrupted by the king's sudden illness. July 11. The Marquis of Salisbury resigns the premiership; he is succeeded by A. J. Balfour, his nephew Aug. 9. Coronation of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey.
	Sept—Stanley Spencer sails in an airship for 30 miles over London, return to Christiania of the Arctic expedition under Sverdrup. Oct. 14. The Hague tribunal renders decision in the first case submitted for arbitration—the "Pious Fund" dispute between the United States and Mexico, in favor of the United States Nov.—The ashes of Christopher Columbus are deposited in the Cathedral of Seville.	Oct. 16. President Roosevelt appoints a commission to investigate the great coal strike in Pennsylvania and to decide upon terms of peace, 21. The miners call the strike off. Nov. 8. Reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland signed.	Oct. 6. British forces in Somaliland suffer a severe reverse at the hands of the "Mad Mullah." Nov. 3. Conferences between the colonial premiers and the Colonial Secretary result in the formulation of resolutions for a closer union of the empire, among others that of preferential trade with the colonies.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1902	1902 Jan. 8. The government announces to the Prussian diet a policy of active Germanification to be carried out in Prussian Poland. Feb. 26. The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo is celebrated with great state in France.	1902 Feb. 23. Turkey: Miss Stone the kidnapped missionary is released after the payment of a heavy ransom.	1902 Jan. 30. Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan providing for benevolent neutrality in case of attack on either party by a single power, and active assistance in case of attack by more than one power.
	May.—Exposé at Paris of a remarkable swindle (the Humbert Case) carried on during 20 years and involving nearly 100,000,000 francs. June 3. France: The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry resigns. A new cabinet formed by M. Combes. July. France: The forcible closing of religious schools not conforming with the Law of Association arouses great excitement.	Apr. 15. Russia: Sipiaguine reactionary minister of the interior assassinated by a Kieff student. May 20. Russia: President Loubet of France arrives at Cronstadt on a visit to the Czar.	Apr. 8. Russia concludes a convention with China agreeing to complete the evacuation of Manchuria in 18 months.
	Sept.—Indiscreet expressions of opinion by the French minister of marine aimed against England and Germany disavowed by the Premier. Oct. 9. France concludes a treaty of territorial delimitation with Siam.	June 28. The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy is renewed. July 14. Italy: Collapse of the celebrated Campagne of St. Mark's at Venice.	May 8. An eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique destroys the city of St. Pierre with 30,000 inhabitants; only 2 escape. May 20. T. E. Palma inaugurated first president of Cuba.
	Nov.—Germany: The violent opposition of the Socialists to the new Tariff Bill leads to the adoption of a new procedure limiting debate; popular indignation.	Oct. 22. The Danish Senate rejects the treaty of sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.	July.—China: Treaty negotiated with Great Britain providing for the abolition of "likin" duties on British Goods. Hayti: Civil war; the gunboat <i>Crete-a-Pierrot</i> sunk by the German gunboat <i>Panther</i> for violence against a German merchantman.
			Oct. 28. Colombia: Gen. Uribe Uribe leader of the insurrection capitulates marking the practical end of the insurrection.
			Nov. 4. Venezuela: the insurrection crushed by a government victory near La Victoria.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1902	1902 Dec 21. William Marconi sends a wireless message from Cape Breton across the Atlantic to Cornwall. Deaths in 1902: Lord Acton, C. K. Adams, Albert, King of Saxony; W. A. Butler; E. Eggleston; T. D. English; S. R. Gardiner; F. B. Harte; J. W. Powell; G. Rawlinson; C. J. Rhodes; T. DeWitt Talmage, J. Tissot; R. Virchow, E. Zola.	1902 Dec 2. The President's message deals with the growing problem of the trusts.	1902 Dec. Enactment of an Education Law re-organizing elementary Education; death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
1903	1903 Jan. Mr. John D. Rockefeller gives \$7,000,000 to be used in research for a cure for tuberculosis. Mar. MM. Curie and La-borde, French chemists announce the results of their investigations on the thermoradioactive properties of radium. Apr. 30. Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis dedicated. May. The Presbyterian General Assembly adopts amendments to the creed tending toward a more liberal confession. July 4. Completion of the Pacific Cable from San Francisco to China by way of Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.	1903 Jan. 22. Panama Canal Treaty with Colombia signed at Washington; the canal zone neutralized and Colombian sovereignty guaranteed, 24, Treaty with Great Britain establishing mixed commission for determining Alaskan boundary. Feb. 14. Bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor becomes law. March 3. Bill increasing the strength of the navy passed, 17. Senate ratifies Panama Canal Treaty; 29 Senate ratifies Cuban Reciprocity Treaty. Apr. 9. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals declares illegal the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways under the form of Northern Securities Company. May 31. Floods at Topeka, Kan., cause the loss of hundreds of lives. June. Widespread frauds in the Post-office department involving high officials, brought before the courts.	1903 Jan. 17. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, at Johannesburg announces that the Transvaal is to be charged with a war indemnity of £30,000,000. Feb. 12 R. T. Davidson enthroned as successor to Archbishop Temple in the see of Canterbury. Mar. 15. British troops after defeating forces of the Sultan of Sokoto, occupy that capital. Apr. 17. A British force overwhelmed by the "Mad Mullah's" troops in Somaliland. May 15. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain urges abandonment of free trade policy in favor of tariff retaliation and colonial reciprocity. July. Growing friendship between France and Great Britain manifested by visit to England of President Loubet (6-9) and a deputation of legislators (22).

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1902	1902 Dec. 14. The German Reichstag passes the Tariff Bill making a marked increase in duties on food.	1902 Dec. 3. Spain. The Sagasta ministry resigns; 6, Silvela forms a new cabinet.	1902 Dec. 8. To enforce collection of debts Great Britain and Germany present ultimatum to Venezuela. 9. They seize the Venezuelan fleet. 10. Establish a "peaceful blockade." 13. Bombard Puerto Cabello; Venezuela appeals to the U. S.; 26. It is decided to refer dispute to Hague Tribunal.
1903	1903 Jan. 24. French Senate ratifies Brussels Sugar Convention. Mar. France: Growing breach between government and the clergy owing to the participation of latter in politics. Apr. France: Rigorous enforcement of the Law of Associations and growing demand for separation of Church and State. May 1-4. Visit of the King of England to France the occasion for the exchange of friendly wishes between the two nations. June. The elections for the German Reichstag show a remarkable increase in the strength of the Social Democrats. between France and Great Britain to England of Presidium deputation of French legislature.	1903 Feb. 21. Turkey: The powers present a joint note to the Sultan outlining reforms for Macedonia. Mar. Russia: An imperial manifesto holds out the promise of religious and administrative reform and improvements in the condition of the peasantry. Apr. 7. Servia: King Alexander suspends the constitution and thus nullifies a series of liberal reforms. Apr. 19-20. Russia: A massacre of Jews in Kishineff by rioters. May. Russia: The correspondent of the London Times expelled from the country because of revelations implicating the government in the Kishineff massacre. June 10-11. Servia: A band of conspirators invade the royal palace and slay King Alexander and Queen Draga. 15. The national assembly chooses Peter Karageorgievitch King. July. Spain: Silvela ministry followed by a cabinet under Villaverde. July 20. Italy: Death of Pope Leo XIII. Russia: The Government takes control of the property of the Armenian church.	1903 Jan 21. Venezuela: The fortress of San Carlos is bombarded by German warships. Feb. 13. Venezuela: Protocols with Great Britain Germany, and Italy signed at Washington: the blockade raised. Apr. 8. China: The date for the partial evacuation of Manchuria (Niu-Chwang) by Russia passes without any action on the part of the latter. May. Korea: Russian troops enter the country ostensibly to protect the interests of Russian timber merchants in the valley of the Yalu. July. British successes in Nigeria; power of Sokoto broken.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH AMERICA.
1903	<p>1903 Aug 4. International wireless telegraphy conference at Berlin.</p> <p>Deaths in 1903: L. Arditi, A. Bain, H. De Blowitz, C. G. Duffy, F. W. Far- rar, J. Glaisher, W. E. Henley, A. S. Hewitt, F. W. Holls, W. E. H. Lecky, E. Legouvé, C. G. Leland, "Edna Lyall," Theodor Mommsen, G. Paris, P. M. Sagasta, Herbert Spencer, R. H. Stoddard, Cardinal H. Vaughan, J. A. McNeil Whistler, G. Zanardelli.</p>	<p>1903 Aug. 26 Conviction of the walking delegate of a New York labor union for extortion.</p> <p>Oct 8. Commercial treaty with China signed.</p> <p>Oct. 20. The Alaska Boundary Commission decides in favor of the United States, giving to Canada access to the sea by Portland Channel only.</p> <p>Nov. 18. Treaty concluded with the Republic of Panama for the construction of a canal; the U. S. receives the perpetual lease of a ten-mile zone in return for \$10,000,000 and an annual rental.</p> <p>Dec 17 Wright brothers make first aéroplane flight.</p> <p>Dec 30 The Iroquois Theatre in Chicago is burned and nearly 600 lives are lost.</p> <p>1904. Jan. 13. Ratification of the commercial treaty with China.</p> <p>Feb. 7-8. A fire destroys the business section of Baltimore entailing a loss of \$70,000,000. 23. Senate ratifies canal treaty with Panama.</p> <p>Mar. 11. One of the tunnels under the Hudson River connecting New York City and New Jersey, completed.</p> <p>Apr 30 Opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.</p>	<p>1903 Aug. 14 The Irish Land Bill receives the royal assent, an important concession to Irish demands, 22. Death of Lord Salisbury.</p> <p>Oct. Mr. Chamberlain, having resigned from the cabinet, begins his campaign for "fiscal reform," i. e., a policy of partial protection.</p> <p>Dec. Transvaal. Demand by financial interests for the importation of coolie labor.</p> <p>1904. Jan. Important successes won by the British forces in operating Somaliland.</p> <p>Feb. 10. The legislative council of the Transvaal passes an ordinance for the importation of non-European (coolie) laborers.</p> <p>Mar 31. Battle between the Tibetan expeditionary force under Col. Young-husband and the natives who are defeated with great loss.</p> <p>Apr. 8. Conclusion of an agreement with France as to mutual relations of the two powers in Newfoundland, West Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Siam, and Madagascar.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1903	<p>1903 Aug. 10. Disaster in the Paris underground railway; about 100 lives lost.</p> <p>Oct 14 France: Agreement with Great Britain that interpretation of treaties be left, if possible to The Hague tribunal.</p> <p>Dec. France: The Commission of Revision declares in favor of reopening the Dreyfus case.</p>	<p>1903 Aug. 4. Italy: Giuseppe Sarto, Cardinal-Patriarch of Venice chosen Pope, he assumes the title Pius X.—Bulgaria protests against Turkish outrages in Macedonia.</p> <p>Oct 21. Italy: Premier Zanardelli resigns and a new ministry formed by Giolitti.</p> <p>Dec. Spain: Resignation of premier Villaverde; Maura forms a new ministry.</p> <p>Russia. The courts show extreme leniency to the Kishineff rioters.</p>	<p>1903 Aug. Colombia rejects the Panama Canal treaty concluded with the United States.</p> <p>Oct. 8. The date for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia passes with that power still in possession; a crisis with Japan develops.</p> <p>Nov. 3. Colombia: Insurrection in Panama and proclamation of independence; the U. S. enforces order and recognizes the <i>de facto</i> government.</p> <p>Dec. Warlike preparations in Japan owing to the unsatisfactory progress of negotiations with Russia concerning Manchuria and Korea.</p>
1904	<p>1904 Jan. Uprising among the Herreros in German Southwest Africa.</p> <p>Feb. 13. France: A treaty of territorial delimitation concluded with Siam to replace that of Oct. 1902.</p> <p>Mar. 28 France: The Chamber passes a bill suppressing instruction in religious institutions within five years.</p> <p>Apr. German forces encounter reverses in Southwest Africa against the Herreros.</p> <p>May. France recalls its ambassador from the Vatican because of the Pope's protest against the visit of President Loubet at Rome.</p>	<p>1904 Jan. 13. After prolonged negotiations the Japanese government presents its final proposals to Russia in regard to Manchuria and Korea, Russia delays its reply and active war preparations are carried on by both nations</p> <p>Feb. 6. Japan severs diplomatic relations with Russia.</p> <p>8. The Japanese fleet attacks the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur and inflicts serious loss by the use of torpedoes; 9 The Japanese sink two warships in the harbor of Chernulpo; attacks on the Russian fleet continued throughout the month, together with attempts at blocking the harbor; Korea invaded.</p> <p>Mar. 6 Japanese bombard Vladivostock; repeated attempts at blocking Port Arthur fail.</p> <p>Apr. 7. The Japanese occupy Wiju on the Yalu River; 13, The Russian flagship <i>Petropavlovsk</i> destroyed by a Japanese mine, Admiral Makaroff being among the lost.</p> <p>May 1. The Japanese force the passage of the Yalu River and inflict a severe defeat on the Russians. 5. A Japanese army begins disembarkation on the Liao-Tung peninsula. 26-27. Russians defeated at Kinchow and Nanshan.</p>	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1904			
1904	June. A conference at Westminster discusses cruelties practiced on natives of Congo Free State by officials.	1904 June 15. The excursion steamer, <i>Gen. Slocum</i> is burned in the East River with a loss of about 950 lives. June 23 Republican convention at Chicago nominates Roosevelt and Fairbanks for president and vice-president. July 9-10. The Democratic convention nominates A. B. Parker and H. G. Davis for president and vice-president; 25, strike of textile workers in Fall River breaks out.	1904 June. First arrival of Chinese laborers in the Transvaal gold fields. July. Re-organization of the Liberal Unionist Council for the promulgation of Mr Chamberlain's Tariff views.
	July 11. Corner stone of the Workingmen's College, laid in London.	Aug. Rise of disagreement with Venezuela over the seizure of the property of American asphalt interests.	Aug. 3. The expedition under Col. Younghusband reaches Lhassa, the capital of Tibet; the Dalai Lama flees.
	Sept. Return to England of the National Antarctic Expedition with a mass of valuable information.	Sept. Military manœuvres on the field of Bull Run in Virginia.	Sept. 7. Treaty concluded with Tibet establishing markets for British trade and allowing no foreign power to interfere with public affairs.
	Oct. 25. The <i>Arrow</i> makes a ten-mile flight at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. 27. The New York Subway (underground railway) is thrown open to traffic.	Oct. President Roosevelt takes steps towards summoning a second Peace Conference at The Hague.	Oct. 28. Great Britain agrees to submit the North Sea outrage by the Russian fleet to arbitration.
		Nov. 8. President Roosevelt re-elected by an overwhelming majority. 15. Treaty of arbitration with Germany signed.	

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1904	June 28. The Danish steamer <i>Norge</i> sinks in the North Sea; over 600 lives lost.	June 16. Russia: Gen. Lobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, assassinated.	June 14-15. A Russian force disastrously defeated at Telissu; 27. The Japanese under Kuroki take the passes at Ta-ling and Mo-tien-ling on the way to Liao-Yang; continued naval operations with gradual attrition of Russian fleet; advance against the fortifications of Port Arthur.
	July 12. Germany: Treaty of arbitration signed with Great Britain. 30. France breaks off diplomatic relations with the Vatican.	July 28. Russia: Von Plehve, the reactionary minister of the interior, assassinated.	July 9. Russians driven by Gen. Oku from Kai-ping. 17. Russians under Gen. Keller repulsed at Mo-tien-ling. 25. Gen. Oku occupies Ta-shih-chao. 27, Japanese enter Niu-chwang.
	Aug. France: The bishops of Lyon and Laval follow a summons to Rome in disobedience to the government; tension with the Vatican increases.	Aug. 12. Russia: Birth of an heir to the Czar.	Aug. 10. The Russian fleet makes a sortie from Port Arthur but is defeated; some of the vessels seek refuge in neutral ports, the rest return to the harbor. 14. The Japanese defeat the Vladivostock squadron. Aug. 24.-Sept. 4. The Russians defeated and driven from Lao-Yang in one of the greatest battles of history.
		Sept. Italy: Strikes and disorder in northern part of peninsula; Socialists control affairs in Milan for a few days.	Sept. 7. The Russian army in its retreat reaches Mukden.—Around Port Arthur the Japanese continue to draw their lines closer, displaying heroic courage.
	Oct. The French premier urges a course of strong action towards the Vatican.	Oct. 22. Russia: The Baltic fleet on its way to the far East fires upon a British fishing fleet in the North Sea, killing two men.	Oct. 5 The Russian army under Gen. Kuropatkin advances south from Mukden. 9-15. In a tremendous battle on the Sha-ho the Russians are checked with a loss estimated at 60,000; desultory fighting continues till the 18th; the armies face each other in winter quarters.
	Nov. 10. France: A bill for the separation of Church and State introduced by the premier.	Nov. Russia: A meeting of delegates of the Zemstvos at St. Petersburg petitions the Czar for wide-spread reforms, including the establishment of political and religious equality and the creation of a national legislature.	Nov. 30. The Japanese at Port Arthur capture 203 Metre Hill, overlooking the harbor and proceed to bombard the Russian fleet.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1904	<p>1904 Deaths in 1904: Arnold, E., Bartholdi, F.A., Dvorak, A., Finsen, N., George, King of Saxony, Gérôme, J. L., Gissing, G., Hearn, L., Herzl, T., Hoar, G. F., Hutton, L., Isabella II. of Spain, Jokai, M., Kruger, S. J. P., Longstreet, J., Murad V., ex-sultan of Turkey, Réclus, E., Stanley, H. M., Stephen, Leslie, Verestchagin, V., Von Holst, H. E., Waldeck-Rousseau, P. M., Watts, G. F.</p>	<p>1904 Dec. 1. The president's message deals at length with the relations of capital and labor and the regulation of corporations.</p>	<p>1904 Dec 22 International commission for the arbitration of the North Sea incident with Russia begins its sessions at Paris.</p>
1905	<p>Jan. 6. The Lick Observatory announces the discovery of a sixth satellite of Jupiter and of a number of double stars.</p>	<p>1905 Jan. 21. A protocol is signed with Santo Domingo which is designed to guarantee the integrity of Dominican territory, undertake the adjustment of foreign claims, administer the finances, and assist in maintaining order, 28. The House authorizes an investigation of the iron and steel industry; 30. The Supreme Court declares the beef trust illegal</p> <p>Feb. 16. The House authorizes an investigation of the methods of the Standard Oil Co., in Kansas, 26. The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission unanimously recommends a sea-level canal to be constructed in twelve years, at a cost of \$230,500,000.</p>	<p>1905 Jan. 6. The archbishop of Canterbury refuses a request of American churches that he use his influence to have the educational tax removed from British Non-conformists.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1904	<p>1904 Dec. 2. A committee of the French Chamber adopts a substitute bill for the separation of Church and State.</p>	<p>1904 Dec. 27. Russia: An imperial manifesto promises partial reforms but upholds the ideal of autocracy; it arouses general disappointment.</p>	<p>1904 Dec. 31. Gen. Stoessel in command at Port Arthur asks for an armistice.</p>
1905	<p>1905 Feb. 8. It is announced that no further loans will be granted Turkey by France owing to complications arising from a German contract to supply artillery to the Porte; 13. The North Sea case is closed before the international commission, Paris. Admiral Rozhestvenski is held responsible for the firing on the English trawlers near the Dogger Banks.</p>	<p>1905 Jan. 22. The striking workmen of St. Petersburg, led by Father Gapon, move toward the Winter Palace Square in order to present their petition to the czar in person. They are met by troops and are shot down by hundreds; 29. Warsaw is under mob rule.</p>	<p>1905 Jan. 2. Port Arthur surrenders with more than 24,000 officers and men, after the fleet in the harbor had been blown up. Jan. 27. Gen. Kuropatkin announces the capture of Sandepas and other positions; 29. Driven out of Sandepas. The whole Russian right is withdrawn across the Hun.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1905	1905 Mar. 26. Citizens of New York subscribe \$600,000 towards an endowment of \$1,000,000 for the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome.	1905 Mar. 1. Assurance is given the Haitian minister that the United States has no intention of annexing Santo Domingo.	1905 Mar. 21. Viscount Goschen and the Earl of Selborne defend in the House of Lords the increase in naval expenditure; 23. The government of Newfoundland takes measures to prevent American fishermen from obtaining bait there.
	Apr. 27. Andrew Carnegie gives \$10,000,000 for a college professors' pension fund in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland; 29. The czar of Russia grants religious freedom.		Apr. 26. More than 1000 emigrants gathered by the Salvation Army leave Liverpool for Canada.
		May 2. The teamsters' strike in Chicago is accompanied by rioting; 23. The Southern Industrial Parliament opens its sessions in Washington.	May 3. Lord Dunraven issues a pamphlet declaring that Ireland cannot be Anglicized and urging measures of self-government.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1905	1905 Mar. 17. The French Chamber of Deputies votes to reduce the term of active service in the army to two years; 29. Count von Bulow, the imperial chancellor, announces that Germany will stand firm in the interests of the open-door principle in Morocco.	1905 Mar. 2. The Russian Committee of Ministers votes to grant religious freedom to the people; 21. Agitation for Hungarian as the language of military command is supported by the leaders of the Kossuth party in Austria-Hungary; 22. The Russian Committee of Ministers recommends the abolition of the compulsory use of the Russian language in Polish schools; 23. Authorization for an international loan of \$100,000,000 is signed in St. Petersburg, 29. The European powers determine to place the Macedonian finances under international control.	1905 Mar. 3. St. Petersburg reports Kuropatkin to be in full retreat on Tieling; 5 Japanese within five miles of Mukden. Nogi with the Port Arthur veterans suddenly turns westward; 8 Kuroki gains a victory on the east, and the Japanese appear on the north of Mukden. The Russians evacuate positions on the south and southwest, firing great stores, 10. Mukden and Fushun are occupied by the Japanese. Remnant of Kuropatkin's army reaches Tie Pass. Russian losses in fighting around Mukden are 27,700 dead, 110,000 wounded and 40,000 captured; Japanese: 41,000 total. 17. Gen Linevitch supersedes Kuropatkin; 23. Japanese loan to raise \$150,000,000; 23-24. Japanese carrying out flanking movements endangering Russian communications; 26. Russians driven out of all positions in the watershed of the Liao River.
	Apr. 29. The German envoy at Tangier makes an conciliatory statement on Germany's attitude toward Morocco.	Apr. 3. Belgium, as the chief creditor, protests against the American receivership for Santo Domingo, 21. The Cretan Assembly proclaims the union of Crete with Greece; 22. Greece and the powers refuse to recognize the Cretan proclamation; 29. The czar decrees religious freedom.	Apr. 7. The Japanese attack with heavy losses; 18. Japanese estimate the strength of Linevitch's army at 200,000; 23. The Russians attempt to advance and are defeated; 24. The Baltic fleet is sighted off the coast of Annam.
	May 7. Ex-Premier Combes issues a statement of his policy for the separation of Church and State in France; 31. A bomb is thrown in Paris at a carriage occupied by King Alfonso and President Loubet.	May 1. 100 persons are shot by troops at Warsaw, and a number are killed and wounded at Lodz; 16. The governor-general of Ufa assassinated.	May 18. The condition of the roads interrupts fighting in Manchuria; 27-8. The Baltic fleet under Rozhestvenski is defeated in the Korean Straits. 14,000 Russians go down with their ships, 3000 are taken prisoners, and 1000 escape. The Japanese loss is three torpedo boats and about 800 men.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1905	1905	1905 June 1 The Lewis and Clark Exposition is opened at Portland, Oregon, 10. Ex-President Cleveland, Judge Morgan J O'Brien, and George Westinghouse accept appointment as trustees of the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, 17. Serious rioting in Chicago by the striking teamsters; 29 The New York State Insurance Dept. begins an investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the request of its own officers, 30 John D. Rockefeller gives \$10,000,000 to the General Education Board. July 1. Five corporations and seventeen individuals engaged in the meat packing industry are indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law; 6 The remains of John Paul Jones are formally received by United States officials at Paris, 29. The boycott of American trade among Chinese in Shanghai is reported effective.	1905 July 10. Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, declares the army to be inadequate and totally unfit for war, 13 Balfour declares himself opposed to conscription, 17. A royal commission appointed to investigate the problem of tramway and underground railway lines in London, proposes an expenditure of \$120,000,000.
	Aug. 23. Knabenshue makes a successful flight over New York City in his airship; 26, A new scientific process for manufacturing diamonds is reported as discovered by Dr C. V. Burton of Cambridge, England.	Aug. 8 The peace envoys of Russia and Japan meet at Portsmouth, N. H.	Aug. 20 Lord Curzon resigns as viceroy of India. The earl of Minto is appointed his successor; 25. London announces the signing of a new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance.
	Sept. 12. The bridge of the Cape to Cairo Railway across the Zambezi River is formally opened.		Sept. 26. Great Britain and China agree to a conference to conclude a new Tibetan treaty.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1905	1905 June 8. Germany proposes an international conference on the Moroccan question, 21. Premier Rouvier asks Germany for an explanation of her intentions regarding Morocco.	1905 June 4. The czar appoints Gen. Trepoff assistant minister of the interior with almost unlimited power to suppress popular demonstrations, 6. The Zemstvo Congress is held at Moscow despite the police orders; 7. Norway declares itself separated from Sweden; 23. Revolt in Lodz, Poland, troops kill fifty and wound 200; 28. The Russian battleship <i>Kniaz Potemkin</i> , of the Black Sea squadron, is seized by her crew; 29. The <i>Kniaz Potemkin</i> shells Odessa, 1000 people are killed in street fighting. Sailors mutiny at Libau and attack the government stores.	1905 June 1. Reforms proposed for Morocco are rejected by the sultan; 16. A force of Russians is dislodged from Liao Yang Wo Peng and driven north with large losses; 20. The Japanese begin an enveloping movement in Manchuria Vladivostock is threatened.
	July 3. The French Chamber of Deputies passes by a vote of 341 to 233 the bill for the separation of Church and State, 8. Germany's terms in regard to Morocco are accepted.	July 11. Fighting continues at Warsaw between the strikers and the troops. The prefect of the Moscow police is assassinated	July 8. Japanese seize the island of Saghalien, used by Russia as a penal settlement; 24. The Russians are defeated northwest of Nan-shan-chentse.
	Aug. 30. Cholera becomes epidemic in Germany near the Russian border.	Aug. 5. The Russian government decides to issue another internal loan of \$100,000,000; 24. The government of Warsaw is placed under martial law.	Aug. 4. Japanese closing in on Vladivostock, 19. The weather causes a cessation of hostilities in Manchuria; 26. The sultan of Morocco refuses to recognize control by France over Franco-Algerian citizens; 29. The peace plenipotentiaries reach an agreement. Japan waives indemnity, the possession of interned warships, and the limitation of Russian naval power in the far East. Saghalien is to be divided.
	Sept. 26. The Franco-German negotiations over Morocco are concluded.	Sept. 6. The entire Baku region is under the control of rioters, 25. A political congress, consisting of 300 delegates from all parts of the Russian Empire, assembles at Moscow with the consent of the government.	Sept. 5. The Russo-Japanese plenipotentiaries sign the treaty of peace; 12. The bridge of the Cape to Cairo Railway across the Zambezi River is formally opened, 15. An armistice is signed in Manchuria.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1905	1905 Oct. 3. The International Tuberculosis Conference meets at Paris. Deaths in 1905.—Atkinson, Edward, Baldwin, W. H. Jr.; Butterworth, Hezekiah, Dodge, Mary M., Gomez, M., Harland Henry Hay John, de Hérédia, J. M., Irving, Sir H., Iselin, Adrian, Jefferson, J., Kinross, Lord, Lee, Fitzhugh, Packard, A. S., Reid, Sir Wemyss; Sharp, W.; Thomas, Theodore, Verne, Jules; Wallace, L.; Whitehead, R.; Woolsey, Sarah C. ("Susan Coolidge"); Ziegler, W.	1905 Oct. 5. First long distance flight by Wright brothers' aeroplane, 24½ miles in 38 minutes. Nov 18 The Panama Canal board of consulting engineers decides in favor of a sea-level canal.	1905
1906	1906	1906 Jan 1. New England woollen manufacturers voluntarily raise the wages of 30,000 employees; 23. Government opens the beef trust case in Chicago; 30. Consular-reform bill passes the Senate. Feb. 14. Ship-subsidy bill passes Senate; 19. Report sent to Congress by the Panama Canal commission and board of consulting engineers recommends a lock canal, which it is estimated can be built in 8 or 9 years at a cost of \$147,000,000; 21. Pure-food bill passes Senate.	1906 Jan 16. Formal control of the fortifications of Halifax taken over by the Canadian government.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1905	1905 Dec. 6. The French Senate adopts by a vote of 181 to 102 the bill for the separation of Church and State.	1905 Oct. 24. The Russian railroad strike spreads throughout the empire, 30. The czar issues a manifesto assuring civil liberty, extension of the suffrage, and inability to enforce laws without the consent of the Duma. Nov. 3. The Russian censorship over the press and private dispatches is abolished, 13. Prince Charles of Denmark is elected king of Norway; 15. The Social Revolutionists of St. Petersburg begin a great strike with the object of overthrowing the monarchy. Dec. 9. Russian troops mutiny in Kronstadt; 17. A general strike is declared and insurrection spreads in the Russian provinces; 22. 125,000 workers are out in St. Petersburg; 31. Nearly all of southern Russia is in rebellion, the insurgents having control of several railway lines and cities.	1905 Oct. 14. The Russo-Japanese peace treaty ratified.
1906	1906 Jan. 14. France severs diplomatic relations with Venezuela; 17. Fallières elected president of France; 20. Great demonstrations of the German Social Democrats are held in Berlin and other Prussian towns. Feb. 22. Germany extends reciprocal tariff rates to the United States.	1906 Jan. 16. Algeciras conference on Morocco begun; 24. The Belgian Chamber passes the port of Antwerp bill; 30. The crown prince of Denmark is proclaimed King Frederick VIII. Feb. 9. The Hungarian Parliament is dissolved by a show of force.	1906 Jan. 6. Two provinces in Ecuador are held by rebels; 22. Chinese troops invade Tonquin but are driven back by the French with a loss of 600 killed or wounded.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1906	1906	1906 Mar. 9. Joint statehood bill to admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory passes the Senate.	1906 Mar. 9 The House of Commons adopts resolution to the effect that members ought to be paid £300 per year, 12. The Commons announces determination to resist any proposal to create a system of protection; 21. The compensation commission in S. Africa completes its work—claims for losses in the Boer War amount to \$310,000,000. Apr. 25. Woman suffrage advocates cause a commotion at Westminster.
	Apr. 21. Peary reached 87° 6' N. lat., a new record.	Apr. 18. San Francisco earthquake and fire, 20. Conflagration checked.	
	May 19. The Simplon Tunnel through the Alps, 12½ m long, is formally opened.	May 18. The railroad rate bill passes the Senate.	May 4. Government demands withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah, 19. A deputation of 400 women, to the premier, demands the right to vote.
	June 26. Cable completed from Guam to Japan.	June 2. Resolution requiring supplies for Panama Canal to be bought in the U. S. passes the Senate; 18. Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal bill passes the Senate; 21. Bill for lock canal at Panama passes the Senate; The Fall River cotton manufacturers grant a 14 per cent. increase in wages; 22. Bill appropriating \$25,000 for the president's travelling expenses passes the Senate.	

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1906	<p>1906 Mar. 7. The Rouvier ministry defeated in France as a result of the opposition to taking the church inventories, 10. The most terrible mining disaster on record, at Courrières, France. About 1100 killed; 11. Strike of 30,000 miners, 21. The congress of miners in the north of France resolves on a great strike.</p> <p>Apr. 21. The German federal council approves the bill for the payment of members of the Reichstag 27. The homes of the leading Royalists, Bonapartists, labor leaders, and anarchists searched at Paris for evidence of a plot against the republic.</p> <p>May 2. Three-fourths of the strikers in Paris return to work.</p> <p>June 27. The International Cotton Congress at Bremen decides that it is necessary to broaden the source of supply.</p>	<p>1906 Mar. 29. In the municipal elections in Russia the Constitutional Democrats have sweeping victories.</p> <p>Apr. 5. Censorship of the press restored in St. Petersburg; Vesuvius in violent eruption; 7. The Moroccan convention signed, 10. Vesuvius still active; a market in Naples collapses from the weight of ashes; 17 Russian 5% loan of \$440,000,000 to be issued at 88</p> <p>May 2. Resignation of Count Witte as prime minister of Russia; 6. Sharp actions in Bulgaria between Turkish and Bulgarian bands; 10. The Duma opened in St. Petersburg; 12. Turkey yields to England's demand for evacuation of points in the Sinai peninsula, 20. Austrian crown and Council of Ministers refuse the Hungarian demand for a separate tariff, 27. Greece breaks off diplomatic relations with Roumania; 31. A bomb is thrown at the king and queen of Spain after their wedding, 24 persons are killed.</p> <p>June 14. Bialystok sacked and 200 Jews killed, following bomb-throwing by a Jewish anarchist.</p>	<p>1906 Mar. 9. 600 Moros killed in the battle on Mount Dajo, island of Jolo, P. I.; 27. A bill for the purchase of the Japanese railroads by the government is passed by the House after amendment by the Peers.</p> <p>Apr. 27. Anglo-Tibetan treaty; China retains sovereignty of Tibet, giving protection to British interests.</p> <p>May 2. Plague spreads rapidly in Northeastern Persia.</p> <p>June 19 Peruvian troops invade the disputed section of eastern Ecuador; 30. The pope consents to arbitrate the territorial dispute between Colombia and Peru.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1906	1906	1906	1906
	Aug. 28. Esperanto Congress opens at Geneva.	Aug. 15-16. Race war at Brownsville, Tex.; 22. All colored troops are ordered out of the State.	
Sept. 20. Sixteen balloons start from Paris in the first competition for the Gordon-Bennett cup, which is won by Lieut. Lahn, U. S. A., in the balloon <i>United States</i> , which lands in England; 26. The Institute of International Law regulates the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war, and limits the use of torpedoes.	Sept. 2. President favors simplified spelling; 19,500,000 acres opened to settlement in Oklahoma; 22. Many negroes killed in Atlanta and the city is put under martial law.	Sept. 3. Four hundred and ninety delegates, representing a million and a half members of trade unions, meet at Liverpool; 5. The Trade Union Congress passes a resolution in favor of an 8-hour day for all organized labor.	
		Oct. 9. Newfoundland officials decide to enforce the fishing laws strictly and revoke all concessions to Americans, 20. Anglo-French convention covers future administration of the New Hebrides.	

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1906	<p>July 3. The election of Count Boni de Castellane to the French Chamber of Deputies is annulled on the ground of bribery; 12. Dreyfus completely vindicated, restored to the army and given the insignia of the Legion of Honor.</p> <p>Sept. 23. Socialist congress at Mannheim. Bebel opposes general strikes as a mode of political agitation.</p> <p>Oct. The police at Posen seize 10,000 copies of a violent proclamation calling upon the Poles to meet and protest against the use of German in religious instruction in the schools.</p>	<p>1906</p> <p>July 10 The Russian court-martial acquits Rozhestvenski on the ground that he was wounded. Four officers found guilty of surrendering to the enemy are sentenced to be shot, but are afterwards pardoned; 17. The Czar approves the famine relief measures of the Duma; 21. Dissolves the Duma; 31. Mutiny of Russian troops at Helsingfors is suppressed after great loss of life.</p> <p>Aug. 6. Russian revolutionary societies issue a call to the people to rise and overthrow the czar's government; 7. The general strike in Russia is called off, 8. The Russian cabinet appropriates \$27,000,000 for famine relief, 9. The Spanish cabinet votes to ignore the papal protest in regard to civil marriages; 25. A bomb, intended for Premier Stolypin of Russia, kills 28 and wounds 24 persons.</p> <p>Sept. 9. Troops destroy the Jewish quarter of Siedlce, Russian Poland, and hundreds are killed and wounded; 17. Severe measures taken by the Spanish government to suppress a Carlist revolt in Catalonia; 20. Final steps taken for distribution of land to the Russian peasantry.</p> <p>Oct. 12. Turkish troops defeated with heavy losses in Yemen; 19. The Russian government issues a ukase making all equal before the law, removing all restrictions in regard to state employment abolishing the communal system and the poll tax, and leaving peasants free to choose their place of residence.</p>	<p>1906</p> <p>July 10. The dry-dock Dewey reaches the Philippines after a voyage of 193 days; 23. The Pan-American Congress meets at Rio de Janeiro.</p> <p>Aug. 12. King Menelik of Abyssinia signs the Franco-Italian-British treaty; 16-17. Earthquakes and fire cause great destruction of life and property in Valparaiso, Santiago, and other Chilean cities; 20. Uprising against the Cuban government.</p> <p>Sept. 1. Dalny, Manchuria opened as a free port; 2. The emperor of China issues an edict promising a constitutional government; 8. Pres. Palma of Cuba asks the U. S. to intervene; 14. All railroads and telegraph lines in Cuba are cut; 18. A typhoon at Hong Kong causes the loss of thousands of lives and the wrecking of 36 vessels; 21. Emperor of China issues edict demanding that the opium habit in China be eradicated in ten years; 22. 400 Malays killed by Dutch forces on the island of Bali, 24. Armistice signed in Cuba.</p> <p>Oct. 25. Japan demands of the U. S. full rights of the treaty of 1894 for Japanese subjects in California; 28. Over 800 Japanese coral fishers drowned off Bato Island in a hurricane.</p>

L.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1906	1906	<p>1906 Nov. 1. Three cent street cars operated for the first time in Cleveland; 7. The Pennsylvania R.R. raises wages 10 per cent.</p> <p>Dec. 19. The U. S. Senate ratifies the Red Cross convention providing for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded on the field.</p> <p>Deaths in 1906. Anthony, Susan B.; Brunetière, F.; Curie, Pierre; Craigie, Mrs. ("John Oliver Hobbes"), Christian IX., of Denmark, Dunbar, Paul L.; Field, Marshall, Gorman, A. T.; Harper, W. R.; Henderson, D. B.; Holyoake, G. J.; von Hartmann, Karl; Huntington, Daniel; Ibsen, Henrik; Johnson, Eastman, Kodama, Baron; Ristori, Adelaide; Sage, Russell; Sutro, Emil; Schofield, Gen. J. M.; Shaler, N. S.; Schurz, Carl; Toole, J. L.; Wheeler, Gen. J.</p>	<p>1906</p> <p>Dec. 22. Pres. Roosevelt orders a second investigation of the affair at Brownsville; 29. The Cleveland Electric Railway announces 3½ cent fares on all its lines.</p> <p>Dec. The Education bill, for the exclusion of the denominational control of the schools, passes third reading in the House of Lords, 12. The Commons rejects all amendments of the Lords; Constitution granted to the Transvaal; 19. The House of Lords rejects the concessions offered by the Government in the matter of the Education bill, 20. The Education bill withdrawn, 26. The Indian National Congress opens at Calcutta, 30. King Edward approves the appointment of James Bryce to be ambassador to the U. S.; 31. An agreement of the British railways to abolish rebates goes into force.</p>
907	1907	<p>1907 Jan. 19. Floods on the Ohio River render homeless 15,000 people in and around Cincinnati; 23. The Senate adopts the amendment increasing the salaries of the vice-president, speaker, and members of the Cabinet and of Congress.</p> <p>Feb. 7. Rockefeller gives \$32,000,000 to be administered by the General Education Board.</p> <p>Feb. 26. Major Goethals appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal.</p>	<p>1907 Jan. 24. Delegates of the Labor Party meet at Belfast; 26. The Labor Party favors the extension of the suffrage equally to all men and all women.</p> <p>Feb. 9. A great gathering of women in London demands attention for the Female Suffrage bill; 27. Motion in the Commons in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the established church in England and Wales.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1906	1906 Dec. 28. The French Senate passes the amended Separation bill.	1906 Nov. 7. By a new interpretation of the election law the Russian Senate disfranchises thousands of city and railroad employees. Dec 14. The Belgian Chamber votes in favor of annexing the Congo Free State, 29 Factories closed at Lodz, Russian Poland, 100,000 men out of work.	1906 Nov. 22. The Chinese imperial regulations for the suppression of the use of opium are published. Dec. 26 Severe earthquake shocks in the province of Tacna, Chile, 30. The shah and the crown prince sign the Persian constitution.
1907	1907 Jan. 3. New French law amending the Church and State Separation law of 1905 is signed by the president.	1907 Jan. 3. Articles of the Polish National League, embodying plans for action in case of war, published at Breslau, 26. Spanish Parliament suspended by the king. Feb. 20. Consuls in Odessa appeal to their embassies for protection for foreigners during the continued anti-Jewish disturbances.	1907 Jan 14. The greater part of Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by earthquake and fire; over 1000 dead. 19. Shah of Persia crowned at Teheran, 30. The Chilean Congress authorizes the construction of a railroad from the Peruvian frontier to the Strait of Magellan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1907			
	1907 Mar. 12. Mrs. Russell Sage gives \$10,000,000 to create the Sage Foundation for philanthropic work. Apr. 5. Carnegie gives \$6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.	1907 [Mar. 4. 17,000,000 acres added to the forest reserves; 14 Pres. Roosevelt issues orders for the exclusion of Japanese laborers and for the dismissal of suits against the San Francisco school board; violent decline on the N.Y. Stock Exchange, Sec. of the Treasury offers to redeem \$25,000,000 of 4 per cent government bonds, 30 The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Secretary of Labor begin mediation at Chicago which averts a strike on more than forty railroads. Apr. 8. The Supreme Court decides that the Isle of Pines is not American territory; a convention is concluded between the United States and England for a Canadian boundary commission 14. National arbitration and peace congress opened in New York, Jamestown Ter-centenary Exposition opened. May 9. Haywood trial begun.	1907 Mar. 2. The cause of municipal ownership receives a reverse in the defeat of the Progressives in the London elections; 9. Agreement with Russia as to intervention in Persia; 20. 70 advocates of woman suffrage arrested; 22. The Commons rejects a bill for the introduction of the metric system.
	June 15. Second Peace Conference at The Hague opened.	June 3. Wages advanced 5 per cent in cotton mills of northern New England, 24. Treaty with Santo Domingo signed, 26 Sec. Taft announces that American occupation of Cuba will continue for 18 months; 29. Contracts awarded for two 20,000 ton battleships.	June 3. Irish Home Rule bill withdrawn; 26. The Commons passes a resolution to curtail the power of the House of Lords; 27. King Edward lays the foundation stone of a new extension to the British Museum; 28. Great combination formed of the iron and steel manufacturers.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1907	<p>Mar. 4. The grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz announce their intention to grant constitutions to the duchies; 12. The French battleship <i>Jena</i> blown up at Toulon; 24 Treaty between France and Siam transfers three provinces to the former; 29. French troops occupy Oudja, Morocco.</p> <p>May 1. France refuses to accept the certificate provided under the Pure Food Law for American meat; 14. The Reichstag passes a German-American commercial agreement to remain in force until July, 1908; 22. The French cabinet agrees on a bill to suppress adulterated wines; 31. French naval reserve strikes.</p> <p>June 1. Demonstration at Nîmes of 200,000 persons connected with the French wine trade; 5. Strike of the French naval reserve comes to an end; 11-12. Mayors of municipalities in the wine district of France resign as a protest against the condition of the wine-growers; 20. Serious disturbances in the wine provinces; 31. The French Senate adopts a bill for the suppression of the adulteration of wine.</p>	<p>1907</p> <p>Apr. 7. 19 women elected to the Finnish Diet; first women representatives in any national legislature.</p> <p>June 8. The czar approves the project for a railroad from Tomsk to Bering Strait and for a tunnel under the Strait; 14. The Norwegian Parliament votes to grant the suffrage to about 300,000 women based upon a property qualification; 15. The czar dissolves the Duma and in defiance of an essential guarantee of the Constitution promulgates a new electoral law; 29. The Russian government takes measures to prevent Armenian massacres.</p>	<p>1907</p> <p>Mar. 22. Russian evacuation of Manchuria completed; 24. Dr. Mauchamp killed at Morocco City by Mohammedan fanatics.</p> <p>Apr. 15. Manchuria formally returns to Chinese rule; Chilpancingo and Chilapa, Mexico, destroyed by earthquake; 19. Iloilo, Philippines, destroyed by fire.</p> <p>May 3. The Dominican Congress ratifies the new treaty with the United States; 16. Chinese officials state that famine relief sent by the United States has healed all breaches between the two countries; 21. All the native opium dens in Shanghai are closed by imperial edict.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1907	<p>July 4. Centenary of Garibaldi's birth celebrated throughout Italy.</p> <p>July 17. Pope Pius X. issues a syllabus of sixty-five errors concerning faith, the scriptures, and ecclesiastical authority.</p> <p>July 20. Foundation stone laid of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague.</p> <p>Oct. 17. First regular wireless despatch over the Atlantic Ocean for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Marconi wireless service opened from Cape Breton, Canada, to Clifden, Ireland.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Central American Peace Conference opened by Secretary of State Root.</p> <p>Deaths in 1907: Aldrich, T. B.; von Bergmann, E.; Berthelot, P. E. M.; Carducci, G.; Casimir-Perier, J. P.; Garrison, G. P.; Grau, M.; Grieg, E. H.; Grow, G. A.; Gunter, A. C.; Heilprin, A.; Joachim, Joseph; Kelvin, Lord; Lamsdorf, Count; Mansfield, R.; Mendelyef, D.; Mazafar-eddin, Shah of Persia; Moissan, H.; Morgan, J. T.; Oscar II., King of Sweden; Saint Gaudens, Augustus; Sully-Prudhomme, R. F.; Theurie, A.; Watson, Rev. J. ("Ian Maclarens").</p>	<p>1907 July. The question of the segregation of Japanese children in California becomes acute.</p> <p>July 25. President Roosevelt announces the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty.</p> <p>July 28. Haywood acquitted of the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho.</p> <p>Aug. 3. Federal District Court fines the Standard Oil Company \$29,240,000, for accepting rebates; the order was later overruled by the circuit and Supreme courts.</p> <p>Aug. 17. Secretary Taft, as mediator, concludes an agreement between the representatives of Colombia and Panama.</p> <p>Sept. 18. A suit is begun in federal courts to dissolve the Standard Oil Company.</p> <p>Sept. 29. President Roosevelt starts on a Western and Southern tour.</p> <p>Oct. 14. Anti-Japanese riots in San Francisco.</p> <p>Oct. 16. Secretary of War Taft opens the first Philippine Assembly.</p> <p>Oct. 21. Financial crisis at New York City; the Knickerbocker Trust Company and several banks suspend; and the panic of 1907 follows.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Oklahoma becomes a State.</p> <p>Dec. 11. Pres. Roosevelt announces determination not to run for a third term.</p> <p>Dec. 16. The United States fleet of battleships sails from Hampton Roads on a world-circling tour.</p>	<p>1907</p> <p>Aug. 29. Canada: the superstructure of the great cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River nine miles above Quebec collapses, with loss of 80 lives.</p> <p>Sept. 11. Canada: riotous demonstrations against Japanese take place at Vancouver, B. C.</p> <p>Dec. 17. Great Britain and Russia agree upon joint action to prevent an uprising in Persia.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1907	1907 July-August. France: A period of great disturbance among the wine growers.	1907 July 17. Russia: 169 members of first Duma who drew up the Viborg manifesto arraigned for trial. July 23. King Leopold of Belgium opens the new port of Zeebrugge. Aug. 31. Anglo-Russian agreement delimitating spheres of control in Asia signed.	1907 July 19. Japan forces the abdication of the Emperor of Korea in favor of his son and the admission of a Japanese resident general. July 31. Moroccan tribesmen attack Casablanca. August. Mexico: The Government purchases the controlling stock in the Mexican Central and Mexican National railroads. Aug. 31. Persia: The Premier, Amin-es-Sultan assassinated.
	Sept. 23. Germany: Emperor William unveils a memorial at Memel emblematic of rise of Prussia.		
	Oct. 18. Germany: Trial of editor Maximilian Harden for libelling Count von Moltke; he was later acquitted.		Oct. 11. Persia: The Shah signs a new constitution; 14. Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur.
	November. Fighting between the French troops and the Moroccan army.	Nov. 14. Third Russian Duma opens. Dec. 6. Publication of treaty for the annexation of the Congo Free State to Belgium. Dec. 8. Sweden: King Oscar II. dies, and is succeeded by Gustav V. Dec. 14. Russia: Fifty-nine members of the Duma are charged with treason.	Dec. 5. Japan announces that emigration to the United States and Canada will be limited. Dec. 18. Peru and Chile conclude their first treaty of amity and friendship.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1908	<p>Jan. 12. Completion of the work of excavating the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River.</p>	<p>1908</p> <p>Jan. 5. George A. Pettibone acquitted of the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenburg, of Idaho.</p> <p>Jan. 6. U. S. Supreme Court declares Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional.</p> <p>Jan. 14. Pres. Roosevelt promises an end to the American occupation of Cuba, fixing February 1, 1909, or earlier, as the time for the withdrawal of troops.</p> <p>Jan. 27. The Supreme Court decides that a law prohibiting discrimination against members of labor organizations by common carriers to be unconstitutional.</p> <p>Feb. 3. Supreme Court declares a boycott instituted by a labor organization to be a combination in restraint of trade.</p> <p>Feb. 10. Arbitration treaty with France signed at Washington.</p> <p>Mar. 4. In a school building near Cleveland, O., 167 children are burned to death.</p> <p>Mar. 13. End of trial respecting the Pennsylvania State Capitol fraud; four are found guilty.</p> <p>Mar. 23. The Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the railroad rate laws of Minnesota and North Carolina.</p>	<p>1908</p> <p>Jan. 6. C. Arthur Pearson acquires control of the London <i>Times</i>.</p> <p>Jan. 31. Dr. Jameson, premier of Cape Colony, resigns.</p> <p>Feb. 6. \$100,000 paid by British Government to Kaid Sir Harry MacLean; sum partially repaid later.</p> <p>Mar. 13. The House of Commons rejects the Labor Party's Unemployed Workingmen's Bill.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1908	<p>1908</p> <p>Jan. 10. Germany: Serious riots in the streets of Berlin by Socialists who demand universal suffrage.</p> <p>Jan. 28. France: The Chamber of Deputies sustains, by a vote of 428 to 92, the Government's policy in Morocco.</p> <p>Mar. Germany: Suffrage riots continue in the streets of Berlin.</p>	<p>1908</p> <p>Jan. 9. Italy: Sharp encounters between Italian troops and Abyssinians in the Italian Somaliland.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Portugal: King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince assassinated at Lisbon; 2. Manuel II. proclaimed king.</p> <p>Feb. 13. Turkey: Kiamil Pasha resigns; succeeded by Hilmi Pasha.</p> <p>Feb. 20. Russia: General Stoessel found guilty, by a court martial, of charges in connection with the defense of Port Arthur.</p>	<p>1908</p> <p>Jan. 11. Mulai Hafid proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Fez; civil war follows.</p> <p>Jan. 25. Haiti: Revolution suppressed and Jean Juneau executed.</p> <p>Feb. 17. Turkish forces sent to Persian frontier.</p> <p>Feb. 29. Japan demands an apology from China for seizure of steamer <i>Tatsu Maru</i>.</p> <p>Mar. 1. China surrenders the <i>Tatsu Maru</i> to Japan; 14. China agrees to pay indemnity to Japan and to suppress the attempts to boycott Japanese articles.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1908	1908		
		1908 April. Congress passes act providing for remission to China of part of the Boxer indemnity. Apr. 3. The Populist National Convention nominates Thos. E. Watson for President. Apr. 5. Arbitration treaty with Japan signed at Washington. Apr. 13. The first conference of the Board of Governors held at Washington. Apr. 14. The Vreeland Currency Bill passes House of Representatives. Apr. 30. Senate passes Currency Bill.	1908 Apr. 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigns the premiership of Great Britain. Apr. 8. H. H. Asquith becomes Prime Minister, and David Lloyd-George Chancellor of the Exchequer.
	May 12. Corner-stone of the building for the Bureau of American Republics laid at Washington.		May 12. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy withdraw troops from the Island of Crete.
	July 6. The Peary expedition to the North Pole starts.	June 8. Pres. Roosevelt appoints a commission of 57 on conservation of national resources. June 16. The Republican National Convention opens at Chicago; 18. Nominates Wm. H. Taft for President. July 7. The Democratic National Convention meets at Denver; 10. Nominates, for the third time, Wm. J. Bryan for President.	June 16. The House of Commons passes the Old Age Pensions Bill. July 25. The Irish University Bill passes the House of Commons. July 31. The House of Lords passes the Old Age Pensions Bill.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1908	1908 Apr. 4. Germany: The Reichstag decides that the German language must be spoken at all public meetings in all parts of the Empire.	1908	1908 Apr. 11. Venezuela declines to consider American demands for arbitration of claims.
		May 6. Manuel II. takes oath of office before the Portuguese Cortes. May 8. Portugal: Troops, after heavy fighting, defeat natives, near Bissao in Portuguese Guinea. May 22. Russia: The President and seventeen members of the Duma arrested and imprisoned	May 4. Fernando Guachalla elected President of Bolivia. May 15. The Shah of Persia deprives Cabinet of authority; the act causes revolutionary outbreak. May 16. Abyssinia: King Menelik and Italian Gov't sign agreement defining boundaries between Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland. May 27. Peru: Augusto B. Leguia elected President.
	June 13. France: A law adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and by the Senate providing for secret ballot.		June 26. The Shah of Persia declares martial law throughout his realm.
		July 24. Turkey: The Sultan restores the Constitution of 1876, and orders a general election for members to a Parliament.	July 1. Santo Domingo: Ramon Caceres becomes President. July 4. Japan: The ministry resigns; 12. The Emperor summons Count Katsura to form a new Cabinet. July 9. Venezuela: Diplomatic relations with the United States are severed. July 12. Panama: José D. Obaldia elected President. July 22. Venezuela: Pres. Castro on grounds that political refugees are harbored in Curaçoa expels Minister from the Netherlands.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1908	1908 Aug. 17. The Fourth International Esperanto Congress meets at Dresden. Sept. 13. The Eucharistic Congress is held at London.	1908 Aug. 14-19. Race riots, accompanied by destruction of property and lynching of negroes, occur at Springfield, Ill. Sept. 3. After investigating the Springfield riots, a special grand jury returns 117 indictments.	1908
		Oct. 1. The two-cent postage rate between the United States and Great Britain goes into effect. Oct. 8. Treaty of arbitration with China signed at Washington.	Oct. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia agree to take measures to prevent war in the Balkans. Oct. 26. Canada: The Liberals successful in the general elections.
		Nov. 3. The presidential elections result in the success of the Republican ticket, with W. H. Taft and J. S. Sherman for President and Vice-President respectively. Nov. 4. Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, resigns.	Nov. 11. Mr. Fisher forms new Australian Cabinet.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1908	1908		
		1908 Aug. 2. Turkey: In the midst of constitutional changes, cabinets rise and fall rapidly, one is formed on the 2d and falls on the 5th, while another is formed on the following day; Resolution inaugurated by the Young Turk party. Aug. 20. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies ratifies the Congo annexation treaty; Turkey agrees to a settlement of the boundary controversy with Persia. August. The relations between Holland and Venezuela become strained, and Holland sends warship to Venezuelan waters. Sept. 2. France: A force of 15,000 Moors defeated by French troops at Boudenib near the Algerian frontier.	1908 Aug. 18. Persia: A diplomatic representative sent to Athens for the first time in 2399 years.
		Sept. 4. Russia: The Government issues edict requiring professors in the universities to renounce membership in political parties not recognized by the authorities. Sept. 9. Belgium: The Senate adopts Congo annexation treaty. Oct. 5. Austria-Hungary: The Dual Monarchy announces the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria issues declaration of independence, and becomes a kingdom under Prince Alexander.	
		Oct. 11. Denmark: New Cabinet formed under M. Neergaard as premier. Oct. 12. The Servian assembly sustains the Gov't in its protest against Austrian aggression.	
		Nov. 7. The Austrian Cabinet resigns because of the German-Czech dissensions. November. The relations between Austria and Servia becomes strained to the breaking point; numerous raids and frontier fights occur.	Nov. 22. China: The Gov't designates Tang Shao-yi as special commissioner to thank U. S. for the partial remission of the Boxer indemnity. Nov. 24. Venezuela: The affairs of government placed in the hands of Vice-President J. V. Gomez, during the absence in Europe of Pres. Castro.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1908	<p>1908 Dec. 4. A code of laws governing naval warfare is prepared by conference of the Powers held at the invitation of Great Britain.</p> <p>Deaths in 1908: Allison, W. B.; Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry; Carlos I., King of Portugal; Cleveland, Grover; Gilman, D. C.; Halévy, L.; Kuang Hsü, Emperor of China; Proctor, Redfield; Sardou, Victorien; Smith, C. E.; Stedman, E. C.; Tsi-an, Dowager Empress of China.</p>	<p>1908 Dec. 10. Abraham Ruef convicted on charges of bribery.</p> <p>Dec. 23. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison are held in contempt of court in connection with the Buck Stove case.</p>	<p>1908 Dec. 1. The House of Lords rejects the Licensing Bill.</p>
1909	<p>1909 Jan. 13. Prof. A. L. Lowell becomes president of Harvard University.</p> <p>Jan. 19-20. Celebration of Centenary of Edgar Allan Poe.</p> <p>Feb. 12. Centenary of Abraham Lincoln widely celebrated.</p> <p>Feb. 25. New code for naval warfare is adopted by an international naval conference in London.</p>	<p>1909 Jan. 8. President Roosevelt charges Senator Tillman with being involved in a questionable land deal in Oregon.</p> <p>Jan. 9. Six night riders convicted at Union City, Tenn.</p> <p>Jan. 11. Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign treaty for settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada.</p> <p>Jan. 25. Sec. of State Root resigns; succeeded by Robert Bacon.</p> <p>Jan. 27. The Newfoundland fisheries treaty signed at Washington; whereby differences between U. S. and Great Britain are to be submitted to The Hague.</p> <p>Feb. 13. The long-standing differences between U. S. and Venezuela adjusted; the three outstanding claims to be referred to The Hague.</p> <p>Feb. 21. The U. S. fleet returns to Hampton Roads after a voyage around the world.</p> <p>Feb. 23. Patent agreement between the U. S. and Germany signed at Washington.</p>	<p>1909 Jan. 11. Relations between Great Britain and Germany adjusted in conference between Chancellor von Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1908	1908	1908 Dec. 19. Portugal: The Cabinet resigns, and Dr. Pereira de Lima forms a new ministry. Dec. 21. Negotiations resumed between Austria and Turkey concerning the settlement of the Turkish claims to Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1908 Nov. 14. China: Death of Emperor Kuang Hsu; 15. Death of Dowager Empress. Dec. 21. China: The infant heir-apparent is proclaimed emperor; regency established under Prince Chun.
1909	1909	1909 January. The Great Powers, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, and the Balkan States are occupied with negotiations concerning the settlement of questions relating to the status of the new kingdom of Bulgaria and those connected with the assumption of sovereignty by Austria-Hungary over Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1909 Jan. 2. China: Yuan Shih-kai deposed as commander and chief of the Chinese army; Na-tung appointed in his stead. Jan. 12. Turkey accepts \$10,500,000 as compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
	Feb. 9. France and Germany sign agreement in reference to Morocco.	Feb. 26. Austria and Turkey sign protocol settling compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Feb. Rebellion in Persia becomes formidable. Feb. 15. Mexico: Theater fire at Acapulco, Mexico, in which 350 persons are burned to death.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1909	1909 Mar. 23. Lieutenant Shackleton reports having reached within 111 miles of the South Pole.	1909 Mar. 4. W. H. Taft inaugurated as President of the United States. Mar. 15. Special session of Congress begins. Mar. 16. President Taft in a message to Congress urges revision of tariff. Mar. 17. The Payne Tariff Bill introduced in House of Representatives. Mar. 20. Col. Duncan B. Cooper and son found guilty of killing ex-Senator Carmack; later pardoned by Gov. Patterson. Apr. 9. The Payne Tariff Bill passes House of Representatives by a vote of 217 to 161.	1909 Mar. 24. New Zealand offers a battleship to the British navy. Apr. 29. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George introduces a revolutionary budget in House of Commons.
	May 25. Andrew Carnegie gives \$1,000,000 to the hero fund of France.	May 4. A court of inquiry begins investigation of the Brownsville affair to ascertain which of the negro soldiers are eligible for reënlistment; the U. S. reestablishes diplomatic relations with Venezuela. May 30. General street-car strike begins in Philadelphia.	
	June 1. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens at Seattle.	June. Tariff revision debates occupy the Senate.	June 10. The Lloyd-George Budget passes second reading, in midst of wild excitement, by a vote of 367 to 209.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1909	<p>1909 Mar. 16. Paris disturbed by strike of telephone, telegraph, and postal employees. Mar. 19. French Ministry sustained by Chamber of Deputies in contest with striking state employees.</p> <p>Apr. 1. Germany: The Gov't introduces bill in Reichstag to prevent American fertilizer interests from purchasing the Prussian potash mines.</p> <p>May 13. Germany: The National Liberals and Radicals withdraw from Reichstag breaking Government "bloc." May 13. France: Premier Clemenceau sustained by Chamber of Deputies.</p>	<p>1909 Mar. 7. Italy: General elections result in victory for the Government. Mar. 25. Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized by the Powers. Mar. 25. Serbia: Crown Prince George renounces succession to the Serbian throne.</p> <p>Apr. 13. Turkey: Mutiny of the army in Constantinople; 14. New ministry formed under Tewfik Pasha; 19. The Young Turk forces invest Constantinople, and on the 24th enter the city; 25. The Sultan's guard surrenders; 27. Abdul Hamid deposed and Mohammed V. proclaimed Sultan; 30. Turkish Ministry reorganized under Tewfik Pasha. Apr. 30. Persia: Russian forces cross border and occupy Tabriz. May 11. Russia and China sign agreement concerning Manchurian railways. May 13. Albania: Revolt breaks out amidst tribesmen.</p>	<p>1909 Mar. 31. Cuba: U. S. troops evacuate Cuba, thus terminating intervention.</p> <p>May 4. The Shah of Persia grants a constitution. May. Rebellion breaks out in Santo Domingo; 25. Insurgents defeated. May 21. Revolution started in Colombia.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1909	July 6. Champlain Tercentenary celebrated at Ticonderoga. July 25. M. Bleriot flies in his monoplane over English channel.	1909 July 5. The United States, Great Britain, and Austria refuse to recognize the Russo-Chinese agreement concerning the Manchurian railway. July 8. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill passes the Senate. July 12. Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution adopted by Senate.	1909 July 28. The House of Commons, in order to force a vote on the budget, adopts a rigid closure rule.
	Aug. 28. International Medical Association meets at Budapest. Aug. 30. International Trade Congress opens at Paris.	Aug. 5. President Taft signs the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill. Aug. 27. National Conservation Congress meets at Seattle.	Aug. 19. South African Union Bill passes British Parliament.
	Sept. 1. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, announces that, on April 21, 1908, he reached the North Pole. Sept. 6. Commander Peary announces that he discovered the North Pole, on April 6, 1909. Sept. 12. Halley's comet seen from the University of Heidelberg, by Prof. Wolff. Sept. 13. Commander Peary denies that Cook reached the North Pole. Sept. 25. Hudson-Fulton Celebration inaugurated in New York City. Oct. 2. The Kalgan Railroad, constructed solely by Chinese, begins operation. Oct. 28. John D. Rockefeller gives \$1,000,000 to fight hook-worm disease.	Sept. 14. President Taft begins tour of West and South. Sept. 23. President Taft opens the great Gunnison tunnel in Colorado. Oct. 11. Charles R. Crane resigns as ambassador to China after a controversy with Sec. Knox.	Sept. 17. The House of Commons passes the Irish Land Bill.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1909			
July 14.	Prince von Bülow resigns and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg named as Chancellor of the German Empire.	July 1909. Spain: Riots and demonstrations against the Moorish war.	July 13. General rebellion breaks out in Morocco; constitutionalists in Persia victorious and enter Teheran.
July 20.	France: Resignation of Clemenceau Ministry.	July 28. Martial law declared throughout Spain.	July 16. Mohammed Alim dethroned, and the Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza declared Shah of Persia.
July 23.	M. Briand forms Cabinet.		July 17. The Greek Cabinet resigns, and M. Rhallis forms new gov't.
		Aug. 16. Denmark: New Cabinet formed under Count Holstein-Ledreborg.	July 19. Moorish tribesmen attack Spanish soldiers at Melilla.
		Aug. 19. Greece and Turkey leave Cretan question in hands of the four Powers.	July 20. Argentina and Bolivia differ concerning boundary line.
		Sept. 26. The Spanish troops victorious at Melilla.	Aug. 4. Gonzales Valencia becomes President of Colombia.
			Aug. 27. China: A Constitution, modelled after that of Japan, promulgated.
			Sept. Persian rebels successful; refuse to submit until Shah convokes mejlis.
			Sept. 4. Chinese-Japanese agreement concerning Manchuria signed at Pekin.
		Oct. 13. Spain: Execution in Barcelona of Prof. Francisco Ferrer causes great excitement and indignation among European Socialists.	Oct. 10. Civil war in Nicaragua; 19. Mulai Hafid recognized as Sultan of Morocco on condition that he guarantees provisions of Algeciras agreement.
		Oct. 15. Greece: The Greek Parliament abolishes right of royal princes to hold command in the army.	Oct. 24. Zelaya forces badly defeated.
		Oct. 21. The Spanish Cabinet resigns, and Señor Moret forms new ministry.	Oct. 25. Peruvian and Bolivian Congresses ratify boundary protocol.
		Oct. 22. Denmark: The Cabinet and Count Holstein resign; M. Lahle forms another gov't on 27th.	Oct. 26. Prince Ito assassinated at Harbin by a Korean.
		Oct. 29. Greece: Naval mutiny suppressed.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1909	<p>Nov. 3. Commander Peary's polar records approved by the National Geographical Society.</p> <p>Dec. 8. Dr. Cook's polar records received for examination by a committee of experts from faculty of the University of Copenhagen; later rejected as evidence that he had penetrated as far North as the pole.</p> <p>Deaths in 1909: Barth, Theodore; Bull, W. T.; Coquelin, B. C.; Crawford, F. M.; Cuyler, T. L.; De Armond, D. A.; Gilder, R. W.; Hale, E. E.; Harriman, E. H.; Helper, H. R.; Ito, Prince Hirobumi; Johnson, J. A.; Leopold II, King of Belgium; Lombroso, Cesare; Meredith, George; Mitchell, D. G. ("Ik Marvel"); Modjeska, H.; Newcomb, Simon; Peckham, R. W.; Swinburne, A. C.; von Halle, Ernst; Wright, C. D.; Zalinski, E. L. G.</p>	<p>1909 Nov. 11. After investigation, it is announced that the Sugar Trust has deprived the Government of millions in customs frauds.</p> <p>Nov. 18. American warship sent to Nicaragua.</p> <p>Dec. 2. U. S. troops land in Nicaragua.</p>	<p>1909 Nov. 4. The Lloyd-George Budget passes House of Commons.</p> <p>Nov. 17. The Irish Land Bill, somewhat amended, passes House of Lords.</p> <p>Nov. 30. House of Lords reject budget by a vote of 350 to 75.</p> <p>Dec. 1. New Parliamentary elections called.</p>
1910	<p>Jan. 19. The Southern Health Conference organized at Atlanta, Ga., to fight the hook-worm disease.</p>	<p>1910 Jan. 5. Sec. Knox proposes to the Powers that the jurisdiction of the International Prize Court at The Hague be extended so as to make it a court of arbitral justice.</p> <p>—Sec. Knox proposes to the Powers that the Manchurian Railway of China be financed by international syndicate.</p> <p>Jan. 6. Atty.-Gen. Wickes makes report exonerating Sec. Ballinger.</p> <p>Jan. 7. President Taft dismisses Gifford Pinchot from Forestry Bureau, for insubordination.</p> <p>Jan. 17. The Separate Statehood Bill for Arizona and New Mexico passes the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Joint committee of Congress begins Ballinger-Pinchot investigation.</p>	<p>1910 Jan. 10. King Edward dissolves Parliament and orders another to meet on Feb. 15.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1909	1909 Nov. 8. France: Chamber of Deputies rejects bill changing mode of election of members of lower house.	1909 Dec. 2. Italy: The Cabinet of Signor Giolitti resigns; 10. New ministry established by Baron Sidney Sonnino. Dec. 17. Death of King Leopold II., of Belgium. Dec. 22. Portugal: New ministry is formed under Señor Beiras. Dec. 23. Belgium: Albert I. becomes king and promises reforms in the Congo.	1909 Nov. 15. Persia: The Shah opens the Persian Parliament. Dec. 20. Nicaragua; José Madriz elected president by Congress and Zelaya is exiled.
1910	1910 Jan. 12. Germany: The Government announces approval of American policy in Manchuria. Jan. 20. France: Great floods throughout France; the Seine reaches highest point in three centuries.	1910 Jan. 11. Turkey: Hakka Bey announces formation of new Cabinet. Jan. 14. Spain: Plot discovered to overthrow ministry, followed by many arrests. Jan. 22. The Knox plan to neutralize the Manchurian Railroad rejected by Russia and Japan, and on the following day by Great Britain and France.	1910

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1910	<p>1910 Feb. 5. Germany: Tariff agreement with the United States approved by the Reichstag.</p> <p>Mar. 6. Berlin: The Socialists, in defiance of police, hold a large open air meeting.</p>	<p>1910 Feb. 1. Sweden: M. Konow forms a new Cabinet. Feb. 8. Spain: The Moret Ministry overthrown; Señor Canalejas forms a new Cabinet. Feb. 12. Spain: The Government notifies the Pope of plans to revise the <i>concordat</i> with the Vatican. Feb. 27. Russia: The Minister of Foreign Affairs submits to Sec. Knox an alternative plan for the construction of the Sougung-Chinchow Railroad.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Resignation of Italian Cabinet. Mar. 28. Monaco: Prince Charles proclaims a representative government with universal suffrage. Mar. 30. Greece: King George issues a royal decree for the revision of the constitution. Mar. 31. Italy: A new Cabinet, with Luigi Luzzati as Premier, is formed. Apr. 4. Italy: The Pope declines to see ex-Pres. Roosevelt. Apr. 7. Turkey: The advance of Albanian clansmen repelled by Turkish troops before Prestina.</p>	<p>1910 Feb. 2. Mexico: The Mexican Packing Company fails with liabilities of \$37,000,000. Feb. 18. Nicaragua: Federal army defeated, at San Vicento, by the insurgents. Feb. 21. Egypt: Pasha Boutros, the Premier, assassinated by a Nationalist student. Feb. 23. China: Imperial troops occupy Lassa; the Dalai Lama flees to India. Apr. 3. Morocco: Mad Mullah is reported to have destroyed many towns and killed hundreds of tribesmen. Apr. 14: China: The foreign missions of Changsha destroyed by rioters. Apr. 27. Venezuela: Señor J. V. Gomez elected President by Congress,</p>

A.D.]	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1910	1910 May 4. Lieutenant Peary receives a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. May 18. The earth passes through the tail of Halley's comet.	1910 May 14. Announcement from Washington of the settlement of proposed Chinese Railroad loan; Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and U. S. are to participate equally.	1910 May 6. Death of King Edward VII. May 7. George V. proclaimed King of Great Britain and Emperor of India.
	June 18. The World's Missionary Conference is held in London. June 21. The Paris Academy of Medicine announces discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine.	June 10. The Western Union Telegraph Company indicted by Federal Grand Jury under Sherman Anti-Trust Law; the company yields later to demands of Government. June 20. Pres. Taft signs the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill. July 8. Carl Etherington, an alleged anti-saloon league detective, lynched by a mob, in Newark, Ohio. July 21. Forest fires rage in Manitoba, Ontario, Montana, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin.	June 10. Sir Chas. Hardinge appointed Viceroy of India.
	July 12. The Pan-American Congress opened at Buenos Aires.		
	Aug. 15. The sixth international Esperanto Convention assembles at Washington, D. C. Aug. 18. A bronze statue of Washington, presented by the State of Virginia to France, unveiled at Paris.	Aug. 9. An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York City. Aug. 31. Ex-Pres. Roosevelt at Ossawatomie proclaims the New Nationalism.	Aug. 3. The British Parliament adjourns without settling the question of the veto power of the House of Lords.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1910	1910	<p>1910 May 13. Russia: Expulsion of Jews resumed at Kieff.</p> <p>June 9. France: Premier Briand outlines the Government's programme of Parliamentary activity; electoral reform, improved budget measures, an income tax, and judicial and administrative reform are conspicuous features.</p>	<p>1910 May 5. Costa Rica; Cartago nearly destroyed by an earthquake, approximately 1000 being killed. May 11. Peru and Ecuador mobilize troops in anticipation of war. May 24. Egypt: Ex-Pres. Roosevelt in a speech endorses British occupation, and arouses thereby opposition of Nationalist students. May 30. Inception of the Colonial Federation of United South Africa; ex-Pres. Roosevelt, at Guildhall, in London, advises England to suppress anarchy or let Egypt govern itself.</p> <p>June 4. Peru and Ecuador withdraw troops, accepting mediation by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.</p>
		<p>June 7. Italy: Southern Italy shaken by a severe earthquake; Messina almost destroyed and 200,000 persons lose their lives.</p> <p>July 7. Spain: King Alfonso signs a bill prohibiting the entrance of additional religious orders until the negotiations with the Vatican are satisfactorily concluded.</p> <p>July 29. Spain: The Spanish envoy to the Vatican is recalled,—no settlement having been arranged.</p> <p>Aug. 28. Montenegro becomes a kingdom, with former Prince Nicholas as King.</p>	<p>July 7. Spain: King Alfonso signs a bill prohibiting the entrance of additional religious orders until the negotiations with the Vatican are satisfactorily concluded.</p> <p>July 29. Spain: The Spanish envoy to the Vatican is recalled,—no settlement having been arranged.</p> <p>Aug. 28. Montenegro becomes a kingdom, with former Prince Nicholas as King.</p> <p>Aug. 16. Señor Pedro Montt, President of Chile, dies at Bremen.</p> <p>Aug. 21. Nicaragua: The Revolutionists win a decisive battle.</p> <p>Aug. 24. Japan formally annexes Korea.</p> <p>Aug. 26. Panama: Carlos Mendoza elected President by the Assembly.</p> <p>Aug. 31. Nicaragua: Gen. Juan Estrada is inaugurated President.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1910			
1910	Sept. 7. The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague decides the Newfoundland fisheries controversy, which had endured, in one form or another, practically throughout the history of United States. Oct. 5. Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Oct. 16. Walter Wellman and a crew of five attempt a transatlantic flight in dirigible airship, <i>America IV.</i> ; the experiment is unsuccessful, and the party and ship are rescued in mid-ocean by the steamer <i>Trent</i> .	1910 Sept. 3. The National Conservation Association meets at St. Paul, Minn., and is addressed by President Taft. Sept. 27. Pres. Taft places all assistant postmasters under the Civil Service regulations.	1910 Oct. 17. Great Britain threatens, unless order is restored within three months, to occupy certain districts of unrest in Persia.
	Nov. Washington grants complete suffrage to women.	Nov. 8. The general election results in sweeping Democratic gains, the House of Representatives becoming Democratic by a large majority.	Nov. 3. Reorganization of British Cabinet. Nov. 9. English, French, and German banks sign an agreement to participate with an American syndicate in making a loan of \$50,000,000 to China. Nov. 16. The Government Bill restricting the veto power of the House of Lords is introduced in that body by Lord Crewe. Nov. 22. British suffragettes assault Premier Asquith and Augustine Birrell. Nov. 28. Parliament dissolved and new elections are ordered.
	Dec. 10. Puccini's opera, <i>The Girl of the Golden West</i> , is sung for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Deaths in 1910: Agassiz, Alex.; Björnson, Björnstjerne; Brewer, B. J.; Carlisle, J. G.; Clemens, S. L. (Mark Twain); Eddy, M. B.; Edward VII.; Fuller, M. W.; Hill, D. B.; Howe, J. W.; Huggins, Sir W.; James, W.; Koch, R.; LaFarge, John; McEnergy, S. D.; Montt, P.; Nightingale, F.; Platt, T. C.; Schiapparelli, G.; Spencer, Earl J.; Smith, Goldwin; Tolstoi, Count Leo.	Dec. 7. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is vindicated by the Congressional Committee of investigation of all charges against him. Dec. 12. Pres. Taft appoints Edward D. White Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	Dec. 19. The general elections result in a coalition majority for the Government, of 126.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1910	1910	<p>1910 Sept. Spain: Serious riots, occasioned by the strike of coal miners, occur in various cities.</p> <p>October. Portugal: Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur in Lisbon.</p> <p>Oct. 6. The royal family of Portugal takes refuge at Gibraltar.</p> <p>Oct. 18. Greece: M. Venizelos forms new Cabinet.</p> <p>Oct. 28. The revolutionary Portuguese Government decrees the freedom of the Press and the separation of Church and State.</p> <p>Oct. 30. Ex-Premier Franco arrested on charges of abuse of power in office.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Portugal: Revolutionists abolish Monarchy and establish a Republic; King Manuel exiled.</p>	1910
	<p>Nov. 7. France: The Cabinet resigns, and M. Briand, the premier, forms another.</p> <p>Nov. 9. Socialists and Catholics fail in attempt to vote lack of confidence in new Cabinet.</p> <p>Dec. 20. France: The Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Gov't's policy in settling the railroad strike.</p>	<p>Nov. 22. Mexico: Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself President.</p> <p>Nov. 24. Naval rebels at Rio de Janeiro kill their officers and take possession of three ships. They shell the other warships in the harbor, and send an ultimatum ashore to which the Gov't accedes.</p> <p>Dec. 23. Spain: The Cortes passes "padlock bill" forbidding, for two years, the further creation of religious orders.</p>	<p>Dec. 1. Gen. Porfirio Diaz inaugurated Pres. of Mexico for eighth term.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1911			
	1911	1911	1911
	Jan. 9. The first South American Postal Congress meets at Montevideo.	Jan. 3. First Postal Savings Bank opened in the United States.	Jan. 1. Pauper disqualifications for the old age pensions cease to be operative in the United Kingdom.
	Jan. 11. Kaiser William II.'s Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research is formally opened in Berlin.	Jan. 5. Pres. Taft, Sec. Knox, and Ambassador Bryce open negotiations for an arbitration treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain.	Jan. 3. The Indian Government issues order prohibiting emigration of indentured Indians to the Natal.
	Jan. 20. Andrew Carnegie adds \$10,000,000 to the endowment of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C.	Jan. 11. Pres. Taft, in a special message, asks for \$5,000,000 to fortify the Panama Canal.	Jan. 28. The Duke of Connaught appointed as successor to Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.
	Jan. 23. Opening at Paris of the Oceanographic Institute built by the Prince of Monaco.	Jan. 19. The Ways and Means Committee given power to appoint committees subject to approval of the House.	
		Jan. 30. The Bill creating a Tariff Board passes the House of Representatives.	
		Feb. 14. The Canadian Reciprocity Bill passes the House of Representatives.	Feb. 1. Mylius convicted for libelling George V.
		Feb. 21. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan signed at Washington.	Feb. 9. The House of Commons, by a vote of 324 to 222, endorse the principle of free trade.
	Mar. 29. Tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible is celebrated in London.	Mar. 1. The title of Sen. Lorimer to his seat in the Senate is confirmed by a vote of 46 to 30.	Feb. 22. The Canadian Parliament passes a resolution attesting its loyalty to the British Empire and its intention to control its fiscal policies.
		Mar. 3. Pres. Taft signs a bill abolishing federal circuit courts.	Mar. 11. Sir James Ward, premier of New Zealand, advocates an Imperial Council and graduated contributions to an imperial fleet.
		Mar. 4. Pres. Taft calls an extraordinary session of Congress to meet on April 4 to consider the reciprocity agreement with Canada.	
		Mar. 7. Resignation of Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior; W. L. Fisher appointed in his stead.	
		Mar. 13. Constitutionality of the federal corporation tax law affirmed by the Supreme Court.	

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1911	<p>1911 Jan. 3. France: The Institute of France decides that it will not admit women to its membership. Jan. 10. M. Brisson is re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.</p> <p>Feb. 24. France: The majority in favor of the Government reduced to sixteen. Feb. 27. Resignation of premier, M. Briand.</p> <p>Mar. 1. France: A new French Gov't is formed under M. Monis as premier. Mar. 7. Germany: The Chancellor warns the Vatican against issuing decrees or bills affecting Germans without first consulting the Gov't. Mar. 10. The Greenwich standard of time adopted in France and Algiers.</p>	<p>1911 Jan. 7. Italy: A commission of senators recommend that the Italian Senate should be made more representative in character.</p> <p>Feb. 25. Bulgaria: Five ministers charged with systematic violation of the law.</p> <p>Mar. 7. Russia: Jubilee of the emancipation of the Serfs celebrated in St. Petersburg. Mar. 11. Italy: The trial of thirty Neapolitan Camorristi, charged with murder, begins at Viterbo. Mar. 18. Italy: Resignation of Premier Luzzati and Cabinet.</p>	<p>1911 Jan. 10. Salvador: Manuel E. Oranjo elected President. Jan. 11. Roumania: The Ministry resigns, and M. Carp forms conservative cabinet. Jan. 19. Paraguay: Pres. Gondra resigns, and is succeeded by Col. Jara.</p> <p>Mar. 1. Uruguay: José Batlle y Ordóñez elected President. Mar. 7. The Mexican revolution becomes more serious, and 20,000 American soldiers are ordered to the border. Mar. 27. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolutionists, states that he will not lay down arms until Diaz is displaced.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1911	1911 Apr. 29. The International Exhibition of Industries opened at Turin by King of Italy.	1911 Apr. 4. Congress meets in special session; Champ Clark elected Speaker. Apr. 12. Resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for direct election of Senators passes House of Rep. by a vote of 296 to 16. Apr. 21. Bill for reciprocity with Canada passes the House of Representatives.	1911 Apr. 2. Decennial census taken in United Kingdom; woman suffragists attempt to evade enumeration. Apr. 3. Great Britain and Japan sign new commercial treaty; 21. John Redmond, speaking at Holyhead, states that Irish party will vote for Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Apr. 24. Parliament re-assembles and begins consideration of the Parliament Bill; 26. Amendment to Parliament Bill providing for referendum of constitutional questions to the electorate rejected in Commons by a vote of 286 to 164.
	May 14. The International Institute of Agriculture holds general assembly at Rome. May 23. Opening of New York City public library.	May 1. Supreme Court decides that the federal government, not that of the States, controls forest reserves. May 8. The Farmer's Free List Bill passes the House. May 15. The House of Rep. appoints a committee with A. O. Stanley as chairman, to investigate the affairs of the Steel Trust, Henry L. Stimson succeeds Jacob M. Dickinson as Sec. of War. May 16. Supreme Court decides that the Standard Oil Company is an organization in restraint of trade, and orders its dissolution within six months; distinguishes between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade. May 29. Supreme Court orders dissolution of the American Tobacco Company.	May 4. Lloyd-George introduces National Insurance Bill in Commons. May 8. British and Chinese Govts. sign an agreement in Peking to decrease Chinese production of opium and its import from India in equal proportions for seven years. May 15. The Parliament Bill passes the Commons by a vote of 362 to 241. May 22. Lord Lansdowne's Parliament Bill passes House of Lords.
	June 4. A statue of Victor Emmanuel II. unveiled by King of Italy.	June 12. The Senate passes the resolution for the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators.	June 22. The coronation of George V. and Queen Mary takes place in Westminster Abbey.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.	
1911	1911 Apr. 12. France: The Champagne riots break out again in the Epernay district. May 11. The German Reichstag rejects Alsace-Lorraine constitution bill; finally accepts it on the 26th. May 21. France: Sec. of War killed and Premier Monis injured by the fall of an aeroplane at Issy-les-Molineaux. French relief column enters Fez, after policy of intervention is applied. May 30. Germany: Reichstag passes Working-men's Insurance Bill. June 7. Germany warns France that Moroccan sovereignty must be respected. June 12. France announces that she will act in concert with Spain in the Moroccan matter without consulting the other Powers. June 23. The French Ministry of Monis is defeated and resigns; 27. New ministry formed under M. Caillaux as premier.	1911	1911 Apr. 8. Morocco: Fez falls before an attack of the Berbers. Apr. 23. Mexico: After varying success, the insurgents and federals agree to sign an armistice for four days' peace. May 29. Russia and Japan express a desire to share in the international loan to China. The Pope issues an encyclical condemning the anti-religious attitude of the Portuguese Republic. June 8. Belgium: Resignation of Schollaert Cabinet on failure of the Education Bill. June 14. New ministry formed under M. de Broqueville. June 26. Austria: The Premier, Baron Bienerth, resigns, and is succeeded by Baron Gautsch.	May. Mexico: After interrupted negotiations and the capture of Juarez, articles of peace are signed at Juarez. May 25. Porfirio Diaz resigns as Pres. of Mexico and Francisco de la Barra is chosen as provisional president. June. Albania: The guerilla warfare of the clansmen continues. June 13. Persia: W. Morgan Shuster, American financier, placed in charge of Persian finances. June 15. Mexico: The International Boundary Commission gives Mexico a part of the Chamaiza tract near El Paso, Texas.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.	
1911	1911 July 26. Universal Races Congress meets in Lon- don.	1911 July 17. The Senate passes with amendments the House Bill provid- ing for publicity of campaign contributions. July 19. The Senate rati- fies the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. July 26. The Reciprocity Bill passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Taft. July 27. The LaFollette compromise Wool Bill passed by the Senate. Aug. 1. The Senate passes the Farmers' Free List Bill. Aug. 2. Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration treaties signed at Washington. Aug. 15. Pres. Taft vetoes bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood; recommends certain changes. Aug. 17. Pres. Taft vetoes Wool Bill and Farmers' Free List Bill. Aug. 18. The Senate modifies the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill in accordance with views of the President. Aug. 22. Pres. Taft vetoes Cotton Bill. Sept. 9. First aerial postal service in United King- dom instituted between Hendon and Windsor.	1911 July 5. Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Par- liament Bill adopted in the Lords by a vote of 253 to 46. July 13. The Anglo- Japanese Treaty of Alli- ance renewed for ten years. July 21. Premier Asquith states in a letter to Mr. Balfour that he will advise King to create a sufficiently large num- ber of peers to carry the Parliament Bill. July 24. Canada: The Opposition in the Do- minion Parliament de- mands that Reciprocity Bill be submitted to the Canadian people. July 29. Canada: Premier Laurier advises the dis- solution of the Parlia- ment. Aug. 7. The Balfour mo- tion of censure on the Government fails by a vote of 246 to 346. Aug. 8. Commons reject the amendments of the House of Lords to Par- liament Bill; the House of Lords decides not to insist on its amendment, and passes the Parlia- ment Bill; the House of Commons passes a reso- lution in favor of pay- ing members an annual salary of £400.	Sept. 21. Canada: the general elections result in a victory for the Con- servatives and a rejec- tion of the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1911			
1911	July 1. Germany: The Government orders a gunboat to Agadir to protect German interests in Morocco. July 17. It is announced that Germany demands a cession of a part of the French Congo for foregoing her claims in Morocco.	July 11. July 10. Russia informs Germany that she will support France in the Morocco matter. July 15. Turkey: A Turkish force, under Edhem Pasha, ambushed by Albanians near Ipek. July 31. Russia: The Government demands the dismissal of Shuster as Financial Agent of Persia.	1911
	Aug. 3. France: The railway men adopt a resolution against <i>Sabotage</i> . Aug. 4. It is reported that Herr Kinderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon arrive at an agreement concerning the Moroccan question.	Aug. 3. The Albanian tribesmen, persuaded by King Nicholas of Montenegro, accept the Turkish concessions. Aug. 24. Portugal: Manuel Arriaga elected President.	Aug. 14. Haiti: General Leconte elected President.
	Sept. 1. France: Food riots in Northern France. Sept. 10. Germany: Socialist Conference meets at Jena.	Sept. 2. Portugal: New Cabinet formed under Senhor Chagas. Sept. 14. Russia: M. Stolypin, the Premier, mortally wounded at Kieff; 18. Premier Stolypin dies; 19. M. Kokovtsoff appointed Prime Minister. Sept. 28. Italy: After long negotiations presents ultimatum to Turkey; 29. No satisfaction being obtained Italy declares war on Turkey; 30. The Turkish Ministry under Hakkı Bey resigns; Turkey appeals to Powers; Italy bombs Preveza, and announces blockade of Tripolitan coast. Sept. 29. Sweden: In the general elections, the Conservatives are defeated, and M. Lindman resigns as Premier.	Sept. 8. Fighting occurs between Peruvians and Bolivians at Manuripe. Sept. Revolutionary outbreaks occur in China.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1911			
	Oct. 9. International Maritime Conference meets at Paris. International Committee of Cotton Growing Associations meets in Berlin	1911 Oct. 19. Chairman N. W. Aldrich presents to the U. S. National Monetary Commission his plan for banking and currency reform.	1911 Oct. 6. Canada: Mr. Borden becomes Premier and forms conservative ministry. Oct. 19. Mr. Birrell outlines the Government's proposed Irish Home Rule Bill. Oct. 23. Winston Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty and Reginald McKenna Home Secretary.
	Nov. 9. Dedication of granite temple erected over the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.	Nov. 13. The Sulzer resolution providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia passes House by a vote of 300 to 1. Nov. 15. Plan for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company is made public.	Nov. 4. The Ulster Unionists issue a manifesto refusing to accept Home Rule. Nov. 8. Mr. Balfour resigns as leader of the Unionist party. Nov. 11. King George V. leaves England for India signing the government of the realm to a commission formed of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Morley. Nov. 13. Mr. Bonar Law selected as leader of the Unionist party. Nov. 27. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech before the Commons concerning the Moroccan negotiations, supports the claims and position of France.
	Dec. 8. King George selects position for the All-India memorial to Edward VII.	Dec. 2. The McNamara brothers confess responsibility for the explosion which occurred in the building of the Los Angeles Times. Dec. 18. Pres. Taft notifies the Russian Gov't that the treaty of 1832, under which Russia has excluded Jewish American citizens, will be abrogated on Dec. 31.	Dec. 6. The Insurance Bill passes House of Commons. Dec. 12. Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which King George V. announces the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Dec. 15. The Insurance Bill passes House of Lords.
	Deaths in 1911: Abbe, E. A.; Bigelow John; Clarke, Sir C. P.; Dilke, Sir Chas.; Dryden, J. F.; Frye, W. P.; Gilbert, Sir W. S.; Harlan, J. M.; Higginson, T. W.; Hooker, Sir J. D.; Houssaye, Henri; Johnson, T. L.; Komura, Marquis J.; March, F. A.; Mills, R. Q.; Morton, Paul; Pulitzer, Joseph; Rouvier, M.; Stolypin, P. A.		

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1911	<p>Oct. 18. Germany: The Kaiser unveils, at Aix-la-Chapelle, statue of Frederick the Great.</p> <p>Oct. 25. After many diplomatic exchanges, France and Germany arrive at agreement concerning points of difference in Moroccan controversy.</p> <p>Nov. 2. France and Germany negotiate treaty concerning exchange of territory in Africa; 4. The treaty agreed upon and signed.</p> <p>Nov. 24. Publication in London of the five secret articles of the Anglo-French declaration of 1904 concerning Egypt and Morocco.</p> <p>Nov. 27. German Navy League begins campaign advocating the enlargement of the naval force.</p> <p>Dec. 20. France: The Chamber assents to Franco-German agreement by a vote of 393 to 36.</p>	<p>1911</p> <p>Oct. 3. Italy announces complete blockade of Tripolitan ports.</p> <p>Oct. 4. Said Pasha forms new Turkish Ministry.</p> <p>Oct. 5. Italian flag raised at Tripoli.</p> <p>Oct. 7. Sweden: M. Staaff forms new ministry.</p> <p>Nov. 3. Russia demands an apology for insult to consular officers by Persian gendarmerie.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Italy, by Royal Decree, annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica.</p> <p>Nov. 8. The Portuguese Cabinet resigns.</p> <p>Nov. 11. Portugal: New ministry formed under Senhor Vasconcelles.</p> <p>Dec. 1. Russia sends another ultimatum to Persia demanding dismissal of Shuster; 3. Sends troops into Persia.</p>	<p>1911</p> <p>Oct. 1. Mexico: General Francisco I. Madero elected President.</p> <p>Oct. 14. China: Because of the serious revolutionary activities in China, Yuan Shih-kai is recalled from banishment and made Viceroy.</p> <p>Oct. 16. Mexico: Fighting between Maderistas and Zapatistas.</p> <p>Oct. 19. Persia appeals to Great Britain for assistance against Russia.</p> <p>Oct. 26. China: The Revolutionist leader Li-Huan-Hung proclaims a republic.</p> <p>Oct. 30. China: The Emperor grants a constitution.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Shuster charges both Russia and Great Britain with unwarranted interference in Persian affairs.</p> <p>Nov. 14. China: An imperial edict commands Yuan Shih-kai to accept premiership; 26. Revolutionists attack Nanking.</p> <p>Dec. 1. China: Rebels capture Nanking; 5. Prince Chun, the regent, abdicates, and guardians are appointed for infant emperor.</p> <p>Dec. 4. Persia appeals to the world for aid against Russia; 22: Persia yields to the demands of Russia; dismisses Shuster.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912	1912		1912
	Mar. 7. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, announces the discovery of the South Pole, which he reached on Dec. 11, 1911.	1912 Jan. 4. Pres. Taft issues proclamation recognizing the admission of New Mexico to the American Union of States. Jan. 14. The Supreme Court decides that the amended Employers' Liability Law is constitutional. Jan. 16. Pres. Taft notifies the Cuban Government that intervention will result unless the military authorities cease to interfere in civil affairs. Jan. 29. Clarence S. Darrow indicted on charge of bribing McNamara jurors. Feb. 10. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections exonerates Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, from charges of corruption. Feb. 14. Pres. Taft proclaims the admission of Arizona to statehood. Feb. 19. Supreme Court decides that, in accordance with the constitutional guaranty, it is function of Congress to determine whether or not the adoption of the initiative and referendum renders government of a State unrepresentative in form. Feb. 25. Col. Roosevelt writes to seven governors that he will accept the Republican nomination for President. Mar. 2. Pres. Taft issues proclamation of neutrality in reference to Mexico. Mar. 7. The Senate, after adopting certain amendments, ratifies arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Mar. 14. Pres. Taft forbids shipment of arms into Mexico.	Feb. 14. Bill for the disestablishment of Welsh Church introduced in House of Commons.
			Mar. 1. General strike of coal miners begins in Great Britain; more than a million men stop work, the mines suspend operation, and industries generally suffer. Mar. 21. Minimum Wage Bill passes House of Commons, and House of Lords on the 28th; crisis in miners' strike is passed. Mar. Suffragettes become particularly violent, smashing hundreds of windows.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1912	<p>1912 Jan. 10. France: As a result of sensational charges of M. Clemenceau, in reference to the conduct of the negotiations regarding Morocco the premier, M. Caillaux, and the Cabinet resign; 13. A new Cabinet formed under M. Poincaré; 17. Violent outburst of anti-Italian feeling follows seizure of French liners by Italian warships (see Italy); matter later referred to arbitration.</p> <p>Feb. 1. France: War Department abolishes system of secret reports, 10; Senate ratifies Morocco agreement bill.</p> <p>Feb. Germany: In general elections, the Socialists make remarkable gains.</p> <p>Mar. 11. Westphalian and French miners strike in sympathy with English miners.</p> <p>Mar. 30. France establishes protectorate over Morocco.</p>	<p>1912 Jan. 12. Naval engagement takes place in the Red Sea between Italian cruisers and Turkish gunboats, in which seven Turkish ships are sunk; 17. Italian torpedo boats seize the French liners <i>Carthage</i> and <i>Manouba</i>, alleging that they carry contraband; strained diplomatic relations between two countries.</p> <p>Feb. 22. Italy: The Parliament passes a bill for the annexation of Tripoli.</p> <p>Mar. 7. Austria-Hungary: The Hungarian Premier, Count Khuen-Hedervary, resigns, but continues in power.</p>	<p>1912 Jan. 2. China: Dr. Sun Yat Sen proclaims himself provisional President of the Republic of China.</p> <p>January. Mexico: Incipient revolts against the Madero Government break out.</p> <p>Feb. 2. Honduras: General Bonilla assumes the presidency.</p> <p>Feb. 5. Santo Domingo: Eladio Victoria elected President.</p> <p>Feb. 12. China: The Emperor abdicates, and a Republic is established; 15. Yuan Shih-kai elected President by the National Assembly.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Paraguay: The Government overthrown by a revolution led by General Navero.</p> <p>Mar. 29. China: Tang-Shao-yi becomes first premier of the Republic.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES:	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912			
1912	Apr. 12. Memorial to Queen Victoria unveiled at Cimiez. Apr. 16. Miss Harriet Quimby, a woman aviator, flies across the English Channel.	1912 Apr. 1. Wool Bill passes House. Apr. 27. Committee on Banking and Currency in House begin investigation of the Money Trust. Apr. 29. Inquiry ordered by the Senate into contributions and campaign funds for the years 1904-1908. May 1. New typhoid serum submitted to the French Academy by Drs. Metchnikoff and Broughton Alcock; and a new medicinal treatment of cancer announced by Dr. Grezda of Agram.	1912 Apr. 15. The White Star liner <i>Titanic</i> strikes iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland and sinks, with loss of 1513. Apr. 17. The proposed loan to China becomes open equally to six Powers: Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, and the United States. May 2. <i>Titanic</i> inquiry opens under presidency of Lord Mersey. May 23. General strike proclaimed of all transport workers of London; ends July 29. May-June. Discussions in House of Commons concerning Irish Home Rule.
	June 8. Memorial to Christopher Columbus unveiled at Washington, D. C.	June 17. President Taft vetoes Army Appropriation Bill. June 18. Republican National Convention meets in Chicago. June 22. President Taft renominated by Republicans; followers of Roosevelt "bolt" and propose organization of new Progressive Party. June 25. Democratic National Convention assembles at Baltimore.	June 12. Col. J. E. B. Seeley becomes Secretary of State for war in British Gov't. June 19. The House of Commons, by a majority of 69, declines to exclude Ulster from operation of Home Rule Bill.
	July 24. First International Congress on Eugenics held in London; Prof. Herschell Parker and Belmore Brown announce that they have ascended within three hundred feet of the summit of Mt. McKinley.	July 2. Dr. Woodrow Wilson nominated on 46th ballot by Democratic National Convention. July 11. House of Reps. impeaches Judge Archbald. July 13. Senator Lorimer unseated. July 29. Lieutenant Becker, of the New York City Police, arrested for having instigated murder of Herman Rosenthal; in subsequent developments, a great scandal arises from alleged grafting practises of the police.	July 9. New Zealand: MacKenzie Ministry resigns, and Mr. Massey forms another on the 10th. July 11. Great Britain protests against exemption of American coastwise ships in Canal Tolls Bill, pending in U. S. Congress.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1912	<p>Apr. 15. Germany: Defense Bill, providing for great increase in naval and military expenditures, introduced in Reichstag.</p> <p>Apr. 17. France: Native Moroccan troops mutiny; 22. Order restored after bloody fighting.</p> <p>May 8. Germany: The Reichstag adopts new rule of practice by which members have right to interpellate ministers.</p> <p>May 13. Germany: Emperor William, in private conversation with Burgomaster of Strassburg, threatens to abolish the constitution of Alsace and Lorraine and incorporate provinces with Prussia.</p> <p>May 21. Germany: Defense Bill passed by Reichstag.</p> <p>May 23. France: M. Paul Deschanel elected President of Chamber of Deputies in place of M. Brisson (deceased).</p> <p>June 30. France: Celebration at Paris of bicentenary of Rousseau.</p> <p>July 9. France: Chamber of Deputies accepts the principle of the Government's electoral reform bill; 10. Despite violent demonstration by Opposition, the bill passes by vote of 339 to 217.</p>	<p>1912</p> <p>Apr. 18. Italian warships bombard forts at entrance of Dardanelles.</p> <p>Apr. 21. Austria-Hungary: George Lukacs becomes Hungarian Premier.</p> <p>Apr. 30. Portugal: Royalist raid occurs at Mongaõ.</p> <p>May 15. King Frederick of Denmark dies and is succeeded by Christian X.</p> <p>May 22. Austria-Hungary: On reopening of Hungarian Chamber, Count Tisra is elected President amid scenes of great confusion.</p> <p>June 5. Hungary: Scenes of wild disorder occur in Chamber when the opponents of the Tisra Army Bill are expelled by the police.</p> <p>June 19. Montenegro: General Martinovitch forms new Cabinet.</p> <p>June. Guerilla warfare between Italians and Arabs continues in Tripoli.</p> <p>July 8. Italy: Trial of the Camorristi at Viterbo ends, and twenty-six men are convicted—the sentences of imprisonment varying from five to thirty years.</p> <p>July 17. Turkey: Ministry under Said Pasha resigns, and is succeeded, on 18th, by Tewfik Pasha; on the same day the last named ministry is overthrown and Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha forms a Cabinet.</p>	<p>1912</p> <p>Apr. 17. Mexico declines to recognize right of U. S. Government to interfere in her affairs.</p> <p>June 28. The Chinese Premier, Tang Shao-yi, resigns; succeeded by Lu Cheng-Nsieng.</p> <p>July 29. Japan: Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, dies; he is succeeded on the 30th by his son Yoshihito.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912	<p>1912 Aug. 14. The Duke of Connaught dedicates National Memorial to Nova Scotian Assembly, which was first opened in 1758.</p> <p>Sept. 4. Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry meets at Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Sept. 9. Prof. Vilhjalmar Stefansson returns after four years' exploration in arctic regions.</p> <p>Sept. 10. International Congress for Labor Legislation opens at Zurich.</p> <p>Sept. 30. Opening of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University.</p>	<p>1912 Aug. 2. The Monroe Doctrine extended, by Lodge resolution in the Senate, to cover foreign corporations holding land on American continents; the Stanley Committee for investigating U. S. Steel Corporation reports to House of Representatives and suggests legislation to control industrial combinations and trusts.</p> <p>Aug. 5. Progressive National Convention opens in Chicago, and on the 7th nominates Theodore Roosevelt for President.</p> <p>Aug. 9. Senate passes Canal Tolls Bill; President Taft vetoes Wool Bill.</p> <p>Aug. 14. Steel and Iron Tariff Revision Bill, which was vetoed by Pres. Taft, is passed over his veto by House of Rep., but veto is sustained in the Senate.</p> <p>Sept. 13. The United States Government decides to intervene in Santo Domingo, because of civil war obtaining there.</p>	<p>1912 Aug. 19. Great Britain accepts the invitation of Count Berchtold to exchange ideas relative to situation in Balkan States.</p> <p>Sept. 6. The British Trade Union Congress at Newport votes against Syndicalism and re-affirms its support of independent working-class political action.</p> <p>Sept. 19. After making demonstrations against Home Rule, Ulster Unionists sign a Solemn Covenant, pledging continued resistance.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere,
1912	1912 Aug. 17. France and Germany accept invitation of Count Berchtold to join in "conversation" with reference to Balkan affairs.	1912 Aug. 5. Frontier fights between Montenegrins and Turks. Aug. 8. Turkish Minister leaves Cettigne. Aug. 16. Austria: Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, invites Powers to join in "conversation" on Balkan situation.	1912 Aug. 7. Russia and Japan arrive at agreement authorizing spheres of influence in Manchuria. Aug. 9. Haiti: Tancrede Auguste made President after death of Leconte. Aug. 19. Peru: Guillermo E. Billinghurst elected President.
	Sept. 10. France: The Government announces that in future practically the entire fleet will be concentrated in Mediterranean.	Sep. 6. Russia and China renew treaty of St. Petersburg for ten years. Sept. 9. Serbia: The Tripkovich Ministry resigns; 12. M. Pashitch forms new Gov't. Sept. 30. The Balkan powers, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece, begin mobilization of troops in their respective capitals.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912	1912	<p>Oct. 1912 — The Clapp Committee continues investigations; 4. Ex-President Roosevelt admits that corporations contributed to his campaign fund in 1904, but denies that they secured any material advantage as a return.</p> <p>Oct. 6. United States marines capture León, the greatest stronghold of the Nicaraguan revolutionists; the insurrection is suppressed and order, for the time, restored.</p> <p>Oct. 7. Trial of Lieut. Becker begins in New York City.</p> <p>Oct. 14. Attempted assassination of Col. Roosevelt in Milwaukee.</p> <p>Oct. 24. Becker found guilty.</p>	<p>1912 Oct. 22. House of Commons appoints committee to investigate alleged atrocities in the Putumayo district of Peru.</p>
	<p>Nov. 22. Cambridge University abolishes rule limiting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England.</p> <p>Nov. California, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon grant complete suffrage to women</p>	<p>Nov. 4. Supreme Court formulates simplified rules of equity procedure in federal courts.</p> <p>Nov. 5. The general election results in success of Wilson and Marshall, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President.</p>	<p>Nov. 9. James Bryce, ambassador to U. S., resigns.</p> <p>Nov. 11. Government defeated by 22 votes during committee stage of Home Rule Bill.</p> <p>Nov. 28. An organized attempt made by suffragettes to destroy pillar-box mail.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1912	<p>Oct. 5. Premier Poincaré submits proposals to the Powers whereby war in the Balkans may be prevented, and suggests joint intervention by Austria-Hungary and Russia.</p> <p>Oct. 11. Germany: Resignation of Herr Kaemper, President of Reichstag.</p> <p>Nov. 4. France rejects Turkish appeal for intervention; 6. Parliamentary commission appointed to inquire into depopulation.</p>	<p>1912</p> <p>Oct. 8. Montenegro, despite protest of Powers, declares war against Turkey; 9. Attacks Turkish forces at Podgoritzia and captures the Planinitsa and Detchitch mountains; 13. Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece present notes to Turkey demanding autonomy for Macedonia within six months; 18. The powers mentioned declare war against Turkey, and their armies advance into Turkish territory; Peace treaty between Italy and Turkey signed at Ouchy, Switzerland; the Powers later recognize Italian sovereignty in Tripoli, 22. Kirdjali captured by Bulgarians, Prishtina by Servians; Bulgarians win great victory at Kirk Killise; 24. Bulgarians advance on Adrianople, and Greeks occupy Kazhani; 26. Servians occupy Uskub; 29-30. Great battle fought near Lule Burgas between Bulgarians and Turks, after which Turks are forced to retreat toward Chataldja lines; 30. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha resigns, and Kiamil Pasha forms new government.</p> <p>Nov. 3. The Balkans: Turkey requests Powers to intervene; 5. Bulgarians force Turks within the Chataldja lines with great loss; 8. Salonika surrenders to the Crown Prince of Greece; 13. Turkey opens peace negotiations with Bulgaria; 17. Servians capture Monastir; 21. After short suspension of hostilities during the negotiations, the war is resumed, Turkey having declined the peace conditions offered.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Socialists in Vienna make demonstration against war in Balkans.</p> <p>Nov. 12. Premier Canalejas, of Spain, assassinated; 14. Count Romanones forms new Cabinet.</p>	<p>1912</p> <p>Oct. 16. Mexico: Revolution breaks out in Vera Cruz, later suppressed, and its leader, Felix Diaz, is captured and condemned to death — a penalty subsequently revoked.</p> <p>Oct. — Peru: Diplomatic exchanges with United States with reference to alleged Putumayo atrocities in which Peru protests against commission of investigation.</p> <p>Nov. 1. Cuba: Gen. Mario G. Menocal elected President.</p> <p>Nov. 11. Diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile are resumed after a suspension of 2½ years.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Gen. Victoria resigns as Pres. of Santo Domingo, and is succeeded by Archbishop Nouel.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912	<p>1912 Dec. 3. Oxford University abolishes rule restricting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England.</p> <p>Deaths in 1912: Alma-Tadema, Sir L.; Astor, J. J.; Booth, Wm.; Brisson, Henri; Canalejas, José; Evans, R.D.; Frederick VII., King of Denmark; Labouchere, Henry; Lang, Andrew; Lister, Baron, J.; Loyson, C.; Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan; Nogi, M.; Rayner, Isidore; Sherman J. S.; Stead, W. T.; Weaver, J. B.</p>	<p>1912 Dec. 3. The Archbald impeachment trial begins.</p> <p>Dec. 18. Burnett Immigration Bill with illiteracy test attached passes the House of Representatives.</p>	<p>1912 Dec. 14. South Africa: Premier Botha resigns; 20. Forms new Cabinet.</p> <p>Dec. 16. Bonar Law, in important speech at Ashton-under-Tyne, outlines Unionist Tariff policy.</p> <p>Dec. 17. Meeting of the ambassadors of the Great Powers in London to discuss the Balkan situation.</p> <p>Dec. 21. British Medical Ass'n rejects Gov't's proposals regarding provisions of Insurance Act.</p>
1913	<p>1913 Jan. 1. The Parcels Post system inaugurated throughout the United States.</p> <p>Feb. 10. It is reported that Capt. R. F. Scott, the polar explorer, reached the South Pole, but that, on the return journey, he and four members of the party perished.</p>	<p>1913 Jan. 13. Judge Archbald found guilty upon five articles of impeachment and disqualified from ever holding public office in the United States.</p> <p>Jan. 23. Bill limiting campaign contributions to \$5000 passes the Senate.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Senate adopts the proposed amendment to the Constitution restricting Presidents to one term of six years.</p> <p>Feb. 3. The Income Tax amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the required number of States, and becomes a part of the organic law.</p> <p>Feb. 4. Pres. Taft vetoes Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill.</p> <p>Feb. 8. House of Rep. passes the Webb Liquor Bill; 10. Senate passes Webb Bill; 14. Pres. Taft vetoes the Immigration Bill; 18. The Senate overrides veto of Immigration Bill, but House sustains it; 28. The Senate overrides the veto of the Webb Bill.</p> <p>Feb. Pres. Taft declines to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico—a policy continued by Pres. Wilson.</p>	<p>1913 Jan. 16. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons by a majority of 110 (first passage).</p> <p>Jan. 27. The Speaker of the House of Commons rules out the Woman's Suffrage Bill because of changes in the text after the first reading.</p> <p>Jan. 30. Home Rule Bill rejected in the House of Lords.</p> <p>Feb. 13. The House of Lords reject the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Dec. 7. Germany: The Triple Alliance renewed without change. Dec. 26. France: Premier Poincaré announces candidature for Presidency.	1912 Dec. The Balkans: Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro sign armistice with Turkey, but Greece abstains; 5. The signatories to the armistice agreement appoint delegates to peace conference at London; 16. Representatives of Turkey and the Balkan States assemble in London for conference; 28. The allies reject proposals of Turkey.	1912 Dec. 4. Japan: Resignation of the premier, Marquis Saionji; 19. Prince Katsura forms new Government.
1913	1913 Jan. 17. France: The National Assembly selects Raymond Poincaré as President; 20. M. Aristide Briand, after resignation of M. Poincaré, forms new Cabinet. Feb. 14. Germany: Largely through efforts of Socialists, the Gov't acquires majority of stock in new petroleum monopoly; 27. A committee of the Reichstag decides to limit the profit of the Gov't in oil to 5 per cent. Feb. 18. France: Poincaré inaugurated as President.	1913 Jan. 22. Turkey: The Gov't decides to yield Adrianople, 23. The war party in Constantinople revolts, because of proposed treaty concessions, and Nazim Pasha, minister of war, is assassinated. Jan. 30. The Balkan Allies give notice that the armistice has terminated and that war will be resumed. Feb. The Balkans: Resumption of hostilities by Allies and a general advance on Turkish lines.	1913 January. Serious disorder continues in Mexico. Feb. Mexico: A battle is fought in the streets of Mexico City between the federal troops and the followers of Felix Diaz; 18. Pres. Madero is taken prisoner, and Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional President; 23. ex-Pres. Madero and ex-Vice-Pres. Suarez killed while being transferred to the penitentiary in Mexico City. Feb. 10. Japan: The premier, Katsura, and his Cabinet resign; he is succeeded by Count Yomomato.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1913	1913	<p>1913 Mar. 1. The House overrides veto of the Webb Bill. Mar. 3. First territorial legislature of Alaska meets at Juneau. Mar. 4. Pres. Taft signs bill creating Department of Labor; Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as President of the United States. Mar. 17. Pres. Wilson calls special session of Congress to revise the tariff law. Mar. 18. Pres. Wilson discourages American Bankers from continuing in the six-Power Chinese loan group.</p> <p>Apr. 3. The U. S Gov't recognizes Republic of China. Apr. 7. Congress convenes in extraordinary session. Apr. 8. Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the requisite number of States. Apr. 19. Pres. Wilson urges the State of California to make the proposed legislation concerning ownership of land by aliens less objectionable to Japan. Apr. 30. The Webb Anti-Alien Land Bill passed by Legislature of California.</p> <p>May 1. The National Peace Congress meets at St. Louis. May 8. First inter-denominational conference in America meets in New York to consider the possibility of uniting all Christian organizations. May 12. International Peace Conference meets at Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>1913 Mar. 26. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, urges Great Britain and Germany to suspend naval construction for a year.</p> <p>Apr. 3. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charge of instigating destruction of property.</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1913	<p>Mar. 18. France: Premier Briand and his Cabinet resign.</p> <p>Mar. 21. France: The Barthou ministry is announced.</p> <p>Apr. 18. Germany: Herr Liebknecht, Socialist leader, causes sensation by charging the Krups and other gun manufacturers with bribing officers in the War Department and with creating war scares in other countries for the purpose of business advantage.</p>	<p>1913</p> <p>Mar. 6. The Balkans: Janina, with 32,000 troops, surrenders to Greeks; The Hungarian Chamber enact a suffrage law granting a limited franchise to women; 18. King George of Greece is assassinated at Salonika; 19. Crown Prince Constantine is proclaimed King of Greece; 26. Adrianople, after prolonged siege, surrenders to combined force of Bulgarians and Servians.</p> <p>Mar. 11. Russia and Austria-Hungary agree to demobilize troops on the Russo-Austrian border.</p> <p>Apr. 23. The Balkans: Montenegrin soldiers capture Scutari.</p> <p>Apr.-May. Negotiations instituted for peace between Balkan allies and Turkey.</p> <p>May 5. Montenegro, yielding to pressure of the Powers, evacuates Scutari.</p> <p>May 30. The Balkan Allies and Turkey sign treaty of peace at London.</p>	<p>1913</p> <p>Mar. 7. Mexico: Huerta denies that Madero and Suarez were murdered.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Honduras: Pres. Manual Bonilla dies, and is succeeded by Vice-Pres. Francisco Bertrand.</p> <p>Apr. 8. The first Parliament of the Chinese Republic convenes.</p> <p>Apr. 12. Japan: The Japanese Ambassador presents formal protest to United States against the discriminatory provisions of the proposed anti-alien land legislation in California.</p> <p>May 4. Michel Oreste elected President of Haiti.</p> <p>May 8. Bolivia: Gen. Ismael Montes elected President.</p> <p>May 10. China: The Gov't. accepts loan of \$125,000,000 from the international banking syndicate.</p> <p>May. Rebellion against the Huerta government breaks out in Northern Mexico.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1913	June 13. June-July Celebration of the semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. June. Alaska grants complete suffrage to women. July 26. Illinois grants partial suffrage to women.	1913 June 10. The Supreme Court decides that the States have the right to fix intra-state railroad rates so long as they do not make them confiscatory. June 23. Pres. Wilson reads his message to Congress urging reform of the banking and currency law. June 28. Sec. Bryan and Ambassador Chinda sign renewal of the arbitration agreement between United States and Japan. July 11. The Senate begins an investigation of the alleged political activities of the National Manufacturing Ass'n.	1913 June 11. A committee of the House of Commons exonerates certain Cabinet members of wrongdoing in purchasing shares of Marconi stock.
	Aug. 15. A memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers unveiled at Southampton, England. Aug. 20. The Universal Peace Congress convenes at The Hague. Aug. 28. Dedication of the Palace of Peace at The Hague.	Aug. 1. The State Department announces that Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey have declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Aug. 4. Pres. Wilson selects ex-Gov. Lind, of Minn., as special envoy to Mexico. Aug. 27. Pres. Wilson outlines before Congress his Mexican policy which among other things includes the retirement from power of Huerta and the holding of an election for president.	July 7. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons, this being its second passage. July 8. The Welsh Dis-establishment Bill passes the Commons for second time. July 14. Bill abolishing plural voting passes House of Commons.
	Sept. 14. Prof. Malladra descends 1200 feet into the crater of Vesuvius, and registers a temperature of 626° F.	Sept. 9. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill passes Senate; 18. The Administration Currency Bill passes the House of Rep.; The impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer begins. Oct. 13. Clayton Anti-Trust Act	Sept. The Ulster demonstrations continue. Sept. 29. Great Britain announces withdrawal from the international group of five Powers which was to lend money to China; it is alleged that the group is dissolved.
	Oct. 10. Pres. Wilson presses electric button which causes the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, the last obstruction to the navigation from ocean to ocean through the Panama Canal. Oct. 14. Benjamin Altman bequeaths to New York City a \$15,000,000 art collection.	Oct. 16. The Sulzer Impeachment trial ends; he is found guilty of three of the offenses charged in the eight articles of impeachment; he is deposed as governor, but not disqualified from holding office.	Oct. 22. Lloyd-George makes known plan of the Gov't. for getting the people back to the land.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1913	1913 June 30. The bill providing for an increase of the German army passes Reichstag.	1913 June 7. The Powers of Europe demand that the Balkan States demobilize their armies.	1913
	July 7. France: The Chamber of Deputies adopts the three-year military service bill by a vote of 339 to 223.	July 8. The Balkans: Serbia, declares war against Bulgaria, and captures Istip after severe battle; Greece declares war against Bulgaria; 16. King Charles mobilizes Roumanian troops; 20. Turkish soldiers re-occupy Adrianople.	July. Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur in southern China. July 15. Bulgaria: Dr. Danev and Cabinet resign.
	Aug. 7. The French Senate passes the three-year military service law by a vote of 245 to 37.		Aug. 10. A treaty of peace between Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece and Bulgaria is signed at Bucharest. Aug. 18. Mexico: Huerta declines offer of mediation from the United States Government.
		Sept. 15. The Balkans: Bulgaria and Turkey sign agreement concerning boundary.	
		Oct. 6. Russia and Japan recognize the Republic of China. Oct. 25. Premier Romanones of Spain resigns 27. Eduardo Dato forms a Conservative ministry for Spain.	Oct. 6. China: Yuan Shih-kai is elected permanent President by the Chinese Parliament. October: Mexico. The Revolutionists are generally successful; 26. Election held in territory under federal control, but few vote; result undecisive; Huerta retains executive powers.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1913	1913	1913	1913 Nov. 10. Premier Asquith, for the British Government, states that there has been no thought of intervention in the Mexican affairs, and that England endorses with the utmost cordiality the American policy.
	Deaths in 1913: Avebury, Lord; Bebel, A. F.; Brady, A. N.; Doane, W. C.; George, King of Greece; Katsura, Prince Taro; Madero, F. I.; Miller, C. H.; Morgan, J. P.; Nebeker, E. H.; Olivier, E.; Picard, A. M.; Rochefort, H.; Wallace, A. R.; Wolseley, Sir G. J.	Dec. 2. Pres. Wilson in his annual address before Congress announces that he plans to follow a policy of "watchful waiting" with reference to Mexico. Dec. 19. The Senate passes the Glass-Owen Currency Bill.	Dec. 5. The British Government forbids importation of arms into Ireland; Premier Asquith announces his willingness to compromise the Home Rule controversy upon the principles expressed by Sir Edward Carson.
1914	1914 Jan. 5. Henry Ford announces that the Ford Motor Company will set aside \$10,000,000 of the 1914 profits for the benefit of the employees, and establishes a minimum wage of \$5 per day for all employed. Feb. 13. It is reported from Italy that torpedoes have been exploded two miles away by ultra-violet rays in experiments conducted by the Government; Validity of experiments denied later. Feb. 26. The antarctic expedition led by Dr. Frederick Mawson returns to Adelaide.	1914 Jan. 25. The Alaska Railway Bill passes the Senate. Feb. 3. Pres. Wilson removes embargo on shipment of arms into Mexico. Feb. 4. The Burnett Immigration Bill passes the House of Rep. Feb. 9. The Senate enacts new military law to supersede that of 1806. Feb. 18. The Alaska Railway Bill passes the House of Representatives.	1914 January. Ulster opposition to Home Rule evinces itself in numerous demonstrations.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1913	<p>Nov. 5. France: The Chamber of Deputies rejects a woman suffrage amendment to the proposed electoral reform bill by a vote of 311 to 313, Nov. 18. France: The electoral reform bill, providing for proportional representation, passes the Chamber of Deputies.</p> <p>Dec. 2. France: J. L. Barthou resigns the premiership of France; S. M. Gaston Doumergue forms new ministry.</p> <p>Dec. 2. Germany: Intense feeling of opposition created by clash of the military with the citizens of Alsace at Zabern, 4. The Reichstag votes lack of confidence in Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministry because of the support given the military authorities in Alsace.</p>	<p>1913</p> <p>Nov. 3. Russia: Menelik Berlin tried at Kiel, acquitted of charge of killing a Christian by "ritual murder."</p> <p>Nov. 5. Bavaria: The mad King Otto is deposed, the regent, Prince Ludwig, proclaimed king as Ludwig III.</p> <p>Nov. 13. Greece and Turkey sign treaty of peace at Athens.</p> <p>Dec. 11. Switzerland: Dr Arthur Hoffmann elected President.</p> <p>Dec. 14. Greece annexes the Island of Crete.</p>	<p>1913</p> <p>Nov. 14. Mexico: Great Britain, Germany, and other nations advise Huerta to yield to the demands of the United States; 27. The rebels capture Mazatlan.</p> <p>Dec. 9. The Mexican Congress declares the election of Oct. 26, void, and empowers Huerta to continue the administration of the office; 28. The rebels attack Ojinaga, the last stronghold of the federals in the North.</p> <p>Dec. 22. King Menelik, of Abyssinia, reported to have died on Dec. 12.</p>
1914	<p>1914</p> <p>Jan. 10. Germany: A court martial acquits Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad of charges preferred against them in connection with the Zabern affair.</p> <p>Jan. 24. The Reichstag orders an investigation of Zabern affair.</p> <p>Feb. 25. France: The French Senate rejects the Government proposition to replace direct taxation with an income tax.</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>Jan. 2. Spain: King Alfonso dissolves the Cortes and orders a general election.</p> <p>Jan. 27. Portugal: The Cabinet headed by Dr. Alfonso Costa resigns.</p> <p>Feb. 8. Portugal: Bernardino Machado forms new ministry.</p> <p>Feb. 10. Sweden: Premier Albert Staaff resigns because of differences of opinion in Cabinet concerning necessity of increasing means of defense in Sweden.</p> <p>Feb. 11. Russia: M. Kovkovtsoff, the Premier, resigns; 13. M. Koremykin forms new ministry.</p> <p>Feb. 16. Sweden: Dr Knut Hammarskjöld forms new Cabinet.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Prince William of Wied accepts throne of Albania.</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>Jan. 10. Mexico: Gen. Villa wins the battle of Ojinaga.</p> <p>Jan. 11. China: Pres. Yuan Shih-kai dissolves the Chinese Parliament.</p> <p>Feb. 4. Peru: Pres. Billinghurst is deposed and exiled by revolutionists.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1914	1914	<p>1914 Mar. 5. Pres. Wilson asks Congress for repeal of the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Tolls Act. Mar. 19. Amendment granting woman suffrage defeated in Senate.</p> <p>Apr. 4. Sec. Daniels forbids service of intoxicating liquors at the officers' mess in navy; 8. Outlines of a proposed treaty with Colombia become known, in which it is suggested that the United States is to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 for her claims to Panama, and that Colombia is to have free use of the Canal; 14. The U. S fleet is ordered to Tampico and other points on the Gulf of Mexico as a result of insults to the flag by the Huerta agents; 19. Pres. Wilson requests authority from Congress to secure reparation for insults to American flag; 20. The House approves the action of the Executive and authorizes use of the army and navy to secure reparation; 21. Vera Cruz is captured by U. S. marines, commanded by Rear-Admiral Fletcher; 22. The Senate passes resolution approving the course of the President after considerable debate concerning the motives to be ascribed for action, 25. The U. S. accept offer of good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; 28. Pres. Wilson orders federal troops into Colorado because of civil war which virtually obtains there.</p>	<p>1914 Mar. 2. The South African Assembly approves deportation of labor leaders who directed the late railroad strike; 5. The Irish Home Rule Bill is introduced for third passage in the House of Commons; 9. Premier Asquith proposes temporary exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill; 19. The Opposition rejects the Asquith compromise propositions; 24. Resignations of Army officers check movement upon Ulster; King George criticized when officers are reinstated, but Asquith assumes responsibility and states that no assurance of permanent exemption from duty has been given to recalcitrant officers; 30. Asquith accepts resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seeley, and assumes the portfolio of war himself; announces that he will retire temporarily from Parliament and stand for reelection.</p> <p>Apr. Warlike preparations for opposition to Home Rule continue in Ulster.</p> <p>Apr. 8. Premier Asquith is reelected to House of Commons. unopposed, by his constituency of East Fife, Scotland.</p> <p>Apr. 28. Certain British officers again refuse to lead their troops against Ulster.</p> <p>—</p>

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1914	<p>1914 Mar. 16. The slaying of Gaston Calmette editor of the Paris <i>Figaro</i>, by the wife of Finance Minister Caillaux causes crisis in French Cabinet and great sensation throughout France.</p> <p>Apr. 1. France: The Committee investigating the Rochette affair censure Caillaux and Monis; 3. The Chamber refuses to prosecute Caillaux and Monis.</p>	<p>1914 Mar. 1. Albania: Epirus declares its independence and a rebellion breaks out.</p> <p>Mar. 3. Swedish parliament dissolved as a result of dissensions concerning proposed increase of armaments and new election ordered; new election (in April) results in success of Conservatives who represent those desiring greater defensive means.</p> <p>Mar. 8. Italy: The Premier, Signor Giolitti, resigns.</p> <p>Mar. 13. Italy: Signor Salandra invited to form new Government.</p> <p>Mar. 14. Servia and Turkey sign a peace treaty at Constantinople.</p>	<p>1914 Mar. 21. Mexico: Gen. Villa makes the long-expected attack on Torreon; fighting continues throughout March.</p> <p>Mar. 23. Japan: The Emperor Yoshihito pro-rogues Diet because of continued deadlock concerning naval appropriation bill.</p> <p>Apr. 2. Mexico: The rebels under Gen. Villa capture Torreon after eleven days of fighting.</p> <p>Apr. 7. Japan: Viscount Kejoura informs the Emperor of his inability to form new ministry; Count Okuma, on the 15th, succeeds in forming new Government.</p> <p>Apr. 10. Mexico: A party of United States marines, landing for supplies, are arrested in Tampico, and subjected to insults; Huerta apologizes briefly for arrest of marines; 19. Huerta refuses to salute United States flag within the time allotted, <i>i. e.</i>, by six o'clock of that day; 23. Gen. Bustillos becomes president of Venezuela; 24. The rebels capture Monterey; 27. Huerta accepts offer of mediation from the A. B. C. Powers.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1914	1914		
	May 14. Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, London, is formally opened.	1914 May 6. The administration's Anti-trust Bill is introduced in House of Representatives. May 14. Chas S. Mellen testifies before Interstate Commerce Commission concerning financial and political transactions of the New York and New Haven Railroad.	1914 May 12. Premier Asquith announces that in case the Home Rule Bill passes a third time, he will introduce amendments looking toward satisfactory settlement of Ulster demands. May 25. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes House of Commons. May 29. The Canadian Pacific Railroad ship <i>Empress of Ireland</i> is struck in the St. Lawrence River by the collier <i>Storstad</i> and sunk, causing death of 1024 persons; later investigations place entire responsibility for accident on the <i>Storstad</i> .
	June 8 Thirty-seven nations are represented at the International Business Conference at Paris.	June 1. The House of Rep. vote unanimously to exempt labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.	June 2. The French Ministry resigns; J. M. A. F. Ribot forms Cabinet, but on the first division, June 12, is defeated by a vote of 262 to 306; 13. M. René Viviani heads new Cabinet as premier.
	June 16 By will, James Campbell, bequeaths \$35,000,000 to found hospital and medical school in connection with St. Louis University.	June 11. The Senate passes the Panama Canal Tolls Repeal Law June 25. The H. B. Clafflin & Co., merchants of New York, fail with liabilities of \$30,000,000. July 11. The House of Representatives passes the Hay Bill, creating an aviation service in the Army Signal Corps	
			FOR EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR
			July 1. The Ulster Volunteers succeed in landing arms and ammunition despite the vigilance of the authorities; 10. Ulster organizes "provisional government," giving Sir Edward Carson power to call the Volunteers to arms. July 27. Sir Edward Grey, in an attempt to avert a general European war, seeks to convene a conference of the interested Powers at London; the effort is unsuccessful.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1914	1914	1914	
		May 28. Albania; The rebels bombard the capital, Durazzo, and King William takes refuge aboard warship of Italy	1914 May 5. The South American mediators announce that a peace conference will be held at Niagara Falls, Canada. May 13. Mexico: Rebels capture Tampico. May 23. Japan ratifies the new arbitration treaty with the U. S.
		June 28. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.	June 2. Mexico: The Mexican delegates at Niagara announce that Huerta is willing to resign; 24. The rebels capture Zacatecas.
			July 9. Guadalajara taken by the rebels; 15. Gen Huerta resigns the presidency and is succeeded by Señor Francisco Carbajal.
	July 5. Kaiser's War Council at Potsdam.		

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A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1914	1914	1914	1914
			July 27. France Mme. Caillaux acquitted.
			July 29. British fleet leaves Portsmouth under sealed orders.
			July 30 Great Britain declines to pledge neutrality on the basis of terms offered by Germany which were in effect that Germany would guarantee the integrity of continental France, but not of the French colonies.
		Aug. 3. Pres. Wilson offers the good offices of the United States in mediating the differences between the European nations at war.	Aug. 12. England forbids export of foodstuffs.
	Aug. 4. Pres. Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.	Aug. 11. Senate passes the emergency ship bill admitting foreign-built vessels to the United States registry.	
	Dec. 18. Independent peace proposal of Pres. Wilson.	Aug. 29. House of Representatives passes bill providing for the creation of a Federal bureau for war risk marine insurance.	Sept. 3. Provisional French govt. established at Bordeaux.
	Deaths in 1914:	Aug. —. Many conventions held in Southern States to devise means for alleviation of conditions incident to the low price of cotton due to the European war.	Sept. 5. Allies sign agreement not to make peace except by common consent.
	Amend, E. B.; Aoki, Viscount S.; Bacon, A. O; Baer, G. F.; Bertillon, A.; Buckner, S. B.; Chamberlain, Joseph; Collier, Price; Couzins, Phoebe; Cullom, S. M.; Deroulede, Paul; De Vinne, Theodore; Draper, Eben S.; Fels, Joseph; Gill, Sir David; Ginn, Edwin; Griswold, Putnam; Heyse, Paul; Holland, J. P.; Ito, Count; Japan, Dowager Empress of; Keith, B. F.; Kossuth, Francis; McBurney, Charles, Marchesi, Mme.; Mercalli, G.; Mistral, Frederic; Mitchell, S.; Weir; Nordica, Mme.; Pius X., Pope, Riis, Jacob, Stevenson, Adlai E.; Strathcona, Lord; von Suttner Baroness, Swan, Sir J. W.; Tenniel, Sir John; Wallace, A. R.; Westinghouse, George.	Oct. 31. American refugee society formed.	Oct. 21. Announcement that unnaturalized German and Austrian residents in England will be taken to detention camps.
		Dec. 26. U. S. Protests against British naval policy.	Oct. 26. German property in France taken into trusteeship.
			Nov. 2. British Admiralty orders North Sea closed to commerce.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1914	1914	1914	1914
	Aug. 3. Germany adopts Declaration of London.		Aug. 15. Mexico: Provisional President Carbajal resigns after appointing General Carranza as Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Japan sends Germany an ultimatum, demanding the evacuation and surrender of Kiaochow and the withdrawal of German warships from eastern waters; Japan promises eventually to restore Kiaochow to China.
	Aug. 27. Food prices fixed by German Govt.	Aug. 17. Belgium: Government announces removal of capitol from Brussels to Antwerp.	Aug. 21. General Carranza enters Mexico City, and in his inaugural address announces a programme of justice and reform. Aug. 23. Japan declares war on Germany; Japan blockades Kiaochow.
		Sept. 1. Russia: The Czar changes name of capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd.	
		Oct 31. King of Belgium appeals to America for relief.	
Dec. 5.	German ambassador protests against American manufacture of munitions for Great Britain.		
Dec. 12.	Teutonic peace proposal.		Dec. 18. Egypt declared a British protectorate.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1915	1915	1915	1915
	Jan. 14. Alabama adopts prohibition. Jan. 25. First trans-continental telephonic communication under direction of Alexander Bell Jan. 30. S. Dakota abolishes the death penalty Feb. 6. Arkansas adopts prohibition. Feb. 7. Wireless communication between moving trains established by Lackawanna R R. Feb. 12. At The Hague, representatives of the United States, Holland, and China sign anti-opium protocol. —Iowa adopts woman suffrage. —Iowa adopts prohibition. Feb. 20. Panama Pacific Exposition opened. Feb. 23. Nevada adopts "Easy Divorce" Mar. 2. Idaho and Utah adopt prohibition Mar. 5. North Dakota abolishes death penalty. April 30. Satisfactory wireless communication by day established between Washington and Panama Canal Zone May 23. Thomas A. Edison announces invention of the telescribe, an apparatus for recording telephone conversations. June 5. New Danish Constitution gives suffrage to women.	Jan. 24. Public statement of administration denying discrimination against Germany and Austria. Feb. 10. Pres. Wilson's "strict accountability" note to Germany. Mar. 1. Hamburg-American Steamship Co. indicted for conspiracy against U. S. Apr. 5. Text of note to Great Britain and France, protesting against blockade of European waters made public. Apr. 14. New York abolishes the office of coroner. Apr. 27. U. S. appeals to Turkey for relief of Armenian Christians in Turkey. May 10. Pres. Wilson's "too proud to fight" speech. May 14. Pres. Wilson's first <i>Lusitania</i> note. June 7. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, resigns. June 19. Superdreadnought <i>Arizona</i> launched at New York Navy Yard. June 23. Robert Lansing appointed Secretary of State.	Jan. 4 London Stock Exchange reopens, having been closed since July 30. Jan. 7. France abolishes sale of absinthe. Jan. 7. Sir Edward Grey states case of Great Britain in regard to sea policy and laws of neutrality. Jan. 26. British Board of Trade announces plan to compensate all merchant seamen injured during hostilities Govt assumes control of food supply. Feb. 25. Sir Edward Grey says Great Britain backs Russia's demand for access to the sea. Mar. 9. Govt. authorized by Parliament to assume control of engineering trade. Mar. 13. Great Britain announces blockade of German ports. May 25. British Coalition cabinet formed.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1915	1915	1915	1915
			Jan. 12 Mexico: Ex-President Gutierrez surrenders to Carranza.
	Jan. 13. Austria: Count Berchtold resigns Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Office		Jan. 16. Constitutional leaders select as President Colonel Garzza.
	Jan. 26. Germany seizes food supply by official edict.		Jan. 29 Peruvian Ministry resigns.
	Jan. 28. Germany sinks the <i>William P. Frye</i> on the ground that wheat is contraband.		
	Feb. 4. Germany establishes war zone around the Azores.	Feb. 27. Turkey decides to transfer the seat of its govt. to Broussa.	Mar. 1. Viera elected President of Uruguay.
	Mar. 28. <i>Fabula</i> sunk.	Mar. 6. Greece: Venizelos, Greek Premier, resigns.	Mar. 3. China extends for 99 years to Japan Russia's lease of Dalny and Port Arthur.
	Apr. 11. Germany protests against the shipment of arms by U. S. to Great Britain.	Apr. 7. Towns of Russian Poland granted local municipal self-government.	Apr. 23. Danish Diet adopts woman suffrage amendment
	May. 1. <i>Gulflight</i> torpedoed.	May 13. Salandra Ministry in Italy resigns.	
	May 7. <i>Lusitania</i> sunk.	May 17. Jaago Chagas, Premier of Portugal, severely wounded by a Senator.	
	May. 15. Italy declares war against Austria-Hungary.	May 26. General Sukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War, resigns.	
	May 28. Germany's reply to <i>Lusitania</i> note.	June 5. Denmark: New Danish Constitution signed by King Christian, giving suffrage to women and reducing the political power of land-owners.	June 27. Mexico: Generals Huerta and Orozco charged with planning revolt for Mexico, arrested by U. S. officials near the border.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1915	July 1. Prohibition becomes effective in Alabama. July 16. Panama Canal used for first time by U. S. warships. July 21. Prohibition adopted by voters of Alberta Province, Canada. July 30. Becker executed at Sing Sing. August 17. Leo Frank lynched at Marietta, Ga. Aug. 24. Eastman Kodak Co. dissolved by U. S. District Attorney at Buffalo, as an illegal combination in restraint of trade. Sept. 4. Discovery of extracting dyes from coal tar announced. Sept. 14. So. Carolina adopts prohibition (to take effect Jan. 1, 1916). Sept. 17. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, after an absence of 18 months, reports discovery of new arctic land northwest of Prince Patrick Island. Sept. 29. Wireless telephonic conversation established between Virginia and Honolulu, a distance of nearly 5000 miles. Oct. 19. Woman suffrage rejected in New Jersey by 50,000 majority.	1915 July 2. Senate reception room in U. S. Capitol wrecked by bomb. July 3. Frank Holt, a German sympathizer seriously wounds J. P. Morgan, after having exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington. July 8. U. S. takes control of Sayville wireless station. July 21-22. Big strike of oil workers at Bayonne, N. J. Aug. 10. Government establishes national camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for the military training of citizens. Sept. 8. U. S. asks for recall of Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador. Sept. 16. Treaty between U. S. and Haiti, signed at Port au Prince, provides for American supervision over Haitian finances and police. Oct. 6. Pres. Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Galt announced. Oct. 20. U. S. declares an embargo on arms for Mexico, except those destined for Carranza forces. Oct. 21. Protest against British blockade.	1915 July 15. Strike of Welsh miners. July 26. British reply to U. S. note of Mar. 20, protesting against British Orders in Council. Aug. 21. Great Britain declares cotton absolute contraband. Sept. 16. Great Britain declares cargoes of food-stuffs for Germany contraband. Oct. 13. Foreign Minister Delcassé of France, resigns. Oct. 18. Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet. Oct. 28. Premier Viviani of France, resigns. — Briand forms new cabinet.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1915	1915	1915	1915 July 14. Floods in southern China drown 80,000. July 21. Chile: Juan Luis San Fuentes elected President of Chile. July 27. Haiti: Dr. Rosalbo Bobo leads new revolution in Haiti; ex-Pres. Orestes Zamor and 160 political prisoners executed. July 29. Japanese Minister of Interior, Oura, resigns under charges.
	Aug. 15. German Ambassador at Washington charges British merchantmen with having improperly flown the American flag. Aug. 18. Germany sinks <i>Arabic</i> . Two Americans drowned.	Aug. 21. Italy declares war on Turkey.	Aug. 19. Mexico: Gen. Villa accepts the good offices of the U. S. and other American republics.
	Sept. 1. Germany gives promise to U. S. to sink no more merchantmen without warning.		
Oct. 13.	News of the death of Edith Cavell, English nurse, shot by the Germans for harboring fugitive soldiers.	Oct. 4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria. Oct. 5. Premier Venizelos of Greece resigns. Oct. 17. Allied note to Greece.	Oct. 19. Mexico: The U. S. and eight American republics formally recognize Gen. Carranza as leader of the prevailing power in Mexico.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1915	<p>Nov. 2. Woman Suffrage rejected in New York by 188,000; in Mass., by 133,000; and in Pennsylvania by 53,000. Ohio rejects prohibition by 35,000.</p> <p>Nov. 29. Wireless operator at Honolulu picks up messages at distance of 9000 miles.</p> <p>Deaths in 1915: Adams, Charles Francis; Aldrich, Nelson W.; Alexander, John W.; Bitter, Karl, Bullen, Frank T.; Crane, Walter; Creelman, James T.; Comstock, Anthony; Diaz, Porfirio; Ehrlich, Dr. Paul; Fabre, Jean Henri; Flint, Dr. Austin; Forman, Justus Miles; Frohman, Charles, Fuller, Frank; Fuller, Paul; Gregory, Eliot; Gross, Hans; Guild, Curtis; Hardie, James K.; Harper, John Wesley; Herreshoff, John Brown; Hervieu, Paul; Hubbard, Elbert; Ivins, William; Joseffy, Rafael, Klein, Charles; Leschetizky, Theodore; Long, John D.; Ludlow, Rear-Admiral Nicoll, "Maartens Maartens"; Phillips, Stephen; Pitou, August; Putnam, J. Bishop; Ridder, Herman; Robertson, Morgan; Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan; Rostand, Eugène; Schlechter, Solomon; Smith, F. Hopkinson; Story, Thomas Waldo; Tracy, Benj. F.; Tupper, Sir Charles; Vanderbilt, Alfred G.; Washington, Booker T.; Wilder, Marshall P.; Witte, Count Sergius; Woodruff, Col. Charles Edw.</p>	<p>1915</p> <p>Nov. 4. Pres. Wilson advocates stronger national defense policy.</p> <p>Dec. 2. Four officials of the Hamburg-American Line convicted in court of conspiring to furnish false manifests to vessels engaged in supplying German Warships</p> <p>Dec. 4. Henry Ford and his peace party sail for Europe.</p> <p>Dec. 10. German attachés Boy-ed and von Papen, recalled in answer to request of U. S.</p>	<p>1915</p> <p>Nov. 11. Great Britain closes Suez Canal to merchant ships.</p> <p>Nov. 13. Winston Churchill resigns from British Cabinet.</p> <p>Dec. 23. Great Britain extends provisions of "Trading-with-Enemy" act.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1915	1915 Nov. 7. German sinks <i>Anconia</i> , Italian liner.	1915 Nov. 3. Zaimis resigns Greek ministry.	1915 Nov. 10 Yoshihito crowned Emperor of Japan. Dec. 6. Spanish Cabinet resigns.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1916	1916 Jan. 8. The Committee on Suffrage in the United States Senate reported favorably an amendment to the Constitution providing equal suffrage. Feb. 2. United States House of Representatives adopted the Keating Child Labor Bill prohibiting interstate shipment of the products of child labor. Feb. 10. United States Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison resigned. Feb. 18. United States Senate ratified treaty with Nicaragua, under which United States secured two naval bases and the right to build a canal across Nicaragua, in return for \$3,000,000.	1916 Jan. 10. Nineteen American employés of a mining company were taken from a train near Chihuahua, Mexico, and shot by Villa bandits. Feb. 28. Haitian Treaty concluded, establishing American protectorate.	1916
	Mar. 7. Newton D. Baker was nominated as Secretary of War, nomination confirmed by the United States Senate.	Mar. 9. Villa raids Columbus, New Mexico. Mar. 15. Gen. Pershing marches into Mexico.	Mar. 16. Gen. Gallieni resigned as Minister of War in France; succeeded by Gen. Roques.
			Apr. 7. Note issued settling the question of the arming of merchant ships in a manner satisfactory to the Allies.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916
		Jan 13. Tidal wave and excessive rains in Holland flooded many towns.	Jan. 12. Alfred Bazuerizo Moreno was elected President of Ecuador. Jan. 13. Gen. Victoriano Huerta died in Texas.
		Feb. 12. Italy breaks off trade relations with Germany.	
		Feb. 22. Russian Duma opened, attended, for the first time in its history, by the Czar.	
	Mar. 8. Germany offers to observe international law, in note to U. S., if Great Britain will do the same.		
	Mar. 24. Germany sinks <i>Sussex</i> .	Mar. 29. Gen. Chouvaliev became Minister of War in Russia, succeeding Gen. Polivanov	Mar. 29. United States cavalry, under Col. Dodd, were engaged in a fight with Villa troops at San Geronimo, Guerrero, Mexico.
			Mar. 31. Gen. Oshima became Minister of War in Japan, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Uka.
	Apr. 7. Commercial treaty between Rumania and Germany.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1916	<p>1916 Apr. 15. Panama Canal reopened for traffic.</p> <p>May 6. Victor Carlstrom piloted a Curtiss biplane from Newport News, Va., to New York in 4 hours, 1 minute, without a stop, covering between 350 and 400 miles, and establishing longest and fastest cross-country record in America.</p>	<p>1916 Apr. 17. Capt. Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, Capt. Boy-Ed, former German Naval Attaché, Capt. Hans Tauscher and others indicted by United States Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to destroy Welland Canal.</p> <p>May 6. Glen Springs, Texas, attacked by Villa.</p> <p>May 15 Gov. Whitman signed five preparedness measures, including bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in the public schools and empowering the Governor to draft for military duty at any time all able-bodied male citizens of the State of New York between the ages of 18 and 45.</p> <p>May 24. Secretary Lansing protests to England and France against interference with neutral mails.</p>	<p>1916 Apr. 22. Sir Roger Casement, Irish Nationalist with others, taken prisoner by British naval forces when an attempt was made by a German auxiliary cruiser to land arms and ammunition in Ireland.</p> <p>Apr. 24. Revolt in Ireland.</p> <p>Apr. 27. Martial law declared throughout Ireland</p> <p>May 7 The new canal at Marseilles, France, connecting the Rhone with the sea was opened.</p> <p>May 10 Baron Wimborne resigned his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</p> <p>May 12. James Connolly, commander-in-chief of the Irish Revolution, executed in Dublin.</p> <p>May 25. The British Military Service Bill, calling to the colors all unmarried males between the ages of 18 and 41 in Great Britain (Ireland exempt), became law by the signature of King George.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916
	May 4. Germany agrees to comply with demands of U. S. in submarine warfare, provided Great Britain relax her restrictions on neutral trade.		
	May 14. German govt. decides to appoint food dictator.		May 31. Gen. Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1916	1916	1916	1916
	June 1. The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate.		
	June 2. The United States House of Representatives passed the Naval Appropriation Bill.		June 5. Death of Lord Kitchener in the sinking of the <i>Hampshire</i> .
	June 3 President Wilson signed the Army Reorganization Bill.		
	June 4 Mr. Brandeis took his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.	June 10. Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Republican National Convention. Mr. Hughes resigned as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and accepted the nomination. Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Progressive National Convention. Mr. Roosevelt declined conditionally.	
		June 15. Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall nominated by the Democratic National Convention for President and Vice-President, respectively.	June 16. The French Chamber of Deputies, entered upon the first secret session to be held under the Third Republic.
		June 18. President Wilson called out the organized militia of forty-five States and the District of Columbia for service on the Mexican border, the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico already being in service.	
		June 26. The United States House of Representatives passed the largest army budget in its history, approximately \$182,000,000.	June 26. Sir Roger Casement went on trial for high treason in the Lord Chief Justice's court, London.
			June 29. Roger Casement was found guilty by a jury and sentenced by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be hanged for high treason.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916 June 6. Yuan Shi-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died. Vice-President Li Yuan-hung elevated to the Presidency.
		June 11. Resignation of the Italian cabinet under Salandra following its failure to obtain a vote of confidence after the presentation of the budget of the Minister of the Interior.	June 12. Hipolito Irigoyen was chosen President of the Argentine Republic by the Electoral College. Pelagia Luna was chosen for the Vice-Presidency.
		June 17. Boselli forms a new Italian cabinet.	June 17. American troops again enter Mexico. The Carranza Consul at Brownsville, Tex., Gen. Alfredo Ricaut, issued an ultimatum to United States Gen. James Parker that unless the troops were withdrawn an attack would be made upon them by Carranza troops.
		June 21. Zaimis ministry formed in Greece, following resignation of Skouloudis.	June 22. Reports received in London of a serious uprising against the Turks in Arabia and the capture of the holy city of Mecca.
		June 30. The Russian Duma passed the bill permanently prohibiting the sale of drink containing more than one and one-half per cent. of alcohol.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1916	1916		
		<p>July 6. Thomas Mott Osborne was reinstated as Warden of Sing Sing Prison.</p> <p>July 16. Gen Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude.</p> <p>July 18. Abram I. Elkus was nominated by President Wilson for the post of Ambassador to Turkey.</p> <p>July 30. Two explosions of munitions on Black Tom Island, Jersey City, N. J., caused the loss of a few lives and several million dollars in property.</p>	<p>1916</p> <p>July 8. Allies issue decree abandoning Declaration of London. New blockade and contraband regulations.</p> <p>July 14. Allied Economic Conference in Paris.</p>
	Sept. 4.	<p>The Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., marking the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, was presented to the Nation by the Lincoln Farm Association, President Wilson delivering the speech of acceptance.</p>	<p>Aug. 3. Roger Casement was hanged in Pentonville Prison, London, for high treason.</p>
	Sept. 11.	<p>With the loss of eleven lives, the second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence River at Quebec resulted in a failure when the massive centre span, weighing 5100 tons, suddenly collapsed and fell into the river.</p>	<p>Aug. 4. Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Constantin Brun signed the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States for \$25,000,000.</p> <p>Aug. 23. The merchant submarine <i>Deutschland</i> arrived in Germany from America.</p> <p>Sept. 1. President Wilson signed the Child Labor Bill.</p> <p>Sept. 7. The first step toward demobilization of the 100,000-odd National Guardsmen called into Federal service for duty along the Mexican border was taken when orders were given by Secretary of War Baker for mustering out the 15,000 guardsmen recently ordered to home stations.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916		1916
		July 2. Russian Duma passes bill according peasants full civil rights.	
		July 13. Spain suspended constitutional guarantees and proclaimed martial law throughout the country because of the railroad strike.	
		July 21. Spain revoked its declaration of martial law.	
		Aug. 13. The Etna Observatory reported that the centre of the crater of Mount Etna, 1200 feet deep, was in full eruption.	
		Aug. 27. Italy declares war on Germany.	
		Sept. 13. The Zaimis Ministry resigns in Greece.	
		Sept. 16. A new Cabinet was formed in Greece headed by Nikolas Kalogeropoulos.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1916	<p>Oct. 31. Virginia became the eighteenth Prohibition State as the new "dry" law went into effect at midnight.</p> <p>Nov. 9. The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1915 was awarded to Romain Rolland, the French playwright and novelist, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet, Verner Heidenstam.</p> <p>Nov. 19. Ruth Law, in a Curtiss airplane, broke the American long-distance continuous flight record. She flew from Chicago to Hornell, 668 miles, without alighting, breaking the record made 17 days before by Victor Carlstrom</p> <p>Deaths in 1916: Boissevain, Mrs. Inez M.; Boldt, George C.; Cannon, James G.; Davis, Henry Gassaway; Davis, Richard Harding; Echegaray, Don José; Ellis, Edward S.; Ellis, Mrs. Havelock; Faguet, Emile; Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Frankau, Mrs. Julia ("Frank Danby"), Fuller, Anna; Gilder, Jeannette L.; Grau, Robert; Green, Hetty, Hill, James J.; Huerta, Gen. Victoriano, Jacobs, Dr. Joseph; James, Henry; Kellogg, Clara Louise; Kitchener, Earl, London, Jack; Low, Seth; Lowell, Dr. Percival; Maxim, Hiram; Metchnikoff, Prof. Elie, Mosby, Col. John S.; Münsterberg, Hugo; Odell, Benj. B.; Ranger, Henry Ward; Rehan, Ada; Riley, James Whitcomb; Ringling, Al. Salvini, Thomaso; Sienkiewicz, Henry; Slicer, Rev. Thomas R.; Sylva, Carmen; Tosti, Sir Francesco P.</p>	<p>1916</p> <p>Nov. 6. Pres. Wilson re-elected President of the U.S.</p>	<p>1916</p> <p>Dec. 5. Asquith ministry resigns. Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister.</p> <p>Dec. 20. Pres. Wilson issues peace note.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916
			Oct. 1. Emiliano Chamorro was elected President of Nicaragua.
			Oct. 3. Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, resigned
		Nov. 5. Kingdom of Poland proclaimed by Germany and Austria.	Oct. 30. Gen. Feng Kwo-Chang was elected Vice President of the Chinese Republic by the Parliament.
Nov. 9.	Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced that after the war Germany would cooperate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league.		Nov. 7. Wu Ting Fang became Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.
Nov. 21.	Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, died at Schönbrunn Castle, near Vienna, at the age of eighty-six. His nephew, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, succeeded him on the throne.		
		Nov. 24. Petrograd announced the resignation of the Russian Premier, Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer.	
		Nov. 25. Mr. Neratoff, Assistant Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Foreign Minister to succeed Mr. Sturmer.	
Dec. 12.	Central Powers propose peace conference.	Dec. 14. Edmund Schulthess was elected President of the Swiss Confederation.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1917	1917	1917	1917
		Jan. 3 President Wilson nominated Lieut -Col Chester Harding for Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, succeeding Major-Gen. Goethals.	
	Jan. 8. The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting the shipment of liquor from "wet" into "dry" States	Jan. 5. Joint Commission, appointed to settle Mexican situation, dissolved.	
	Jan. 11. The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sending of liquor advertisements by mail into "dry" territory.		Jan. 13. Note of Great Britain to Wilson, naming bases for a durable peace.
	Jan. 22. Pres. Wilson's speech on peace terms.	Jan. 17. Danish West Indies pass to sovereignty of United States.	
	Jan. 23. North Dakota adopts woman suffrage.	Jan. 28. The War Department announced that the Pershing expedition had been ordered to withdraw from Mexico.	
	Feb. 2. Oregon and Tennessee adopt prohibition.	Feb. 3. U. S. severs diplomatic relations with Germany.	
	Feb. 9. Indiana adopts prohibition.	Feb. 16. Thomas Patten appointed Postmaster for New York.	
	Feb. 21. The House adopted the Senate measure forbidding shipment of intoxicating liquors into States which prohibit the manufacture and sale. thus nineteen States become "bone dry"	Feb. 23. Filibuster in the Senate.	
	Feb. 28. The House passed the Senate bill making the District of Columbia "dry" from November 1, 1917.	Feb. 26. Wilson asks Congress for authority to arm merchant ships.	
		Mar. 5 President Wilson took public oath of office for his second term and delivered his inaugural address	
		Mar. 8. The Senate abandoned its long standing rule permitting unlimited debate.	
		— American marines landed at Santiago, Cuba, at the request of the Civil Government.	
	Mar. 11. The New York Senate, following action by the House, agreed to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the voters at the 1917 election.	Mar. 9. The President called the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet in extra session on April 16th.	Mar. 17. Resignation of the Briand ministry. Ribot heads new cabinet.
		Mar. 31. Transfer of Danish West Indies to U. S.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1917	1917
	Jan. 13-31. Germany sinks 21 merchant ships in the war zone. Jan. 19. Zimmerman note made public, proposing an alliance between Germany, Mexico, and Japan against U.S., in the event of the latter's declaration of war.	Jan. 1. Turkish govt proclaims her independence of the sovereignty of the Great Powers of Europe. Repudiation Treaty of Paris, and abolishes special status of Liva Lebanon.	Jan. 26. Severe earthquake in Muley Archipelago (30 killed). Jan. 27. The President of Costa Rica, Alfred Gonzales, was deposed by the military forces. Minister of War Federico Inocente became the administrative head.
			Feb. 11. Revolt in Cuba.
	Mar. 8. Death of Count Zeppelin.	Mar. 8. Strikes and riots begin in Russia. Mar. 12. Duma and Council of the Empire suspended by Imperial decree. Duma refuses to dissolve. Votes for the establishment of a Provisional govt. Mar. 15. Abdication of Nicholas II. Liberal ministry formed under Prince Lvoff.	Mar. 2. Full citizenship granted to the inhabitants of Porto Rico. Mar. 11. Mexico held elections for President and members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Carranza was elected President without opposition. Mar. 14. China severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
		Mar. 29. Owing to general strike, martial law is proclaimed in Spain.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1917	1917	1917 Apr. 4 The New York Legislature completed the passage of a bill creating a State constabulary. Apr. 6. U. S. declares war on Germany. Apr. 11. Hoover appointed food commissioner. Apr. 24. Congress authorizes the issue of \$7,000,000,000 in bonds, \$3,000,000,000 to be loaned to countries at war with Germany. May 18. Army conscription act.	1917
	June 19 Trading in cotton for future delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange reached 27 cents a pound, the highest price since 1871.	June 22. Exports Council created.	June 15. The British Government decided to release all prisoners taken in the Irish Rebellion of April, 1916.
	July 12. Armed citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., escorted to the border 1200 striking miners who they alleged to be I. W. W.'s.	July 14 One thousand foreign born miners were driven from the Flat River (Mo.) district by armed American miners as a protest against labor competition.	July 17. Important changes in the British Cabinet. Sir Edward Carson becomes Minister of War; Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions; Samuel Montagu, Secretary of India. Sir Eric Geddes Campbell appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Dr. Christopher Addison takes charge of reconstruction work.
	Aug. 1. The Senate, by a vote of 65 to 20, adopted a resolution for submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that the article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years.	July 24. Appropriation of \$640,000,000 by Congress for aviation.	
	Aug. 26. Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, reached North Sydney, N. S., on his homeward bound trip, after nearly four years' exploring in the Arctic regions.	Aug. 28. Ten suffragette pickets were arrested in front of the White House, Washington, D. C.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1917	1917
		Apr. 4. The Russian provisional Government repealed all laws abridging religious freedom.	Apr. 10. Argentina declares her support of U. S. in relations with Germany.
	Apr. 9. Austria severs diplomatic relations with U. S.	Apr. 19. Prieto becomes Premier of Italy. Apr. 20. Turkey severs diplomatic relations with U. S.	Apr. 11. Brazil severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
		June 9. The Premier of Spain, Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, tendered his resignation. June 12. Eduardo Dato formed a Ministry in Spain, with the purpose of observing neutrality and devoting attention to economic problems. — Abdication of King Constantine of Greece.	May 1. Carranza took the oath of office as President of Mexico, the first Constitutional President in four years. May-July. Revolt in China.
	July 14. Bethmann Hollweg resigns as Chancellor of Germany. Succeeded by Georg Michaelis. July 19. Reichstag resolutions declaring against territorial annexations.	June 29. Greece severs diplomatic relations with the Central Powers. July 19. Finnish autonomy bill. July 20. Jugoslav Declaration of Corfu. July 21. Kerensky in power in Russia.	July 12. The attempt to restore the monarchy in China came to an end with the defeat of the forces of Gen. Chang Hsun, by Republican armies under Gen. Tuan Chi-jui (Premier), entering Peking. July 22. Siam declares war on Germany and Austria.
			Aug. 6. China declares war on Germany and Austria.
			Aug. 16. José Gutierrez Guerra was inaugurated President of Bolivia.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1917	1917	1917	1917
	Sept. 10. Suffrage lost in Maine by a vote of 31,807 to 17,035.	Sept. 1. Suffragettes abandoned picketing of White House.	Aug. 20. Montagu's statement on the principles to be applied to the govt. of India.
	Sept. 20. The central span of the cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec was successfully placed. Two former efforts—in 1916-1917—failed with fatal results.	Oct. 1-27. Second Liberty Loan Campaign.	
	Oct. 18. Mobs of children attacked seven New York City schools in protest against the Gary system.	Oct. 6. Congress adjourns after enacting the War Revenue bill, providing for the raising of \$2,700,000,000 by taxation.	
	Oct. 19. New York's first subway guard, Miss Catharine Moloney of Brooklyn, began work for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.	Oct. 10. President's proclamation concerning the distribution and licensing of foodstuffs.	
	Oct. 25. New York City Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams urged on housewives two meatless and wheatless days a week.	Oct. 14. Pres. Wilson issues order making effective the Trading-with-Enemy Act.	
	In an address to 100 members of the New York State Woman Suffrage party in the White House, President Wilson indorsed equal suffrage by States. He said: "I am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for Woman Suffrage."		
	Oct. 27. Twenty thousand women marched in a Suffrage parade in New York City.		
	Nov. 2. Lieut. Hanson McCann of the United States Naval Forces at Newport News, Va., flew with a seaman, Charles Allen, from Newport News to DuQuoin, Ill., a total distance of 1023 miles, in a little less than ten hours. One stop was made.		Nov. 13. Poincaré cabinet resigns.
	Nov. 6. John F. Hylan defeated John Purroy Mitchel in New York City, carrying the entire Tammany ticket with him.	Nov. 19. President Wilson's proclamation for the registration of enemy aliens and the protection of property.	Nov. 16. Clemenceau becomes Premier of France.
	Woman Suffrage won in New York State and lost in Ohio.		
	(Gov. Samuel W. McCall was chosen Governor of Massachusetts for a third term.)		
	The Republicans gained three seats in Congress, electing candidates in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.		Nov. 30. Lord Lansdowne issues declaration, urging a restatement of Allied war aims.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1817 Aug. 26. National Conference at Moscow, followed by discovery of counter-revolutionary plot. Many adherents of old regime arrested and exiled. Period of Kerensky's dictatorship follows.	1917 Aug. 29. Canadian draft law sanctioned.
		Sept. 15. Supreme authority in Poland transferred to a regency council of three members, appointed by the monarchs of the occupying powers.	Oct. 7. Uruguay severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
	Oct. 24. Michaelis resigns as Chancellor of Germany.		Oct. 26. Brazil declares war against Germany.
	Nov. 22. Germany establishes war zone around the Azores.	Nov. 6-7. Bolsheviks under Lenin and Trotsky seize the Russian govt. Nov. 8. Boselli cabinet resigns Orlando forms new Italian Ministry. Nov. 24. Resignation of Kerensky.	Dec. 8. Ecuador severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
			Dec. 12. Cuba declares war on Austria-Hungary.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1917	<p>Dec. 4. The New Quebec Bridge, one of the longest cantilever spanned structures in the world was opened to traffic.</p> <p>Dec. 6. Over 1000 persons were killed in and about Halifax, N. S. by the explosion of 3000 tons of high explosives on board the steamship <i>Mont Blanc</i> in Halifax Harbor, when it was rammed by the Belgian Relief steamer <i>Imo</i>. Thousands were injured. At the north end of the city two square miles of territory was laid waste by the blast. Fires started simultaneously all over the city, raging until they burned out. The shock of the explosion was felt 150 miles distant. Three ships were sunk in the harbor.</p> <p>Deaths in 1917: Beckwith, James Carroll; Bonavita, Capt. Jack; Brady, James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim"); Carreno, Mme. Teresa; Choate, Joseph H.; Cody Col. Wm. F. ("Buffalo Bill"); de Reszke, Edouard; Dewey, Admiral George; Fitzsimmons, Robert ("Bob"); Herschel, Sir Wm. James; Liliuokalani, Queen; Maude, Maj. F. Stanley; Rodin, Auguste; Seligmann, Isaac; Stuart, Ruth McEnery; Sultan of Egypt (Hussein Kemal); Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm; Winter, William.</p>	<p>1917 Dec. 4. Wilson's restatement of war aims.</p> <p>Dec. 7. U. S. declares war on Austria.</p> <p>Dec. 15. Secretary Baker announces the formation of the Military War Council.</p> <p>Dec. 28. Railroads pass under govt. control.</p> <p>Dec. 30. Regulations issued for the registration of German enemy aliens.</p> <p>Dec. 30. Coldest day in New York City in 33 years, 13° below zero. Lightless nights decreed for New York City.</p>	<p>1917</p> <p>Dec. 20. Lloyd George addresses the British House of Commons on bases for peace.—New department created in the French cabinet for the American Expeditionary Force in France.</p> <p>Dec. 26. Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord in England. Naval General Staff created.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	<p>1917 Dec. 1. Reichstag passes war credit of fifteen billion marks.</p> <p>Dec. 21. Govt. bureau for the investigation of questions relating to peace, inaugurated in Berlin.</p>	<p>1917</p> <p>Dec. 7. Finland proclaims her independence.</p> <p>Dec. 15. Russia signs armistice at Brest-Litovsk.</p> <p>Dec. 19. Gegeohkari chosen Pres. of the Govt. of Commissioners in the Caucasus.</p> <p>Dec. 22 Peace negotiation opened between Russia and the Central Powers. After prolonged discussions, the conference adjourns without settlement.</p> <p>Dec. 27. Bolsheviks seize private banks.</p> <p>Dec. 30. Bessarabia declares her independence as Moldavian Republic.</p> <p>Jan. 3. Ukrainian ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Bolshevik troops.</p> <p>Jan. 6. Ukrainian armistice.</p>	<p>1917</p> <p>Dec. 20. Australia defeats conscription in referendum vote.</p> <p>Dec. 26-29 Earthquakes destroy Guatemala City.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GRAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Jan. 7. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Mississippi.	Jan. 2. Seventy public schools in New York City closed for lack of coal. Jan. 8. Pres. Wilson sets forth his "fourteen points." Jan. 9. Pres. Wilson announces support of Federal woman suffrage amendment. Jan. 11. See'v Baker testifies, in ordinance investigation. Jan. 13. Southern States suffer worst blizzard in their history. Jan. 16. Temporary suspension of factory work to conserve fuel. Jan. 24. Burleson confirmed as Postmaster General. Jan. 26. Food restriction decree by Food Administrator Hoover. Jan. 30. Secretary Lansing announces draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada. Feb. 4. Federal registration of alien Germans begins. Feb. 5. Gen. March appointed Chief of Staff.	Jan. 5. Lloyd George announces term, on which Great Britain will accept peace. Jan. 7. Earl Reading appointed special ambassador to U. S. Jan. 13. Joseph Caillaux arrested in Paris for treason. Jan. 21. Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet.
	Jan. 11. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Virginia.		
	Jan. 14. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Kentucky.		
	Jan. 26. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by North Dakota.	Jan. 26. Food restriction decree by Food Administrator Hoover. Jan. 30. Secretary Lansing announces draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada. Feb. 4. Federal registration of alien Germans begins. Feb. 5. Gen. March appointed Chief of Staff.	Feb. 4. Court-martial of Paul Bolo Pacha opened at Paris.
	Feb. 12. First holiday in theatrical annals, when all theatres in New York City were closed.	Feb. 15. Special export and import license required.	Feb. 14. Bolo Pacha convicted of treason and sentenced to death.
	Feb. 13. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Maryland.	Feb. 26. Hurricane sweeps New York City.	Feb. 21. Interallied Labor conference in London.
		Mar. 3. Meatless days reduced.	
		Mar. 6. Pres. Wilson authorizes four new war decorations.	Mar. 5. Sinn Fein volunteers take Kiltamagh County Mayo, Ireland.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918		
		1918 Jan. 6. Persia opens negotiations with Russia and Turkey for the evacuation of her territory.	1918 Jan. 3 Canadian men in first draft under Military Service Act, called. Jan. 8 Australian Nationalist Government resigns.
	Jan. 16. Premier Wekerle of Hungary and his Cabinet resign.	Jan. 16. Hungarian cabinet resigns. Jan. 17. Switzerland recognizes independence of Finland Jan. 18. Constituent Assembly dissolved by the Bolsheviks. Mutiny on Portuguese warships.	
	Jan. 21. Austrian Cabinet resigns because of extension of Peace strikes.	Jan. 28. Rumania severs diplomatic relations with Russia. Revolution in eastern Finland.	
	Jan. 25. Extensive strikes begin in Germany.	Jan. 30 Russian-Polish troops declare war on Bolsheviks. Bolsheviks occupy Kief	
	Feb. 1. Germany recognizes Ukraine.	Feb. 6 Rumanian Cabinet resigns on receipt of German ultimatum demanding opening of peace negotiations Feb. 8 Trotzky resigns as Russian Foreign Minister.	Feb. 1. Argentina recalls military attachés from Berlin and Vienna.
		Feb. 18. Germany begins new invasion of Russia.	Feb. 10. Sultan Abdul Hamid dies in Constantinople. Feb. 15. Canadian Government announces decision to extend suffrage to all women.
	Feb. 25. Chancellor von Hertling states that he agrees fundamentally with Wilson's principles for peace.	Feb. 19. Åland Islands occupied by Sweden. Feb. 23. Petrograd under martial law. Feb. 28. Spanish Cabinet resigns.	Feb. 18. Viscount Ishii of Japan appointed Ambassador to U. S. Feb. 19. Mexico imposes special tax on oil land.
		Mar. 1. Treaty between Finland and Russia.	Feb. 28. Canadian soldiers refuse to listen to W. J. Bryan on prohibition. Mar. 2. Porto Rico goes dry. Mar. 3. Alvez elected President of Brazil.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918	1918	1918 Mar. 6. Fritz Kreisler barred from playing in West Orange, N. J.	1918
	Mar. 9. Daylight saving schedule begins in France. Mar. 12. Maryland state wide prohibition bill defeated. — Rhode Island rejects Federal prohibition amendment. Mar. 15. Woman suffrage defeated in Mississippi. Mar. 20. Federal prohibition amendment rejected in New York.	Mar. 14. U. S. and Great Britain announce that they will seize Dutch ships in their ports and make due compensation Mar. 19. Pres. Wilson signs Daylight Saving bill. Mar. 21. Railroads pass under govt. control Mar. 23. Rose Pastor Stokes arrested, charged with violation of Espionage Act. Mar. 30. Netherlands protest against seizure of their ships.	Mar. 10. Sec. Baker of U. S. arrives in France. Mar. 21. Drastic orders affecting theatres, restaurants, and other public places, issued in Great Britain for the conservation of gas and electricity.
	Mar. 31. Daylight saving starts in United States. Apr. 2. In Indiana state wide prohibition goes into effect. —Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Massachusetts.	Apr. 5. Restrictions on the importation of luxuries becomes effective. Apr. 5. Dr. Carl Muck, leader of Boston Symphony interned as enemy alien. Apr. 6. Third Liberty loan begins. Apr. 16. Charles M. Schwab appointed Director-General of Emergency Fleet Corporation. —Sec. Baker returns to United States.	Mar. 27. Britain and France declare that obligations of Imperial Russian Government are binding on any subsequent Russian Government. Apr. 7. Bojo Pacha confesses. Apr. 12. British Commons retains Irish conscription in Man-Power Bill.
		Apr. 20. U. S. takes control of Philadelphia police to protect soldiers and sailors from vice. Apr. 25. St. Paul sinks at her pier in N. Y.	Apr. 17. Bojo Pacha executed at Vincennes. Apr. 18. Viscount Milner succeeds Earl of Derby as Secretary of War in British Cabinet. Apr. 22. Montagu recommends constitutional reforms for India

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Mar. 6. Preliminary peace between the Central Powers and Rumania.	Mar. 3. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Mar. 9 Spanish Cabinet again resigns.	
	Mar. 18. Announcement of the proposed seizure of American property in Germany.	Mar. 14. Russian Council of Soviets ratifies treaty of Brest-Litovsk.	
	Apr. 10. Congress of oppressed Austrian nationalities held in Rome.	Mar. 20. Marghiloman appointed Premier of Rumania.	
	Apr. 15. Count Czernin, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns.	Mar. 22. Maura Cabinet formed in Spain.	Mar. 26. Japan announces no armed intervention for the present in Siberia.
	Apr. 17. Baron de Radecz succeeds Count Czernin.	Apr. 5. Japanese and British marines invade Vladivostok.	Mar. 29. Draft riots in Quebec
		Apr. 9. Trotzky appointed Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine.	Apr. 1. Anti-Draft riots suppressed in Quebec.
		Apr. 26. Russia demands a statement of the attitude of U. S., England, and France, and the recall of their consuls from Vladivostok. Transcaucasia proclaims her independence, and establishes a conservative govt.	Apr. 22. Guatemala declares war against the Central Powers.
			Apr. 28. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portugal

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GRANADA & BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918			
	May 1. Prohibition effective in New Hampshire and Michigan.	1918 May 3. War Trade Board announces commercial agreement with Norway. May 4. Third Liberty loan ends. May 5. The <i>Tuckahoe</i> , built in 27 days, launched. May 13. Anti-loafing bill in effect in New York. May 15. Pres. Wilson orders aircraft investigation.	1918 May 1. British govt. asserts the legality of the seizure of Dutch ships. May 6. Field-Marshal French appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. May 15. Duval court-martialed and condemned to death.
	May 15. Army fliers carrying mail fly from N.Y. to Washington in 3 hrs 22 min. —New State-barge canal linking N.Y. City with Great Lakes opens. —Regular air mail service between N.Y. City and Washington initiated.		May 18. 500 Sinn Feiners arrested in Ireland and sent to England.
	May 20. American Red Cross drive.	May 20. President signs draft bill affecting men reaching 21 since June 5, 1917. May 21. Director Gen. McAdoo relieves every railroad president from duty.	
	May 23. Federal prohibition amendment rejected by Louisiana.	May 23. Rose Pastor Stokes found guilty.	
	May 24. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Arizona.		
	May 28. Aerial mail between London and Paris begins.	May 28. American R.R. Express organized. May 31. Rose Pastor Stokes sentenced to 10 years.	
	June 3. Aerial mail service, between N.Y., Boston, and Montreal initiated.	June 5. Registration day for new draft. June 7. Federal Grand Jury indicts seven as alleged spies, among them Jeremiah O'Leary and John T. Ryan.	
		June 13. O'Leary arrested.	June 19. Secretaryship created in France for Franco-American war co-operation. Tardieu appointed to the post. June 20. Britain abandons Irish home-rule and conscription measures.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	May 4. Austrian premier ordered by the emperor to adjourn parliament and to prevent the resumption of its activities. May 13. Germany recognizes independence of Lithuania.	May 6. Central Powers sign peace treaty with Rumania. May 14. Independence of Ciscaucasia proclaimed.	May 7. Nicaragua declares war on the Central Powers.
		May 23. Autonomous govt. established in the Trans-Baikal region. May 25. Finnish Cabinet resigns. May 28. First Danish Rigsdag, under equal suffrage opened.	May 23. Naval convention between China and Japan signed at Peking.— Costa Rica declares war on Germany. May 25. Mexico severs relations with Cuba. May 29. Chinese govt. refuses to admit Russian Soviet Councils in China.
		June 4. Baron de Broqueville resigns as Belgian Premier, succeeded by M. Cooreman. June 16. Radoslavoff ministry in Bulgaria resigns. June 19. 40,000 armed peasants revolt in Kief.	June 2. Chinese-Japanese agreement on military affairs signed. June 3. Pres. Valdez of Panama dies.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918	1918 June 21. New star discovered in the constellation <i>Aquila</i> . June 26. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Georgia. —Prohibition effective in Texas.	1918 June 24. Senate ratifies treaty for the reciprocal conscription of British and American citizens. June 27. Drawing of men registered on June 5 begins. June 30. Eugene V. Debs arrested for alleged violation of Espionage Act.	1918
	July 23. U. S. Pres. empowered by joint resolution of Congress to take over telegraph, telephone, radio, and cable systems.	July 3. Senator Tillman of South Carolina dies. July 6. Former Mayor John Purroy Mitchel killed by fall in his airplane. July 24. Lightless nights for New York City go into effect. July 28. Wheat restrictions removed.	July 3. Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller dies in London. July 17. Execution of Duval.
	Aug. 8. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Louisiana.	Aug. 6. Col. Henry Watterson retires from active newspaper work. Aug. 9. Restrictions on use of meat abolished.	Aug. 4. French National Assembly calls for boys of 18 in the army. Aug. 6. Gen. Foch rewarded with <i>baton</i> of Marshal of France.
		Aug. 17. 100 I. W. W.'s convicted at Chicago of conspiracy to obstruct the war.	Aug. 13. Britain formally recognizes the Czechoslovaks as an allied nation.
		Aug. 23. Draft register day for those who have become 21 since June 5. Aug. 27. Ambassador Page resigns because of ill health. Aug. 28. Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, dies.	Aug. 22. Agreement between Sweden and Great Britain, France, and U. S., concerning shipping and food rationing.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918 June 21. M. Voldarsky, Bolshevist commis- sioner, assassinated in Petro- grad.	1918
	July 3 German Reich- stag ratifies peace treaty with Rumania.		July 3. Mohammed V. dies in Constantinople.
	July 5 Prussian Cham- ber of Deputies passes three class ballot reform bill.	July 4. Dutch Cabinet resigns.	July 6. Mohammed VI. proclaimed Sultan of Turkey. —Guam devastated by typhoon.
	July 18. Hungarian Diet rejects woman suffrage measure.	July 5. Rumania ratifies treaty with Germany.	July 15. Haiti declares war on Germany.
	July 25 Baron von Hus- sarek appointed Premier of Austria.	July 7. Russian Bolshe- vist army mobilized. July 17. Nicholas II, de- posed Czar of Russia, executed at Ekaterin- burg. [This is not certain but probable]	July 19. Honduras de- clares war on Germany.
		July 23. Provisional govt. at Omsk proclaims the independence of Serbia. July 26. News received of Turkestan's proclama- tion, declaring a repub- lic.	
		July 27. Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklen- burg accepts throne of Finland.	
		July 30 Field Marshal von Eichorn, German commander in Ukraine, assassinated at Kief.	Aug. 1. Peruvian Cabinet resigns.
		Aug. 27. Three agree- ments, supplementary to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, signed.	Aug. 3. Cuban Congress empowers President to send military force to France.
			Aug. 7. Suarez inau- gurated President of Colombia
			Aug. 14 Food riots in Japan.
		Aug. 30. Lenin seriously wounded in Moscow by assassin.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1918	1918 Sept.-Jan. Severe influenza epidemic sweeps throughout U. S. Sept. 1. First "motorless" Sunday in New York City. Sept. 10. First postal airplane trip between Chicago and New York.	1918 Sept. 2. U. S. recognizes Czecho-Slovak government. Sept. 6. Senate passes Food Stimulation bill prescribing total prohibition from July 1, 1919 Sept. 12. Men of 18 to 20 and 32 to 45 registered under Man Power Act. Sept. 14. Eugene V. Debs sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Sept. 18. President proclaims closing of all breweries on Dec. 1. Sept. 23. House adopts prohibition amendment to Food Stimulation bill. Sept. 28. Fourth Liberty loan opened. Sept. 30. Draft lottery for new classes held at Washington. Oct. 1. Senate rejects woman suffrage amendment. Oct. 17. Motorless Sunday law rescinded. Oct. 19. Fourth Liberty loan ended. Oct. 31. Senate reports on the aircraft investigation submitted to the President.	1918
	Oct. 27. Clocks in U. S. set back one hour in accordance with Daylight Saving law.	Nov. 7. "False peace day," in U. S.	
	Nov. 1. Versailles conference opened.		
	Nov. 5. Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Vermont vote "dry." California, Missouri, Minnesota, "wet."		
	Nov. 11. Armistice, ending the war.	Nov. 12. War Industries Board removes numerous restrictions on industries. Ban on shipping news lifted.	Nov. 12. Lord Northcliffe resigns from British Cabinet.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Sept. 7. First installment of war indemnity paid to Germany by Russia.		Sept. 6. Hsu Shih Chang elected President of China.
	Sept. 14. Austria-Hungary invites the belligerents to a peace conference.	Sept. 8. Neutral diplomats protest against the Bolshevik reign of terror.	
	Sept. 23 German Social Democratic party declares for peace without annexations or indemnities.		Sept. 21 Japanese Cabinet resigns.
	Sept. 28. Peace demonstrations occur in Berlin.	Sept. 29. Bulgaria signs armistice.	
	Oct. 4. Prince Maximilian succeeds Hertling as Chancellor.	Oct. 4 King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of Crown Prince Boris.	
	Oct. 5. Austria appeals to Wilson for an armistice.		
	Oct. 8. Emperor proposes reorganization of Austria.		Oct. 9. British govt. receives news of Enver Pasha's resignation.
	Oct. 11. Emperor summons all rulers of German Federal States to Berlin for conference.	Oct. 18. Czechoslovakia declared independent.	Oct. 11. Earthquake in Porto Rico.
		Oct. 29 Jugoslavia declared independent.	
	Nov. 3. Hungary declared a republic.	Nov. 2. King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates. — Stambulovsky's advent to power.	
	Nov. 7. Bavaria declared a republic.		Nov. 8. King Wilhelm II. of Würtemberg abdicates.
	Nov. 9. The Chancellor announces intention of the Kaiser to abdicate.	Nov. 9. Poland declared independent.	Nov. 10. The late German Emperor and Crown Prince enter Holland.
	Nov. 11. King of Saxony deposed.		
	Nov. 12. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicates.		
	—German Austria proclaimed part of German Republic.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918	<p>Nov. 9. Announcement of the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Director General of the international organization for the relief of liberated countries.</p> <p>Deaths in 1918: Abdul Hamid II; Arnold, Richard; Barnabee, Henry Clay; Bavaria, Queen of, Maria Theresa; Bennett, James Gordon; Boyd Carpenter, Rt. Rev. William; Castle, Vernon, Collier, Robert J.; Cui, Caesar; Debussy, Claude Achille, Donovan, Mike, Dougherty, J. Hampden; Dufferin and Alva, Marquis of; Emmet, Thos Addis; Fairbanks, Charles W.; Gladden, Rev. Dr. Washington; Greenhut, Capt. Joseph B.; Gulick, Dr. Luther H.; Held, Anna; Iceland, John, Archbishop, Keith, A. Paul, Kobbé, Gustav; Lee, Tom, Lufbery, Major Raoul, Martin, Don, McCrae, Lieut Col. John, McGovern, Terry; Mitchel, John Purroy; Mohammed V.; Muschenheim, William C.; Redmond, John E.; Resnati, Capt. Antonio; Roebling, Charles G.; Roosevelt, Quentin; Saffonoff, Wassilly, Savage, Rev. Dr. Minot; Searle, Rev. George M.; Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil; Sullivan, John L.; Tillman, Benjamin R.; Van Wyck, Robert A.; Wagner, Charles, White, Andrew D., Young, Mrs Ella Flagg.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 15. First U. S. demobilization order — U. S. discontinues censorship.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Cables operating between U. S. and foreign countries pass under govt. control.</p> <p>Nov. 21. Agricultural Bill.</p> <p>Nov. 21. President signs Food Stimulation bill with prohibition clause.</p> <p>Nov. 22. Lightless nights' ban lifted. — McAdoo resigns.</p> <p>Dec. 2. First large unit of returned American troops arrives in New York.</p> <p>Dec. 4. Pres. Wilson and party sail for Peace Conference.</p> <p>Dec. 5 Carter Glass nominated Secretary of the Treasury.</p> <p>Dec. 8. Steel harbor net removed at New York.</p> <p>Dec. 25. Restrictions on aliens lifted.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 17. American forces begin their march toward Germany</p> <p>Nov. 20. 20 German submarines surrendered to British</p> <p>Nov. 22. Lord Robert Cecil resigns from British Cabinet</p> <p>Dec. 4 France announces the renunciation of all treaties containing most favored nation clauses.</p> <p>Dec. 8 Gen Petain rewarded with baton of Marshal of France</p> <p>Dec. 13. Pres. Wilson arrives at Brest</p> <p>Dec. 16. Lt. Gen. Smuts resigns from the British Cabinet.</p>

A. D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	<p>Nov. 15. Germany appeals to U. S. to save German people from starvation.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Allied army of occupation begins its march to Germany — Formal proclamation of the Hungarian Republic.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Formal abdication of the Kaiser.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Bavaria breaks relations with Berlin.</p> <p>Dec. 1. American troops cross Prussian frontier. —German Crown Prince renounces right to throne.</p> <p>Dec. 11. Dr. W. S. Soif resigns as Foreign Minister of Germany.</p> <p>Dec. 16 American troops occupy Coblenz. British troops, Cologne</p> <p>Dec. 17 National Conference of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council in Berlin.</p> <p>Dec. 20. German revolutionary parliament adjourns, after granting full power to the Ebert Cabinet.</p> <p>Dec. 28. People's Commissioners and the Central Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies upholds the Ebert govt.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 16. Pilsudski authorized to form Polish govt.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Sweden decides to grant woman suffrage. —Hungarian Republic proclaimed at Prague.</p> <p>Nov. 20. News of the overthrow of the Ukrainian govt.</p> <p>Nov. 24. Jugoslavia proclaims union with Serbia.</p> <p>Nov. 30. Republic proclaimed in Lithuania.</p> <p>Dec. 2 King of Montenegro deposed.</p> <p>Dec. 9. Denmark and Norway sever relations with Russia. —Spain recalls her ambassador from Berlin.</p> <p>Dec. 13. Gen. Mannerheim elected President of Finland.</p> <p>Dec. 14 Pres. Paes of Portugal assassinated.</p> <p>Dec. 16 Poland severs diplomatic relations with Germany.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 23. Anti-Peruvian riots occur in Chile.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Peru withdraws her consuls from Chile.</p>

CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREAT WAR

1914-1919

A.D.	WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT	MILITARY OPERATIONS elsewhere
1914	1914	1914	1914
		July 29. Austrians bombard Belgrade	
Aug. 2 Aug. 3.	Germany invades Luxemburg and France Germany invades Belgium.	Aug. 2 Russians cross German frontier.	Aug. 2 Fight between German and Russian cruisers off Libau
Aug. 4	Bombardment of Liège begun. Engagements between French and Germans at Belfort	Aug. 4. Russians defeated in attack on Memel; Serbs defeat Austrians near Semendria.	Aug. 5. British third flotilla has battle with Germans in the North Sea.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS,	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON EASTERN FRONT.
1914	1914	1914	1914
	Aug 6. Austria declares war on Russia.	Aug. 4-26 Belgium overrun by Germans Aug. 9 Liège captured. French occupy Müllhausen. Aug. 10. Austrians enter Alsace.	
	Aug. 10. France declares war on Austria. Aug. 12. Gt. Britain declares war on Austria. Aug. 15. Japanese ultimatum to Germany.	Aug. 16. British expeditionary force landed in France. Aug. 17. Germans take Louvain. Aug. 20. Brussels captured by Germans. Aug. 21-23. <i>Battle of Mons-Charleroi.</i> Dogged retreat of British and French. Aug. 24. Germans take Namur.	Aug. 18. Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
	Aug. 23. Japan declares war on Germany.	Aug. 26. Louvain destroyed by Germans Aug. 27. Ostend occupied by British marines. Aug. 31. Allies line along Seine, Marne, and Meuse rivers. Sept 1. Germans occupy Soissons and Amiens.	Aug. 25-Dec. 15. Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12); fall of Przemysl (May 17, 1915). Aug. 26. Russians severely defeated at battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia. Aug. 31. Russians rout four army corps near Lemberg. Russians' reverses in East Prussia.
	Aug. 31. Name of St Petersburg changed to Petrograd.		Sept 2. Severe defeat of Austrians at Lemberg. Sept. 3. Russians take Lemberg
	Sept. 3. French Government temporarily moved to Bordeaux.	Sept. 6-10. <i>Battle of the Marne.</i> Germans reach supreme point of their advance; driven back by French to the Aisne. Battle line then remains practically the same for three years (300 miles). Trench warfare begins.	
	Sept. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia sign treaty not to make peace separately.	Sept. 7. Germans take Maubeuge. Sept. 9. Germans occupy Antwerp.	
	Sept. 9. Rulers of 700 Indian native states offer services to Britain.	Sept. 13. Germans take Ghent.	Sept. 10. Serbs capture Semlin.
	Sept. 13 Belgian Government withdraws to Havre, France.	Sept. 13. Germans take St. Mihiel.	Sept. 16. Russians driven from East Prussia. Sept. 23. Russians occupy Soldau.

A.D.		THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1914	1914	1914	1914
		<p>Aug. 7. H. M. S. <i>Amphion</i> sunk by a mine.</p> <p>Aug. 9. German U-15 sunk by British cruiser <i>Birmingham</i>.</p> <p>Aug. 12. <i>Goeben</i> and <i>Breslau</i> sold to Turkey.</p>	<p>Aug. 23. Tsing-Tau bombarded by Japanese.</p>
		<p>Aug. 27. <i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i> sunk off Rio de Oro.</p> <p>Aug. 28. British naval victory in Heligoland Bight.</p> <p>Sept. 5. H. M. S. <i>Pathfinder</i> sunk by submarine. Loss 259.</p> <p>Sept. 7. <i>Oceanic</i> wrecked and sunk off Scotland.</p> <p>Sept. 11. Russian cruiser <i>Pallada</i> sunk by submarine. Loss 568.</p> <p>Sept. 13. German cruiser <i>Hela</i> sunk by British submarine.</p> <p>Sept. 22. Three British cruisers, <i>Aboukir</i>, <i>Hogue</i>, and <i>Crecy</i>, sunk by submarine.</p>	<p>Aug. 26. Allies conquer Togoland in Africa.</p> <p>Aug. 29. German Samoa surrendered to a New Zealand force.</p> <p>Sept. 10. Gen. Botha dispatches forces against German Southwest Africa.</p> <p>Sept. 11. An Australian expedition captures New Guinea.</p>
			<p>Sept. 27. Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.</p>

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON EASTERN FRONT.
1914	1914 Oct. 21. Russia forbids sale of alcohol during war. Nov. 5. Gt. Britain declares war on Turkey. — France and Russia declare war on Turkey. Nov. 13 U. S. declares neutrality of Panama Canal Zone Nov. 14. Death of Lord Roberts. Dec. 9 French Government returns to Paris. Dec. 17. Egypt declared a British protectorate	1914 Oct. 9 Germans enter Antwerp. Oct. 11. First airplane bombardment of Paris. Oct. 16-28. <i>Battle of the Yser</i> in Flanders. Oct. 17-Nov. 17. <i>First Battle of Ypres</i> (decisive day Oct. 31st) Nov. 1. Germans take Messines Nov. 2. British line pierced near Neuve Chapelle. Nov. 11. Germans occupy Dixmude. Nov. 15 Germans pushed back across Yser. Nov. 17. End of <i>First Battle of Ypres</i> .	1914 Oct. 21-28. German armies driven back in Poland. Oct. 26. Germans evacuate Lodz. Nov. 1. Germans continue retreat in Poland. Nov. 4. 15,000 Austrian prisoners captured in retreat from Warsaw. Nov. 10-Dec. 14. Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 14).
1915	1915 Jan. 7. France forbids sale of absinthe during war. Jan. 10. Austrian Foreign Minister resigns. Feb. 4. Germany proclaims "war-zone" around British Isles after Feb. 18. Feb. 10. Pres. Wilson writes "strict accountability note."	1915 Jan. 4. Steinbach captured by the French. Jan. 8. Fighting actively resumed in Belgium. Jan. 14. German success near Soissons. Jan. 30. Germans checked by British at La Bassée. Feb. 28. Germans use "liquid fire."	1915 Jan. 1-Feb. 15. Russians attempt to cross Carpathians. Jan. 18. Russians re-occupy Plotzk. Jan. 25. Second Russian invasion of East Prussia. Feb. 3. Russians make progress in the Miawa regions and in the Carpathians. Feb. 7. Russians cross the Bzura. Feb. 26. Great battle in progress from Warsaw to Grodno.

A.D.		THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1914	1914	1914 Oct 26. French steamer <i>Admiral Gauteaume</i> , refugee ship, sunk by submarine. Nov. 1. German naval victory in the Pacific off the coast of Chile Nov. 3. German naval raid into British waters Allied fleets bombard Dardanelles. Nov. 10. German cruiser <i>Emden</i> caught and destroyed at Cocos Island. Nov. 26. H. M. S. <i>Bulwark</i> blows up. 800 lost.	1914 Oct. 28. De Wet's rebellion in South Africa. Nov. 7. Fall of Tsingtau to Japanese.
		Dec. 8. British naval victory off Falkland Islands. Dec. 13. Turkish warship <i>Messudiyeh</i> torpedoed by British submarine at Dardanelles. Dec. 16. German warships bombard Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby.	Nov. 15. Turkish forts at southern end of Red Sea captured by Indian troops. Nov. 21. Basra on Persian Gulf occupied by British.
		1915 Jan. 1. H. M. S. <i>Formidable</i> torpedoed and sunk. Jan. 24. British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank. Jan. 28. American merchantman <i>William P. Frye</i> sunk by German cruiser. Feb. 18. German official "blockade" of Gt. Britain commences. Feb. 19. Anglo-French squadrons bomb Dardanelles. Commencement of Dardanelles campaign.	Dec. 1. Gen. DeWet captured. Dec. 8. South African rebellion collapses. Dec. 24. First German air-raid on England.
		1915 Jan. 5. Complete defeat of the Turkish army in the Caucasus; 80,000 Turks put out of action. Jan. 18. Russians invade Turkish territory. Feb. 2. Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal but are driven back. Feb. 5. Turks retire from Suez Canal. Feb. 24. British South African forces occupy Garub.	

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON EASTERN FRONT.
1915			
	Mar. 1. Gt. Britain declares blockade of Germany.	1915 Mar. 10. British capture Neuve Chapeille. Mar. 13. Severe counter-attack at Neuve Chappelle repulsed by British.	1915 Mar. 22. Russians capture Przemysl after siege of 6 months, 120,000 prisoners. Apr. 2. Russians continue attacks in Carpathians.
	Apr. 22. German warning against embarkation on vessels for Gt. Britain.	Apr. 17-May 17. Second Battle of Ypres. Apr. 23. Gas first employed. Germans fail to break British lines (Canadians).	Apr. 26. Allied landing on Gallipoli peninsula. Apr. 30. Germans invade Baltic Provinces of Russia.
	May 1. Warning of German Embassy against sailing for England published. (<i>Lusitania</i> sails at noon.)	May 5. Germans attain footing on Hill 60 but are practically dislodged on May 6.	May 2 Battle of the Dunajec. Russians retire in the Carpathians. May 3. Teutons break through Russian line in Carpathians.
	May 10. Germany sends a message of "sympathy" for loss of American lives on the <i>Lusitania</i> . Pres. Wilson makes "too proud to fight" speech. May 13. First " <i>Lusitania</i> note." May 23. Italy declares war on Austria. May 28. Germany answers " <i>Lusitania</i> note."	May 9-June. Battle of Artois (near La Bassée)	May 8. Germans occupy Libau, on Baltic.
	June 1. Germany's note about Gulflight.	June 6. French capture most of famous "Labyrinth" north of the Aisne.	June 3. Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
	June 8. Bryan resigns as Secretary of State. June 9. Second " <i>Lusitania</i> note."		June 22. Teutons recapture Lemberg.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1915	1915	1915	1915
		Mar 14. German cruiser <i>Dresden</i> sunk. Mar. 18. Battle between Allied fleets and forts of Dardanelles. 3 of fleet sunk. Mar. 28. <i>Falaba</i> sunk (111 lives lost, 1 American).	Mar. 6. Small British force defeated in valley of the Tigris.
		May 1. <i>Gulflight</i> sunk by submarine. May 7. <i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed and sunk (1154 lives lost, 114 Americans). May 13. H. M. S. <i>Goliath</i> torpedoed in Dardanelles; 500 lost.	Apr. 26 Allies land on Gallipoli. May 12. Gen. Botha occupies capital of German Southwest Africa.
			May 20. Allies capture heights of Krithia on Gallipoli.
		May 25. <i>Nebraskan</i> attacked by submarine. May 26. <i>Triumph</i> torpedoed off Gallipoli. May 27. <i>Majestic</i> torpedoed off Gallipoli.	May 31. Zeppelins raid London.
	June 1. Italian advance in Trentino. June 2. Italians cross Isonzo June 9. Montfalcone occupied by Italians, cutting railroad to Trieste.		June 4. Allies attack in Gallipoli, gaining nearly 3 miles.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1915	<p>1915</p> <p>July 8. Germany pledges safety of U. S. vessels in "war-zone" under specified conditions.</p> <p>July 15. Germany "expresses regret" over <i>Nebraska</i> affair.</p> <p>July 21. Third "<i>Lusitania</i> note"</p> <p>July 28. The Pope sends peace note to the belligerents</p> <p>Aug. 15. National registration in Gt. Britain.</p> <p>Aug. 20. Italy declares war on Turkey.</p> <p>Aug. 24. Germany "expresses regret" regarding American lives lost on <i>Arabic</i>.</p> <p>Sept. 1. German note assures U. S. that no more lives will be sunk without warning.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Germany reports on <i>Arabic</i> sinking</p> <p>Sept. 8. U. S. demands recall of Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.</p> <p>Sept. 22. Bulgaria begins to mobilize</p> <p>Oct. 4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.</p> <p>Oct. 5. Germany disavows sinking of <i>Arabic</i>, prepared to pay indemnities</p> <p>Oct. 14. Gt. Britain declares war on Bulgaria.</p> <p>Oct. 24 Entente to Greece requesting security for Allied troops in Macedonia</p> <p>Dec 4. U. S. demands recall of German attachés, Boy-Ed and von Papen</p> <p>Dec. 10. Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.</p>	<p>1915</p> <p>July 2-12. Crown Prince carries on a series of furious attacks in the Argonne.</p> <p>Aug. 9. British win near Hooge.</p> <p>Sept. 25.-Oct. French in Champagne fail.</p> <p>Sept. 27. British progress near Loos.</p> <p>Dec. 15. Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French in command of British Army in France and Belgium.</p>	<p>1915</p> <p>July 12-Sept. 18. German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).</p> <p>July 14 Germans take offensive at Riga.</p> <p>Aug. 4. Warsaw captured by Germans.</p> <p>Aug. 5. Ivangorod occupied by Germans.</p> <p>Aug. 17. Fall of Kovno.</p> <p>Aug. 19. Fall of Novo Georgievsk.</p> <p>Aug. 25. Fall of Brest-Litovsk.</p> <p>Sept. 3. Fall of Grodno.</p> <p>Sept. 8. German defeat near Tarnopol</p> <p>Sept. 18. Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.</p>

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1915	1915	<p>July 1. Armenian torpedoed off Cornish coast</p> <p>German squadron bombards Windau on Baltic coast.</p> <p>July 2 Naval action in Baltic between Russian and German warships</p> <p>Naval engagement between German and Russian battleships</p> <p>Aug. 2. German transport sunk in Baltic by British submarine.</p> <p>Aug. 8. German naval defeat in the Gulf of Riga.</p> <p>Aug. 14. Turkish transport in the Dardanelles</p> <p>Aug. 18. Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.</p> <p>Aug. 26. German submarine destroyed off Ostend by British airplane.</p> <p>Sept. 2. Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines.</p> <p>Sept. 4 <i>Hesperian</i> sunk by submarine (26 lost, 1 American).</p> <p>Oct. 21. British fleet bombs Dedeagatch</p> <p>Oct. 23 German cruiser <i>Prinz Adalbert</i> torpedoed in Baltic.</p> <p>Nov. 7 German cruiser <i>Undine</i> sunk off Sweden by British submarine.</p> <p>Dec. 30 Persia sunk in Mediterranean.</p>	<p>1915</p> <p>July 15. Conquest of German South Africa completed.</p> <p>July 24. Allies defeat Turks on the Euphrates.</p> <p>Sept. 1. Allies win success in Gallipoli</p> <p>Sept. 8 Zeppelin raids on London</p> <p>Sept. 28 Turks defeated at Kut-el-Amara.</p> <p>Oct 5 Allied forces land at Salonika at invitation of Greek Government</p> <p>Nov. 10 Russian forces advance on Teheran.</p> <p>Nov. 22 Battle of Ctesiphon, Turks routed.</p> <p>Dec. 1. British forces retreat to Kut-el-Amara.</p> <p>Dec. 13. British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt</p> <p>Dec. 17 Russians occupy Hamadan (Persia)</p> <p>Dec. 19. British forces withdrawing from Gallipoli.</p>

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT
1916	1916 Jan 18. U. S. note to governments regarding submarine warfare. Feb. 10. Germany sends warning that she will treat armed merchant vessels as warships. Feb. 16. German note acknowledges liability in <i>Lusitania</i> affair Feb. 24 President Wilson refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships. Mar. 8. Germany declares war on Portugal. Mar. 27-29. U. S. instructs Ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of <i>Sussex</i> and other vessels. Apr. 10. Germany replies to U. S. notes on sinking of <i>Sussex</i> . Apr. 18. U. S. delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present method of submarine warfare U. S. will sever diplomatic relations. Apr. 19. Pres. Wilson addresses Congress on relations with Germany. Apr. 24-May 1. Insurrection in Ireland. May 4. German reply regarding <i>Sussex</i> in the main meets U. S. demands. May 24. Conscription bill passed in Gt. Britain June 21. U. S. demands apology and reparation from Austria for sinking of <i>Petrolite</i> .	1916 Jan. 28. Germans gain at Frise on the Somme. Feb. 21-July. <i>Battle of Verdun</i> . Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb 25). Great losses of Germans with but little result. Mar. 2. British retake "International trench" near Ypres. Mar. 14. Fresh German attack west of the Meuse. Mar. 27. British win at St. Eloi. May 21. British lose trenches on Vimy Ridge. French gain footing in Fort Douaumont. May 24. Germans again take Douaumont. June 4. Germans win advance toward Zillebeke. June 8. Vaux taken by Germans.	1916 Feb. 27. Gen. Kuropatkin appointed to chief command of Russian armies on northern front. June 4-30. Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernowitz taken (June 17); all Bukowina overrun. June 8. Russians enter Lutsk.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1916		1916	1916
	Jan. 11. French land at Corfu; Greeks protest.		Jan. 8. Complete evacuation of Gallipoli by British.
	Jan. 25. Austrians take San Giovanni di Medua.	Jan. 18. Allied fleet again bombs Dedeagatch.	Jan. 13. Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
	Feb. 12. Austrian air raid on Adriatic coast of Italy.	Feb. 13. H. M. S. <i>Arethusa</i> wrecked by mine.	Feb. 14 Bedouin campaign in Egypt collapses.
	Feb. 16. Fall of Erzerum to Russians	Feb. 26. French transport <i>Provence II</i> sunk in Mediterranean; nearly 1000 lost.	Feb. 16. Kamerun (Africa) captured.
		Mar. 16. Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.	Feb. 27 Russians capture Kermanshah (Persia).
		Mar. 24 <i>Sussex</i> is torpedoed and sunk without warning (80 killed including Americans).	Mar. 19. Russians enter Ispahan (Persia).
			Apr. 9. British defeated on the Tigris.
			Apr. 17. Russians capture Trebizond.
			Apr. 29. Gen. Townshend surrenders to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.
		May 8. White Star steamer <i>Cymric</i> sunk.	
May 16-June 3.	Great Austrian attack on Italians through the Trentino.	May 31. Naval battle off Jutland, several important ships lost on both sides. Victory conceded to British.	May 19. Russians join British on the Tigris and advance toward Kut-el-Amara.
		June 5. Lord Kitchener and staff drowned when <i>Hampshire</i> strikes mine off Orkney Islands.	

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1916	1916	1916	1916
		July 1-Nov. Battle of the Somme. Allies fail to break German lines. July 2. Friseourt taken. July 4. Germans take Thiaumont for fourth time. July 7. Second stage of British advance on the Somme. July 15. Delville Wood taken by British. July 20. French widely extend their gains north and south of the Somme. July 25. British take Pozières.	July 17. In a series of battles fought in Volhynia, Russians break salient opposite Vladimir-Volhynsk on a front of 12 miles and take 13,000 prisoners.
	Aug. 2 Roger Casement executed for treason. Aug. 23. Capt. Fryatt shot by Germans after court-martial. Aug. 27. Italy declares war on Germany. Rumania declares war on Austria and Germany. Aug. 30. Turkey declares war on Rumania Von Hindenburg appointed Chief of the German General Staff.	Aug. 3. French retake Fleury. Aug. 20. Florina captured by Belgians. Aug. 25. Defeat of Prussian Guards at Guillemont.	July 23. Russians complete conquest of Armenia. July 30. Brodi captured by Russians. Aug. 11. Russians take Stanislaw. Aug. 27-Jan. 15. Rumania crushed [Fall of Bucharest (Dec. 6), Dobrudja (Jan. 2), Foscani (Jan. 2)]. Sept. 1. Fresh Russian advance begun into the Bukowina. Sept. 5. Russians achieve victory near Halicz. Sept. 8. Rumanians occupy Orsova on Danube. Sept. 12. Russian and Rumanian armies form junction in the South Bukowina.
	Sept. 11. M. Zaimis, the Greek Premier resigns. Sept. 16. New Greek Cabinet formed. Sept. 19. Allies declare blockade of Greek coast.	Sept. 6. French score success at Verdun. Sept. 15. "Tanks" first used by British near Combles. Sept. 16. French capture Vermandovillers, Deniecourt, and Berry.	Oct. 2. Mackensen checked in the Dobrudja.
	Oct. 4. Greek Cabinet resigns.	Oct. 26. French close in on Vaux Fort.	
	Nov. 21. Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria dies. Nov. 29. U. S. protests against deportation of Belgians.	Nov. 1 Germans evacuate Vaux Fort. Nov. 7. French take Chaulnes. Nov. 13. Great battle opens on the Ancre.	Nov. 15. Serbs gain in Tcherna. Nov. 19. Monastir falls to Allies.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1916	1916 July 2. Italians press forward on Carso.	1916	1916
	July 12. Italians make good advance in Adige valley.	July 10. German submarine <i>Deutschland</i> reaches Baltimore with cargo.	
	Aug. 6-Sept. New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug 9).		Aug. 4. Turkish force repulsed by British near Rouani, near Suez Canal.
	Aug. 7. Italians win great success on the Isonzo front.		
	Aug. 13. Italians cross Vallone.		
	Aug. 29. Rumanians control passes in Transylvania Alps.	Sept. 2. Allied warships seize three German vessels at Piræus.	Aug. 28. British warships bombard Kavala.
	Sept. 10. British on Salonika front cross the Struma.	Sept. 10. Italian dreadnought <i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> lost.	
	Sept. 19. Italian success on the Carso. Greek Army Corps captured at Kavala by Germans and deported to Germany.		
	Oct. 8. Rumanian forces in Southern Transylvania withdrawn to frontier.	Oct. 4. French transport <i>Gallia</i> sunk by submarine. <i>Franconia</i> sunk in Mediterranean.	
	Oct. 10. Italian army gains further success in the Carso.	Oct. 8. German submarine sinks vessels off U. S. coast.	
	Nov. 1. Italian advance on the Julian front.	Nov. 6. <i>Arabia</i> sunk by submarine without warning. Nov. 21. Hospital ship <i>Britannic</i> sunk in Aegean.	

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT
1916	<p>1916 Dec. 5-6. Asquith ministry resigns in Gt. Britain. Lloyd George new Prime Minister Dec. 12. German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30), as "empty and insincere." Dec. 20. Pres. Wilson's "Peace Note" (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Allies reply (Jan. 10).</p>	<p>1916</p> <p>Dec. 30. Sir Douglas Haig made Field Marshal.</p>	<p>1916 Dec. 6. Bucharest captured by the Central Powers. Dec. 27. Germans win at Rinnie over Russians.</p>
1917	<p>1917 Jan. 10. Allied governments state terms of peace. Jan. 22. President Wilson gives to Senate his views on peace Jan. 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare Feb. 3. U. S. severs diplomatic relations with Germany, Bernstorff dismissed. Feb. 12. U. S. will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn. Feb. 21. New British blockade order published. Feb. 26. Pres. Wilson asks Congress for authority to arm merchant ships. Feb. 28. "Zimmermann note" revealed.</p>	<p>1917</p> <p>Feb. 4. Grandcourt, on the south of the Ancre, taken by British. Feb. 17. British advance on the Ancre.</p>	<p>1917 Feb. 18. Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from Central Powers.</p>

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS
1916	1916 Dec. 1. Admiral du Four-net lands troops at Athens. Dec. 3. Battle of Argos.	1916 Dec. 4. <i>Caledonia</i> torpedoed. Dec. 17. British transport-ship <i>Russian</i> sunk in the Mediterranean.	1916 Dec. 23. British cavalry attack on Turks at Magdhaba.
1917	1917 Jan. 7. Germans take Foscani by storm.	1917 Jan. 7. <i>Cornwallis</i> sunk in the Mediterranean. Jan. 29. H. M. S. <i>Laurentic</i> sunk off Irish coast Jan. 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare	1917 Jan. 23. British attack on Turks near Kut. Feb. 15. British drive Turks from Dahrabend.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1917	1917		1917
	Mar. 9. Count Zeppelin dies	Mar. 1. British take Gommecourt. Mar 4 It is announced that British have taken over entire Somme front.	
	Mar 11-15. Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar (March 15). Provisional government formed under Prince Lvoff and M Milyukoff.		
	March 12. Armed guard placed on all American merchant vessels.		
	Mar. 13. China breaks off relations with Germany		
	Mar. 15. Czar of Russia abdicates	Mar. 17-19. Retirement Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1300 square miles of French territory on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.	
	Mar. 22 U. S. formally recognizes new government of Russia.	Mar. 17. British take Bapaume	
	Mar. 27. Minister Whitlock and American consuls withdrawn from Belgium.	March 18. British take Peronne, Nesles, and Chaulnes French take Noyon.	
	Apr. 2. President Wilson asks Congress to declare state of war with Germany.	Mar. 20. Allied advance toward Cambrai.	
	Apr. 6. U. S. declares war on Germany.		
	Cuba declares war on Germany.		
	Apr. 8 U. S. severs diplomatic relations with Austria.	Apr. 9-May 14. <i>Battle of Arras.</i> British successes (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).	
	Apr. 20. Turkey severs relations with U. S.	Apr. 16-May 6. <i>Battle of the Aisne</i> between Soissons and Rheims.	
	Apr. 27. Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany.	Apr. 23. British advance on the Scarpe.	
	Apr. 29. Gen. Pétain appointed Chief of Staff of French army.	Apr. 28. British take Arlieux.	

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1917	1917	1917	1917
			Mar. 4. British reach Bakuba. Mar. 11. Bagdad taken by British.
Mar. 26. French take 2000 prisoners at Monastir.		Mar. 19. French dreadnought <i>Danton</i> sunk in Mediterranean. Mar. 21. British hospital ship <i>Asturias</i> torpedoed. Apr. 2. American liner <i>Aztec</i> sunk.	Mar. 27. British win complete victory over Turks at Goza.
Apr. 25. British advance on the Dorian front near Salonika.		Apr. 20. German destroyers raid Dover.	Apr. 24. Turks retreat to Jebel Hamrin.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1917	1917	1917	1917
	May 6. War Council at Paris. May 8. Liberia breaks off relations with Germany May 17. Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (formerly Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns May 18. Pres Wilson signs Selective Service Act. June 2. Independence of Albania proclaimed. June 12. King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate June 15. Subscriptions for First Liberty Loan close. June 29. Greece enters war against Germany and her Allies. July 4 Resignation of Bethmann - Hollweg as German Chancellor. Michaelis Chancellor (July 14). July 20. First drawing at Washington for names in Selective Service draft Kerensky becomes Premier of Russia on resignation of Prince Lvoff. Aug. 10. Food Control Bill passed in U. S. Aug. 14. China declares war on Germany. Aug. 15. Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1) U. S. replies (Aug. 27). Germany and Austria (Sept. 21).	May 4-5 French advance near Craonne. May 15 Gen Pétain succeeds Gen Nivelle as commander-in chief of French armies. June 7. British blow up Messines Ridge south of Ypres and capture 7500 German prisoners. June 24 British advance near Lens June 26. First American troops reach France. July 16. French win back important positions at Hill 304. July 31. Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge), British successes.	
	Aug. 15. Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens. Aug. 20-24. French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916. Aug. 21. Canadians enter Lens.	Aug. 9. Mackensen crosses the Susitsa, and opens new offensive in Rumania. July 23. Germans recapture Halicz and Stanislaw.	
		July 1. Russian armies led in person by Kerensky begin short-line offensive in Galicia ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3). July 8. Austrian front west of Stanislaw broken. July 10 Russians capture Halicz. July 16. Russian retreat begins.	

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1917	1917	1917	1917
	May 15-Sept. 15. Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug 9), Monte Santo (Aug 24), Monte San Gabriele (Sept. 14).	May 4. American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.	May 1. British defeat Turks at Jebel Hamrin.
	June 10. Italian offensive on Trentino. Capture Pass of Agnelio.	May 26. Hospital ship <i>Dover Casile</i> sunk in Mediterranean.	
	June 12. French force landed at Corinth.	June 2. British transport <i>Cameronian</i> sunk in Mediterranean.	June 13. Airplane raid on London; 157 killed, 432 injured.
	June 17. Advance by Italians on Carso Plateau.	June 23. P. and O. liner <i>Mongolia</i> sunk off Bombay.	June 15. Airplane raid on London; 104 killed.
	July 9. Russians evacuate Mesopotamia.	July 9. H. M. S. <i>Guardian</i> blown up, 700 lost.	June 29. Gen. Allenby assumes command in Palestine.
		July 30. Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel (Second mutiny Sept. 2.) H. M. S. <i>Ariadne</i> torpedoed.	July 10. Turkish forces on the Euphrates defeated.
		Aug. 11. <i>City of Athens</i> sunk by mine off Cape Town.	
	Aug. 19. New Italian drive on the Isonzo. Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).		

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1917	1917	1917	1917
	Sept. 8. The Luxburg despatches ("Spurlos Versenkt") revealed by U S Sept. 15 Russia proclaimed a republic.	Sept 20-26. British attack on six-mile front east of Ypres.	Sept. 3. Riga captured by Germans. Sept. 10-13. Attempted offensive of Russians. Sept. 12. Germans occupy Oesel and Dagö Islands (Gulf of Riga).
	Oct 26. Brazil declares war on Germany. Oct. 27. Second Liberty Loan (U.S.) closed Oct. 30. Von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.	Oct. 23.-26 French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.	
	Nov. 7. Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by Bolsheviks. Nov. 13. Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.	Nov. 2. Germans retreat from Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne. Nov. 3. First clash between German and American soldiers. Nov. 22.-Dec. 13. <i>Battle of Cambrai</i> . Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" for first time to break down wire entanglements instead of usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood dominating Cambrai taken on Nov. 26. Surprise counter-attack by Germans, Dec. 2, forces British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks Dec. 13, partially successful.	
	Nov. 29. First plenary session of Inter-Allied War Council in Paris Col. House chairman of American delegation	Dec. 4. German gain British trenches at Ypres.	Nov. 20. Hindenburg line smashed on 10-mile front facing Cambrai to a depth of four or five miles.
	Dec. 5. Pres. Wilson in message to Congress advises war on Austria. Dec. 6-9. Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally administration in Portugal. Dec. 7. U. S. declares war on Austria. Dec. 13. Berlin announces armistice negotiation begins with Russia, Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Cuba declares war on Austria. Dec. 15. Armistice agreement between Central Powers and Russian Bolshevik government signed at Brest-Litovsk. Dec. 25. France and Germany agree to exchange prisoners of 48 years or over. Dec. 31. British Food Controller rations sugar	Dec. 30. Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.	

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1917	1917	<p>1917</p> <p>Sept. 1. Sea fight off Jutland, four German mine sweepers destroyed.</p> <p>Oct. 1 H. M. S. <i>Drake</i> torpedoed.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Russians defeated in naval engagement in Gulf of Riga.</p> <p>Oct. 24-Dec. Great German-Austrian counter-drive into Italy. Italians driven back to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.</p> <p>Nov. 3 French troops arrive in Italy.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Austrians force passage of the Tagliamento.</p> <p>British troops reach Italy.</p> <p>Nov. 7. Italians retire to the Piave.</p> <p>Nov. 12 Italians evacuate Fonzaso.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Austrians take Mt. Prasalau.</p> <p>Nov. 17. Fight in North Sea between eight cruisers.</p> <p>Dec. 6 U. S. destroyer <i>Jacob Jones</i> sunk by submarine. Loss of 60 men.</p> <p>Dec. 9. Italians torpedo two Austrian battleships at Trieste.</p> <p>Dec. 12 Convoy of neutral vessels attacked by German destroyers</p> <p>Dec. 14. Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.</p> <p>Dec. 19. Italians recapture whole of Mt. Asalone.</p> <p>Dec. 24. Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago section, but are stopped by counter-attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.</p> <p>Dec. 25. Germans take Col del Rosso and 9000 prisoners</p> <p>Dec. 30. In Monte Tomba section, Italy, French forces penetrate German lines.</p>	<p>1917</p> <p>Oct. 1. Sea fight off Jutland, four German mine sweepers destroyed.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Russians defeated in naval engagement in Gulf of Riga.</p> <p>Nov. 7. British take Gaza.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Turks evacuate Wadi Hesi and Ascalon.</p> <p>Nov. 18. British forces in Palestine take Jaffa</p> <p>Dec. 1. German East Africa clear of enemy.</p> <p>Dec. 6. Explosion of munition's vessels wreck Halifax.</p> <p>Dec. 9. Jerusalem captured by British, advancing from Egypt.</p> <p>Dec. 18. Airplane raid on London.</p> <p>Dec. 27. Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to take Jerusalem.</p> <p>Dec. 30. British occupy Bireh near Jerusalem.</p>

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	<p>1918</p> <p>Jan. 8 Italian Government prohibits making or sale of cake, confectionery, or pastry.</p> <p>Jan. 13. French War Minister puts postal and telegraph under military control.</p> <p>Jan. 13. Former Premier Caillaux arrested in Paris on charge of treason.</p> <p>Jan. 21. Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet.</p> <p>Jan. 22. Meatless days in England.</p> <p>Jan. 25. von Hertling in Reichstag outlines Germany's peace terms.</p> <p>Jan. 26. Hungarian Cabinet resigns.</p> <p>Jan. 28 France decrees bread ration.</p> <p>Jan. 31. It is announced that Americans hold first line trenches.</p> <p>Feb. 4. Trial in Paris of Bolo Pacha for treason.</p> <p>Feb. 6. Mackensen sends ultimatum to Rumanian Government. Rumanian Cabinet resigns.</p> <p>Feb. 9 Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.</p> <p>Feb. 12 British Government refuses to recognize the Brest-Litovsk peace.</p> <p>Feb. 14. Paris court-martial finds Bolo Pacha guilty and sentences him to death.</p> <p>Russia changes to new style calendar.</p> <p>Feb. 23. U. S. Embassy leaves Petrograd.</p> <p>Feb. 24 London reports that Bolshevik leaders in Russia have accepted German peace conditions.</p> <p>British troops sent to Ireland to suppress outbreaks.</p> <p>Feb. 26. Rumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.</p> <p>Feb. 27. Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Jan. 2. Germans repulsed between Lens and St. Quentin with heavy losses.</p> <p>Jan. 23. Germans gain footing in Nieuport.</p> <p>Jan. 31. It is announced that Americans hold first line trenches.</p> <p>Feb. 3. Germans bombard American line in Lorraine sector.</p> <p>Feb. 8. French repulse German attacks north of Chemin des Dames.</p> <p>Feb. 22. American troops in Chemin des Dames sector.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Jan. 28. Rumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.</p> <p>Feb. 15. Germany renews war on Russia.</p> <p>Feb. 21. Germans enter Russia. Minsk taken, also Rovno.</p> <p>Feb. 25. Reval and Pskoff fall to Germans.</p>

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918			
1918	Jan. 2. Teutons repulsed with heavy losses in thrust for Venice.	1918 Jan. 7. Mutiny at Kiel, German naval base. Jan. 9. British hospital ship <i>Rewa</i> torpedoed in British Channel. Jan. 20. British announce sinking in action of Turkish cruiser <i>Medulla</i> and beaching of former <i>Goeben</i> . Jan. 20. Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces. Jan. 21. <i>Louvain</i> sunk in Mediterranean.	1918 Jan. 21. Washington reports desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops.
	Jan. 24. Germans in Italy move back defence lines from Piave River.	Jan. 27. <i>Andania</i> torpedoed off Irish coast.	
	Jan. 28. Italian offensive captures Col del Rosso, Col d'Echelle, and 1500 prisoners.		Jan. 29. Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge. German planes raid London.
	Jan. 29. Italians break Teuton lines east of Asiago Plateau; take Monte di Val Bella and 2600 prisoners.		Jan. 30. British line in Palestine advances toward Antioch.
	Feb. 2. Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.	Feb. 5. American steamer <i>Alamance</i> sunk by torpedo. <i>Tuscania</i> , transporting American soldiers, sunk off Irish coast, loss 101.	
	Feb. 11. West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack		Feb. 16. In battle for Kieff, Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians
		Feb. 19. British advance on Jericho.	Feb. 19. British advance on Jericho.
		Feb. 21. <i>Philadelphian</i> sunk.	Feb. 21. British troops in Palestine take Jericho.
			Feb. 24. Turks recapture Trebizond.
		Feb. 26. British hospital ship <i>Glenart Castle</i> torpedoed in Bristol Channel; 166 doctors, nurses, and orderlies lost	

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Mar. 3. Russia signs treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Mar. 4. Germany and Finland sign treaty Mar. 5. Rumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers. Mar. 9 Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.	Mar. 5. Rainbow Division repels German raid in Lorraine sector. Mar. 8. In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack; English counter-attack. Mar. 10. Americans are on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector. Mar. 11. Americans go "over the top" at Toul.	Mar. 1. Germans reach Dnieper River.
	Mar. 18. Gt. Britain and U. S. take over Dutch shipping in U. S. and British ports.	Mar. 14. Americans make first permanent advance northeast of Badonvilliers. Mar. 17. Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.	Mar. 13. German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea. Mar. 14. Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast.
		Mar. 19. French penetrate German lines near Rheims.	Mar. 19. German forces, ignoring armistice, continue advance into Russia.

A D	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918	1918	<p>1918</p> <p>Mar. 1. H. M. S. <i>Culgarian</i> sunk off Irish coast</p> <p>Mar. 10. <i>Guildford Castle</i>, British hospital ship, torpedoed in Channel.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Mar. 1. Bolsheviks win battle near Rostof-on-Don.</p> <p>Mar. 2. Kieff occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.</p> <p>Mar. 7. German planes raid London at night.</p> <p>Mar. 10. British advance in Mesopotamia.</p> <p>Mar. 11 German air-raid on Paris Turks recapture Erzrum from Armenians.</p>

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918 Mar. 21. Beginning of Germany's last drive. Germans move west from a sixty-mile base-line inclosed by Vimy Ridge and the Arras salient on the north to the Oise-Ailette watershed on the south, obliterating the Cambrai salient.	1918
	Mar. 23. Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.	Mar. 22-25. They penetrate beyond Croisilles, Bapaume, Péronne, Bril, and northwest of Noyon and claim the capture of 75,000 men and 600 guns. French reports place the enemy's loss at 600,000—the German maximum at Verdun, 1916-17.	
	Mar. 27. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.	Mar. 23-25 Demoralization of the Fifth British Army under General Gough. Gen. Carey with a scratch division keeps it in touch with Gen. Byng's Third Army on the north, over an eight-mile gap, and the French Gen. Fayolle saves it in the south over a thirty-mile gap, between it and the Sixth French Army.	
	Mar. 29. Foch chosen commander-in-chief of all Allied forces.	Mar. 29. French counter-attacks regain eight square miles between Noyon and Lassigny. The enemy envelops Montdidier.	Mar. 31. Germans continue advance in Ukraine; take Poltava and burn it
	Apr. 5 U S Army at end of first year totals 1,500,000 men.	Mar. 29-Apr. 1. Enemy consolidates his positions embracing a salient of 800 square miles with its vertex on the Somme, six miles east of Amiens. His attacks to envelop Albert successful.	
	Apr. 9 Man - Power bill introduced in House of Commons in England.	Apr. 4-7. Germans take strategic position of Hamel on the Somme sector but are defeated by the French at Casel and by the British at Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy is also unsuccessful in his attacks between the Luce and the Ayre.	
		Apr. 9. Between Ypres and Arras, forty miles apart, the Germans strike on a twelve-mile front between Givenchy and Fleurbaix.	
		Apr. 10-11. They penetrate between Armentières and Messines and develop as far as Hollebeke, four miles southeast of Ypres, enveloping the towns of Armentières and Estaires and part of Messines Ridge.	Apr. 10. German troops at Limburg mutiny.
		Apr. 12. Field Marshal Haig issues special order of the day. 'All positions must be held to the last man.'	
		Apr. 12-17. Penetration reaches Locon in the south, the Nieppe Forest in the center, and Bailleul in the north, thereby threatening the rest of the ridge—Mont Rouge and Mont Kemmel. The salient now represents 220 square miles of newly gained territory.	
	Apr. 16. Bolo Pacha executed. France calls men of 19.	Apr. 17-19. British voluntarily retire from Passchendaele Ridge.	Apr. 13. German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS
1918	1918	1918	1918
			Mar. 23. Paris first bom- barded by long range gun from distance of 75 miles.
			Mar. 28. Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is cap- tured or destroyed
		Apr. 1. German naval forces land and take Hangö in Southern Fin- land.	Apr. 1. British advance beyond Anah and threat- en Aleppo.
			Apr. 11. British troops continue advance in Palestine.
		Apr. 22 Zeebrugge, Ger- man destroyer and sub- marine base, is block- aded by British.	
			Apr. 27. British capture Kirfa in Mesopotamia.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918 Apr. 27. French Government declares meatless days. May 1. Allies meet in conference at Versailles. May 6. Rumania signs peace treaty with Central Powers. May 7. Nicaragua declares war on Germany. May 18. Sinn Feiners in Ireland, arrested as pro-Germans, deported. May 23. First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.	1918 Apr. 18-24. Germans struggle with the British for the possession of Villers-Bretonneux. Apr. 24-27. The Germans force the French and British from Mont Kemmel. May 12. The French recapture Hill 44 on the north flank of Mont Kemmel, thereby completing a series of manœuvres which henceforth places the Germans on the defensive in the Lys salient. May 27. On a forty-mile front between Noyon and Rheims the Germans strike south with twenty-five divisions or 325,000 men and a large auxiliary force of tanks and poison gas shells overrun the Chemin des Dames and cross the Aisne on an eighteen-mile front. May 28. The Allies deploy east and west—east to the Brouillet-Savigny-Thillois line protecting Rheims and west down the Oise and the Aisne. May 29. Germans make a sudden advance from the west of the salient, enveloping Soissons. May 30. Germans reach the Marne between Château-Thierry and Dormans on a six-mile front. June 1. Germans work up the Marne a couple of miles beyond Dormans and consolidate their positions on the west between the Oise Canal and Soissons. June 6-12. American marines bend back the German line north of Château-Thierry—from Grandeles, Champillon, and Clerembant Wood east to Bussières and Bourresches. June 9. The Germans on the twenty-mile base, west of their attack begun on the 27th ult., and embracing the front between Noyon and Montdidier advance only two and a half miles before they are counter-attacked by the French near Hautebraye, between the Oise and the Aisne. June 10. Enemy takes villages of Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur, and debouches from Thiescourt Wood. June 11. With four new divisions the Germans reach Arondie, on the west; descend the Matz in the centre; envelop the Ourscamps Forest on the east. But here, having made their maximum penetration of seven and a half miles, they are held up and driven back by the French, who captured 1000 prisoners. June 13-14. The French heavily attack at the centre and drive the enemy beyond Courcelles and Croix Ricard.	1918 May 1. Sebastopol occupied by Germans. May 19. German troops occupy Bjorko in Gulf of Finland.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	May 1. Legions of Czechs and Slavs join Italy and fight against Austria.		May 1. British advance in Palestine.
	May 10. Italians capture Monte Corno.	May 17. Russian transport with 3000 on board sunk by German submarine; only a few saved.	
		May 23. British transport <i>Moldavia</i> sunk off English coast.	May 19. Mussulman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea.
		May 25-June 14. German submarines sink 19 ships off U. S. coast.	
	May 26. Italian troops break through the Teuton defensive at Capo Sile on lower Piave front.	May 26. British transport <i>Leasowe Castle</i> sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.	
	May 27. Italians advance near Prente.	May 31. <i>President Lincoln</i> , U. S. transport, torpedoed and sunk.	
			June 8. Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
			June 14. Tabriz, in Persia, 200 miles northeast of Mosul, captured by the Turks.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		<p>June 16. The enemy attempts to cross the Matz, near its junction with the Oise, and is driven back with heavy casualties.</p> <p>June 17. The enemy turns on a heavy shower of shells over the south bank of the Marne, but does not try to cross.</p>	
		<p>July 1. Americans take Vaux, near Château-Thierry.</p> <p>July 4. Australians and Americans take Hamel.</p>	
			<p>July 6. Italian and French troops begin drive between the coast and Tomorico Valley.</p>

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918		1918	1918
	June 15-16. The Austrian offensive counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau and Monte Grappa in the north, crosses the Piave to Il Montello, Zenson, and the Old Piave, from Capo Sile south.		
	June 19 French counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau render Bertigo and Pennas; Italian counter-attacks, Castalunga. Italian pressure begins to tell on Il Montello, at Zenson and south over the Capo Sile sector, aided by the augmenting river floods and naval floats.		
	June 22-23. The Italians develop a counter-offensive from Il Montello to the sea which renders 5000 prisoners in three days.	June 23. Norwegian freighter, <i>Augvald</i> , sunk east of Cape Race.	
	June 25-26. The Austrians are forced back across the Piave from Il Montello and the Zenson sector.		
	June 29. Monte di Vallenella and Sasso Rosso (Asiago) taken by the Italians; also 833 prisoners.		
	June 30. Col del Rosso and Col di Chelo (Echelle) are taken by Italians.		
	July 1-4. Raids in Monte Grappa region render the Italians 569 prisoners	July 1. U. S. transport <i>Covington</i> sunk.	
	July 6. Last of the Austrians are driven across the Piave from the delta which they have occupied since November, with a total loss since June 15 of between 250,000 and 270,000 men, of whom over 20,000 are prisoners; the Austrians had on June 20 claimed 35,000 prisoners.		
			July 7. Czecho-Slovak forces advance into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviks and capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918			
1918	July 9. German Foreign Minister resigns. July 10. Socialists in Reichstag refuse to vote for budget July 12 Czar Nicholas reported killed by Bolsheviks. July 14 Agreements signed between Germany and Gt. Britain regarding exchange of prisoners. July 15. Hayti declares war on Germany.	1918 July 15. Americans are attacked at Vaux, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, and southeast between Fossey and Mazy, losing ground here, which is later recovered, and the enemy driven back across the Marne. At Bligny, southwest of Rheims, the Italians are driven east, at Prunay, east of Rheims the French give ground. July 16 Germans develop their positions on the south bank of the Marne, east of Mazy and south of Dormans. The penetration at Bligny is developed south to the Marne; that at Prunay is deepened. July 17. From Bligny the edge of the Montague Forest is reached, but the pocket of Prunay is closed. July 18 French and American detachments under Gen Mangin attack the right wing of the Crown Prince between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry on a twenty-eight-mile front with a penetration of six miles as far as the River Crise.	1918 July 6. Fieri taken by Italian and French troops.
	July 19. Honduras declares war on Germany. July 21. Austrian Premier resigns with Cabinet.	July 19. Italian detachments on the east of the salient, northwest of the Mountain of Rheims recover Bouilly. In these two days (July 18-19) the Allies take 17,000 prisoners. July 23. Save the plateau south of Soissons the entire sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry is recovered by the Allies. In the centre they have crossed the Marne, threatening Jaulgonne. On the east they have advanced to within two miles of the Fismes-Chatillon highway. The booty from July 18 amounts to 25,000 prisoners and over 400 guns.	July 16-17. French gains along Davoli river.
	July 24. British munition workers strike.	July 23-25. The enemy makes violent counter-attacks, which are repulsed. Aug. 2. French occupy Soissons and report total number of prisoners since July 15 on the Marne and Champagne fronts to be 33,400. British detachments in the Plessier-Hullen region take the height north of Grand Rozoy and reach Cramoiselle. Germans retreat north of the Vesle.	July 21 French-Italian gains in Albania. Point Lozi taken.
	Aug. 5. Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.	Aug. 5. Germans withdraw from front line trenches north of La Bassée. Aug. 7. British General Plumer with the Second Army launches attack on the Lave River from a five-mile base and a penetration of 1000 yards. Aug. 8. The British General Rawlinson, with the French generals, Debeney and Humbert on his right, begins an advance on the plateau south of the Somme against the army of von der Marwitz.	July 24. Austrians defeated at Davoli Bandle and Kuci Arch.
			Aug. 4. Italians recapture Fieri-Berat line.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		July 11. U.S supply ship <i>Westover</i> sunk.	July 8. Nikolsk captured by Czecho-Slovaks.
	July 17. British detachment inflicts heavy losses on Austrian garrison southeast of town of Asiago.	July 17. <i>Carpathia</i> sunk	July 13. Turkish attacks on the Jordan routed.
	July 20. Italians reoccupy Corno di Cabento and Monte Stabiel, north of the Adamello glacier, on the western frontier of Trentino, below the Tonale Pass	July 19. Cruiser <i>San Diego</i> sunk by mine.	
	July 22. Austrians start heavy bombardment in the Tonale region, in the Brento Valley, and on the lower Piave.	July 20. <i>Justicia</i> sunk by torpedo	
		July 23. <i>Marmora</i> sunk	
		Aug. 3. British ambulance transport <i>Warilda</i> , with 600 wounded and ill, sunk by submarine, loss 123.	
		Aug. 4. The <i>O. B. Jennings</i> sunk.	
	Aug. 5. Italian gains at Dorso Alto Mts.	Aug. 5. The <i>Stanley I. Seaman</i> sunk.	Aug. 5. U.S. troops land at Archangel.
			Aug. 8. Allies detachments move south and attack Bolshevik forces.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		<p>Aug. 11. Counter revolution in Russia grows. Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight.</p> <p>Aug. 12. German ambassador flees from Moscow.</p>	
		<p>Aug. 10. Rawlinson has advanced nine miles; Debeney crosses the Avre; Humbert, south of Montdidier, moves toward Rove, turning the flank of von Hutier on the Lassigny massif.</p> <p>Aug. 10-11. Montdidier and Lassigny massif are captured by Humbert; the number of prisoners since Aug. 8 have amounted to 40,000.</p> <p>Aug. 18. Rawlinson is within one mile of Rove; a circling movement by the French is in progress southeast of Lassigny occupying Canny-sur-Matz. Similar attack is made over a four-mile front west of Armentières, forcing the Germans back between Bailleul and Vieux Berquin.</p> <p>Aug. 19. The French overrun the Lassigny massif, advance on the Roye highway, and take Le Hamel. British recover Mont Kemmel.</p> <p>Aug. 20. General Mangin advances between the Oise and the Aisne to a depth of three miles.</p> <p>Aug. 21. On Rawlinson's left General Byng with the Third British Army and the American 30th Division begin an offensive north of the Ancre and reach Beaucourt, Bucquoy, Abainzeville, and Moyenneville. South of the Oise General Mangin advances to Cuts, Camelin, and Pontoise, out-flanking Noyon.</p> <p>Aug. 22. Between the Ancre and the Somme, from north of Bray to Albert, the British penetrate two miles.</p> <p>Aug. 23. British on a thirty-mile front, from Mercatel (five miles south of Arras) to Lihons, take a large number of towns stretching from Gommecourt, north of the Somme, to Chignolle, south of it, and penetrate German lines two miles.</p> <p>Aug. 24. British carry Thiepval Ridge and Grandcourt, and open the whole road from Albert to Bapaume.</p> <p>Aug. 25-26. British advance in the north, along the Scarpe, and in the centre, take Suzanne and Cappy, near the Somme. Byng crosses the Hindenburg line between Arras and Bapaume.</p> <p>Aug. 27. Roye taken by General Debeney.</p> <p>Aug. 28. Americans with Mangin move in force against Fismes and enemy's bridgehead near the Vesle-Aisne junction.</p>	
	Aug. 28. Retirement of Ambassador Page.		

A D	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918	<p>1918</p> <p>Aug. 10. French advance to Austrian entrenchments at Monte Sisemol.</p> <p>Aug 13 Italian advances near the Swiss border.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Aug. 9. More vessels sunk off coast of U. S. by submarines.</p> <p>Aug. 11. Nine U. S. fishing boats sunk by submarine.</p> <p>Aug. 16. American ship, <i>Montanan</i>, sunk.</p> <p>Aug. 17. French cruiser <i>Doperit Thouras</i> sunk.</p> <p>Aug. 22. Belgian relief ship <i>Gasconier</i> sunk.</p> <p>Aug. 25. Canadian steamer <i>Eric</i> destroyed by shell fire, off Miquelon Island.</p> <p>Aug. 25-29. Three American schooners sunk.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Aug. 9. Gen. Otani of Japanese Army named to command U. S. and Allied troops in Siberia.</p> <p>Aug. 15. First U. S. contingent lands in Siberia.</p>

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918 Aug. 28-29 German retreat from the Scarpe to above the Aisne on a front of forty miles; the British take Barpaume and the French Noyon. General Mangin's centre crosses the Ailette. Americans (3d Division) with Mangin drive the Germans out of Juvigny, exposing the enemy line, St. Gobain-Aisne. Aug. 30. The French take Mont St. Siméon, which exposes the Noyon spur and opens the way up the Oise. Enemy retreats on a twenty-mile front, evacuating Bailleul.	1918
	Aug. 31 Lenin, Bolshevik Premier wounded twice by assailant.	Sept. 1. Péronne taken by the British, who cross the Drocourt-Queant "switch line" the next day. Sept. 2. American detachments capture Voormezeele; British gain Neuve Eglise and command Wytschaete from the west. Sept. 5-6. Americans with Mangin press the enemy back between Vieil Arcy and Villers-en-Pravères. Sept. 5-11. Germans fall back from the Vesle to the Aisne.	
	Sept. 4 All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.	Sept. 12. Great progress made by the British toward Cambrai, capturing Havrincourt, Moëuvres, and Trescault.	
	Sept. 9 Bolsheviks hold all British and French consuls.	First American Army, under Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, assaults the famous St. Mihiel salient between Verdun and Metz, recovers an area of 200 square miles, releases the Verdun-Toul-Nancy railway, and captures 20,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.	Sept. 14. The Allied French, British, Serbian, Montenegrin, Italian, and Greek troops on the Macedonian front, began on offensive, launching his attack between the River Vardar and Lake Doiran.
	Sept. 15. Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.	Sept. 15. Approaches to the Bassin de Brie iron region reached and the right wing of the First Army under fire from Metz forts.	Sept. 20. Front of attack increased to 100 miles, with an average daily of 5000 prisoners. A penetration of forty miles north has been made up the Vardar toward Uskub and toward the Bulgar town of Strumnitza.
	Sept. 16. Czechoslovaks appeal for allied help	Sept. 16. General Mangin thrusts against the St. Gobain Forest and the Chemin des Dames.	
	Sept. 18. U. S. rejects Austria's peace proposals.	Sept. 17. Americans gain points at Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, Haumont, and north of Vandières. Sept. 18. Rawlinson's Fourth British Army and Debony's First French Army expose the outer centre defenses of the Hindenburg line northwest of St. Quentin.	
	Sept. 21. Japanese Cabinet resigns.	Sept. 25. American 30th, 38th, and 27th Divisions advance from a 14-mile front in the direction of Cambrai, crossing the Canal du Nord and ramifications of the Hindenburg line taking 6000 prisoners, which are increased to 10,000 on the following day.	

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS
1918	1918	1918	1918
		Sept. 2. The <i>Onega</i> sunk.	Sept. 1. British advance in Macedonia, west of Vardar River.
		Sept. 5. <i>Mt. Vernon</i> torpedoed but not sunk.	Sept. 11. Bolsheviks defeated by Czechoslovaks near Ekaterinburg.
	Sept. 18. In four days Bulgars and Germans have been forced back ten miles on a twenty-mile front and have lost in prisoners 4000 men and 50 guns.	Sept. 15. <i>Galway Castle</i> sunk, 120 lost. Sept. 18. <i>Buena Ventura</i> torpedoed	Sept. 18. Blagviestchensk taken by American and Japanese troops. Sept. 19. General Allenby in command of the Anglo-Egyptian Army and French detachments attacks Turkish positions on sixteen-mile front from Rafat to the sea. In three days he encircles the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies under the German General Liman von Sanders and captures 80,000 prisoners and 500 guns. On his right the Arab Army under Hussien I, King of Hedjaz, does the same to the Fourth Turkish Army
			Sept. 23. In Palestine British and allied Arabs take 25,000 prisoners

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918			1918
Sept. 24.	American-German War Prisoners' Conference held in Switzerland	Sept. 26. First American Army begins a great offensive covering a thirty-mile front from the Meuse west through the Argonne Forest; the French Fourth Army, under General Gouraud, from the Argonne west to the Supipe, a front of twenty miles. The Americans advance from five to six miles, taking Gercourt, Guicy, Montfaucon, Cheppy, and Verennes; the French three or four miles, taking Servon, the Butte de Mesnil, and Navarin Farm. The Germans in two days lose 10,000 in prisoners.	Sept. 23-26. Serbians and French cross the Vardar in the direction of Krivolak; French cavalry occupy Prilep. Ishtib and Velles barriers captured by Serbians. British open the road to Strumitza, which they enter on the 26th. Italians, French, and Greeks invest Kichevo.
Sept. 27.	Bulgaria appeals to British Government for armistice	Sept. 28. Americans advancing down the Oise come in contact with the German Kriemhilde line, with its bridge-head at Brieulles. The French capture the strategic positions of Somme-Py.	Sept. 25. Bulgars retreat in Macedonia on 130 mile front.
Sept. 28.	Von Hertling resigns as German Chancellor.	With the British fleet bombarding the German coastal defences from Nieuport to Zeebrugge, on the North Sea, the Belgian Army, with the Second British Army, under General Plumer, and the Fifth, under General Birdwood, later (Oct. 2) to be reinforced by the Sixth French under General Degoutte, attacked the front in Flanders—at first from Dixmude to the Passchendaele Ridge north of Ypres, and then south to the Lille sector—and capture 4000 prisoners and an immense amount of supplies.	Sept. 26. Bulgaria asks for suspension of hostilities, which is rejected, but results in her capitulation on September 30, amounting to unconditional surrender.
Sept. 29.		Sept. 29. Americans with Rawlinson on their right press forward on a thirty-mile front from before St. Quentin to the Sensée Canal, taking Bellecourt and Nauroy.	Whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gardisko road in hand of Allies.
Sept. 30.	Bulgaria signs armistice on Allies' terms.	Sept. 29-30. Dixmude and Roulers and many smaller towns fall to the Belgians; the British overrun Passchendaele Ridge.	Serbs and British capture Veles, Kochana, and Strumitza.
		Sept. 30. Gouraud advances to within five miles of Vouziers. The Americans take Apremont.	Sept. 30. Bulgaria quits.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918	1918	1918 Sept. 20. News received of the loss of the French ship, <i>Amiral Charner</i> .	1918
		Sept. 26. The <i>Tampa</i> sunk.	Sept. 26. British reach the Sea of Galilee.
			Sept. 27. British take 5000 more prisoners in Palestine.
			Sept. 29 Ten thousand Turks surrender to British at Gaza in Palestine.
		Sept. 30. The <i>Ticonderoga</i> torpedoed; 11 officers and 120 men lost.	Sept. 30. Petrograd dis- patch announces the fall of Kazan to Czechoslo- vaks.
		Sept. Eight Norwe- gian vessels sunk.	

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918	1918
			Oct 1. As the war on this front against Austria - Hungary still continues an Italo-American naval expedition destroys the enemy naval base of Durazzo, Albania, while the town itself is occupied by Italian troops on the 13th. Italians take Berat. Serbians cut the Orient Railway at Nish, thereby destroying land communication between Berlin and Constantinople.
		Oct. 2. Lille as objective of envelopment movement; Belgians go beyond Roulers taking Hooglede and Handzeeme, British capture Rollegemcapelle and advance on La Bassée Canal threatening Lens from the northwest and reoccupying Armentières. Debcney's troops occupy St Quentin.	Oct. 2. Serbia evacuated by the Bulgarians.
		Oct. 3 Lens and coal fields evacuated by the Germans.	
		Oct 3-13. Allies consolidate their lines from the sea to beyond Lille.	
		Oct. 4. Americans cross the Kriemhilde line. The French advance north of Auberive.	Oct. 4. Demir-Hassar pass occupied by the Greeks.
		Oct 5. The French advance for three miles down the Supte River; the Americans extend rupture of Kriemhilde line beyond Romagne.	
Oct 4	Swiss govt proposes armistice to the Allies in behalf of Germany.		
Oct 5.	Austrian Prime Minister resigns. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of his son Boris.		
	Bulgaria demobilizes.		
Oct. 6.	German Chancellor sends note to Wilson requesting him to aid in securing peace and stating that Germany will accept the fourteen terms as outlined by Pres. Wilson on Jan. 28, 1918, and requesting an immediate armistice		

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT	THE WAR AT SEA	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS
1918	1918	<p>1918</p> <p>Oct. 2. Austrian naval base at Durazzo and the ships anchored there destroyed.</p> <p>Oct. 4. Spanish ship, <i>Francoli</i>, torpedoed.</p> <p>Oct. 5. <i>Hirano Maru</i> sunk. 300 lives lost.</p> <p>Oct. 6. <i>Otranto</i> sinks by collision; 364 U. S. soldiers lost.</p> <p>Oct. 7. French naval division enters Beirut.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Oct. 1. Damascus occupied by British cavalry.</p> <p>Oct. 3. General Marshall, with the Anglo-Indian Army in Mesopotamia, advances up the Tigris against Mosul.</p> <p>Oct. 6. Zahle and Rayak, 30 miles northwest of Damascus, occupied by Allenby.</p>

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Oct. 8 Pres. Wilson replies to German peace note asking assurance that they will accept the terms as outlined by him.	Oct. 7 Berry-au-Bac, ten miles north of Rheims, and five southeast of Craonne—the great German supply station between Laon and Rethel captured by Allies.	
	Oct. 12. German reply accepts Wilson's terms.	Oct. 9. Cambrai occupied by the Allies Oct. 10. British capture Le Cateau. Oct. 12. Second American Army, under Major-Gen Robert L. Bullard, attacks northwest of Verdun. Mangin has reoccupied nearly the entire length of the Chemin des Dames.	Oct. 12. Serbs capture Nish.
	Oct. 14. Pres. Wilson replies to Germany's peace offer, specifying details.	Oct. 13. Mangin takes the enemy strongholds of La Fère and Laon. Oct. 14. Belgian, French, and British attack in Flanders from Dixmude to Wervicq. On the Aisne, twelve miles east of Laon, the French take Sissonne on the Hunding line.	Oct. 14. Italian troops in Albania enter Eibasan and invest Tirana.
	Oct. 15. Turkey notifies Austria she will make separate peace with Entente Revolt in Bohemia against Austria. Martial law proclaimed.	Oct. 15. In Flanders the British take Menin. Southwest of Lille they cross Haute Deule Canal. North of the Aisne French take Olizy and Termes, near Grand Pré. First American Army takes Hill 299 and storms St. Georges. Oct. 16. Second British Army captures Wervicq, Comines, Halluin, and Velghem in Lys Valley, Flanders; on its left Belgians and French take Ingelmunster and Lechternelde, and outflank Thourout. First American Army takes Grand Pré at vertex of Argonne Forest.	
		Oct. 17. Fall of Ostend, Lille, and Douai; Ostend occupied by British naval forces under Sir Roger Keyes; Fifth British Army enters Lill; First British Army, under Horne, enters Douai. Anglo-French attack from Le Cateau to the Oise carries the line of the Selle and part of Le Cateau. First American Army wins control of the Côte de Chatillon.	Oct. 17. Alexi-natz and Krushavatz taken by the Serbs.
	Oct. 18. Czechoslovak council formally declares independence.	Oct. 18. Blankenberghe occupied in advance of Belgians on Bruges; French advance on Ghent; Sensée crossed north of Courtrai; Americans with British capture Wassigny and Ribeauville. American First Army captures Bantheville; the French Fourth crosses Aisne.	
	Oct. 19. Armistice-re-fused Austria.	Oct. 19. Zeebrugge and Bruges occupied by the Belgians; First British Army captures Denain. French penetrate the Hunding line, between the Oise and the Serre. First American Army loses and regains Bantheville.	Oct. 19. Macedonia completely evacuated by the Bulgarians.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT	THE WAR AT SEA	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS
1918	1918	<p>1918</p> <p>Oct. 8. The <i>Alberto Treves</i> torpedoed.</p> <p>Oct. 10. The <i>Leinster</i> torpedoed.</p> <p>Oct. 15. U. S. transport <i>America</i> sinks at pier.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Oct. 7. Allenby occupies Sidon and the French Beirut.</p> <p>Oct. 13. Tripolis on the Syrian coast occupied by Allenby.</p> <p>Oct. 15. Allenby's cavalry occupies Homs, within 100 miles of Aleppo.</p>
	<p>Oct. 19. Foch orders the Italian Chief of General Staff, General Diaz, to attack the Austro-Hungarian armies.</p>	<p>Oct. 19. The <i>Lucia</i> sunk.</p>	

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.
1918	1918	1918 Oct. 20. With the Belgian coast clear of the enemy he retreats from the Dutch frontier to the south of Valenciennes; British Second Army on the road to Brussels. Oct. 21. Socialist papers in Germany demand abdication of Kaiser.	1918 Oct. 20. French and Serbs reach Danube. Oct. 21. Serbian and French forces continue advance.
		Oct. 21. Fifth British Army reaches Tournai. First British Army enters Valenciennes suburbs. Oct. 22. Franco-Belgian attack on Lys Canal toward Ghent takes 11,000 prisoners. French advance on Serre front reduces La Fère salient and captures Chalandry and Grandlup. Oct. 23. Third and Fourth British Armies advance four miles on twenty-mile front between the Scheldt and Le Cateau; on their left the First, between Valenciennes and Tournai, takes Bruay, Bleharies, and Espan. First American Army breaks through Freya defenses. Oct. 24. Third and Fourth British Armies, between the Scheldt and the Sambre, advance within a mile of the Valenciennes-Metz railway. Oct. 25. First British Army north of Valenciennes goes through Raismes Forest into the Condé loop of the Scheldt; the Third gains an eight-mile stretch on the Valenciennes-Avesnes railway. French attack between the Oise and the Serre, Souche, and Aisne on a twenty-five-mile front.	
		Oct. 26. British take Artres and Famars, and Englefontaine, south of Valenciennes. First French Army, under Debenedy, crosses the Péron, and advances between Sissonne and Château-Porcien. Germans begin a retreat toward Hirson, between the Oise and Serre. First American Army employs sixteen-inch naval guns against the Mézières-Metz supply railway. Oct. 31. American 30th Division, with the British Third Army, on a fifteen-mile front releases several towns from Pergwyk to Winterkern.	Oct. 26. Serbs take Kraljevo.
	Oct. 28. Austria-Hungary sends note accepting all Allied terms including freedom of the Czechoslovaks; is ready for armistice. Oct. 30. Turkey signs armistice. Nov. 1. Versailles conference opened.	Nov. 2. Valenciennes occupied by British. Nov. 3. Belgian Army reaches Terneuzen and liberates ten miles along the Dutch frontier. First American Army shatters Mézières-Metz railway at Montmédy and Conflans.	Nov. 3. Belgium reoccupied by the Serbs. Nov. 4. Serbs reach Bosnia.

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT.	THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1918	1918	1918 Oct. 20 German sub- marines recalled to their bases.	1918
	Oct. 24. In the Monte Grappa region the Ital- ians take Monte Sola- rolo and the French Sise- mol; on the Piave, Brit- ish and Italians, compos- ing the Tenth Army, under Lord Cavan, gain a footing on the Island of Grave di Papadopoli, and the next day cross the river.		Oct. 25 Marshall's forces enter Kirkuk and force the passage of the Lesser Zab, a branch of the Tigris. Oct. 26 Aleppo falls.
	Oct. 27. Austria-Hungary asks for peace. Lord Cavan's army reaches points three miles east of the Piave and the Ital- ians cross the Montello region.	Oct. 27. The <i>Chapana</i> sunk.	Oct. 27. Kirkuk occupied by the British.
	Oct. 29. The Italian ar- mies are advancing on a thirty-mile front; Tenth Army forces passage of the Monticano, north of Oderzo; Twelfth carries Valdobbiadene and Monte Cosen, three miles to the north; Eighth captures Conegliano and Vittorio; Third, with the 332d American Regiment, crosses the lower Piave at San Dona di Piave and Zenson. Prisoners to date 33,000.		Oct. 28. Marshall takes Kalat Shergat on the Tigris.
		Nov. 1. The <i>Viribus Un- itis</i> sunk.	Oct. 30. Surrender of Turkish Army on the Tigris—7000 prisoners. Turkey capitulates. opens passage between Black and Aegean seas to Allies, with their occupation of forts and immediate repatriation of all allied prisoners of war.

A.D.	DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS.	MILITARY OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.	EASTERN FRONT ALSO BALCAN FRONT.
1918	<p>Nov. 4. Austria accepts truce terms. Armistice goes into effect at 3 P.M. Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.</p> <p>Nov. 7. "False peace" day in New York.</p> <p>Nov. 9. German Kaiser abdicates.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Ex-Kaiser flees to Holland.</p> <p>Nov. 12. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicates.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 4. British, First, Third, and Fourth Armies with two American divisions advance on thirty-mile front, capturing 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre Canal. Passage of canal forced by the First French, with a bag of 3000 prisoners and 15 guns.</p> <p>Nov. 6. First American Army captures heights of the Woevre and Sedan.</p> <p>Nov. 7. Germans begin a seventy-five-mile front retreat from the Scheldt to the Aisne, and Debeney with the First French reaches the railway between La Capelle and Hirson and on the Thon as far as Leuze.</p> <p>Nov. 8. Germany's armistice delegates received by Marshal Foch.</p> <p>Nov. 9. French pass through Hirson and invest Mézières. Mauberge taken by Rawlinson's Fourth British Army.</p> <p>Nov. 11. German envoys sign armistice.</p> <p>At 11 A.M. final shots of the war are fired.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 4. The capitulation of Austria - Hungary today closes the war on this front save against the retreating German detachments which are pursued across the Danube until Nov. 11, when Germany capitulated and accepted the Foch armistice.</p>

A.D.	ITALIAN FRONT ALSO BALKAN FRONT	THE WAR AT SEA	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS
1918	<p>1918 Nov. 1. Eighth Army goes beyond Vittorio, the Tenth crosses the Conegliano-Oderzo highway. The Twelfth, Eighth, Tenth, and Third armies reach the Livenza. The Tyrol-Belluno line is cut. Prisoners number 50,000.</p> <p>Nov. 3. Rovereto and Trent, in the Trentino, are occupied by the Italians; Udine, on the plains of Veneto; Trieste and Pola, on the Adriatic. Prisoners number 100,000 and guns taken 2200 and the Austro-Hungarians armies are threatened with fatal envelopment, when—</p> <p>Nov. 4. Austria-Hungary capitulates to General Diaz, accepting his terms of armistice.</p> <p>Nov. 10. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy makes triumphal entry into Trieste.</p>	<p>1918</p> <p>Nov. 9. British battleship <i>Britannia</i> torpedoed.</p>	1918

ARMISTICE PERIOD

1918-1919

United States Delegates to the Peace Conference were announced Nov. 18 as follows:

The President, Robert Lansing, Colonel Edward M. House, Henry White, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Nov. 21. German fleet surrendered.

Marshal Foch, with Generals Guillaumat and Gouraud, entered Strasbourg, Nov. 25. On Nov. 29 the Germans began withdrawing across the Rhine.

The American Army entered Germany, Dec. 1.

British troops crossed the Belgian frontier and entered Germany, Dec. 3.

Dec 4 President Wilson sails for France

On Dec. 12 the armistice was extended until Jan. 17.

The American Army crossed the Rhine on Dec. 13, and the French entered Mainz.

On Dec. 16 the American Army reached its final objective at Coblenz, and the British formally occupied Cologne

Jan. 18 Formal opening of the Peace Conference.

The Supreme Council adopted President Wilson's proposal to ask all Russian factions, including the Bolsheviks, to meet the Allied and Associated Governments at Princes' Islands on Feb. 15. The Soviet Government, and the governments of Ukraine, Crimea, Estonia, the Lettish Republic, and Lithuania agreed to participate. William Allen White and George Davis Herron were appointed to represent the United States. A resolution to create a League of Nations was adopted Jan. 25, and President Wilson was named chairman of the commission to draft a plan.

The Peace Conference on Feb. 13 decided on new armistice terms to be presented to Germany.

Feb. 14. Draft of the League of Nations covenant read by President Wilson and text made public.

Feb. 15. President Wilson sails for United States.

Mar. 13. President Wilson returns to France.

April 25. First German peace delegates reach Versailles.

April 28. Revised League of Nations covenant adopted by Peace Conference

May 7. Summary of the treaty, including revised draft of the League of Nations covenant made public

June 9. Text of the treaty as originally drawn and presented to Germany read in the Senate after newspaper publication.

June 15 Summary of German reply and counter proposals made public.

June 16. Summary of reply to Germany's counter proposals made public. This was in effect a summary of the changes in the treaty.

June 20. Revised text of the treaty made public in London and Paris.

Crews of German fleet at Scapa sink most of vessels.

Germany accepts peace terms unconditionally June 22.

Peace officially signed June 28.

UNDER THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE TREATY GERMANY—

Restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin for fifteen years and of Danzig permanently. The people of the Saar Basin are to decide by a plebiscite, by district, whether they wish to be annexed to Germany or to France or to accept control by the League of Nations.

Recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over neutral Moresnet and cedes to Belgium Prussian Moresnet and the districts of Eupen and Malmédy.

Cedes a small strip of Upper Silesia to Czecho-Slovakia. Cedes the rest of Upper Silesia to Poland, but, except in certain districts in the northeastern corner, ceded unconditionally to Poland, a plebiscite to determine nationality is to be held between the sixth and eighteenth months after the signing of the treaty.

Cedes to the principal Allied and associated powers the district of Memel.

Cedes to Poland without plebiscite most of Posen and portions of West Prussia and Pomerania west of the Vistula and of West Prussia east of the Vistula. Parts of East Prussia are to decide by vote whether they wish to belong to Prussia or Poland.

Agrees to the creation of three zones in Schleswig in which the inhabitants are to decide, by districts, whether they are to belong to Prussia or Denmark.

(Doubt still exists as to whether the third zone was omitted in the final revision of the treaty.)

Recognizes the independence of Austria and agrees that this independence shall be inalienable except with the consent of the council of the League of Nations.

Renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or her Allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia, and Shantung.

Reduces her army within three months to 200,000 men, with reductions, determined by the Allies, every three months thereafter, reaching a minimum of 100,000 by March 31, 1920.

Abolishes conscription within her territories.

Agrees to dismantle all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine within six months.

Must stop all importation, exportation, and nearly all production of war material.

Agrees to Allied occupation of parts of Germany for fifteen years, or until reparation is made, with the understanding that the army of occupation will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations.

Agrees that any violation by her of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometres east of the Rhine shall be regarded as an act of war.

Reduces her navy to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000.

Must surrender or destroy all other vessels.

Is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

Must demolish the fortifications of Helgoland. The fishing harbor is not to be destroyed.

Must open the Kiel Canal to merchant and war vessels of all nations at peace with her and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

May have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may not manufacture or import aviation material for six months.

Accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to the Allied and associated governments and nationals.

Agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Within four months Germany may make proposals regarding the manner of the payment of her reparation obligations. Within two months thereafter the Allied Reparation Commission will answer such proposals. The commission is directed to make a final determination of the total due from Germany before May 1, 1921.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1919	1919		
	Jan. 16. Prohibition adopted in the United States with ratification of the amendment by Nebraska.		Jan. 8. British govt. reorganized after the general elections, with Lloyd George as Prime Minister.
	Jan. 25. Paris Peace Conference votes for the League of Nations.		
	Jan. 28. Allies and associated powers with the exception of China, sign the Versailles treaty.	Jan. 31. Beginning of active opposition in the Senate to the Versailles treaty.	Feb. 11. Lloyd George outlines Great Britain's program for reconstruction.
	Mar. 3. Senator Lodge offers resolution, signed by 37 Republican senators, to reject the Covenant of the League of Nations.		Mar. 1. Establishment of British embargo on certain imports becomes effective.
			Mar. 31. British House of Commons passes army bill

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1919	1919		
	Jan. 15. German govt. completes draft of new constitution.	Jan. 10-15 Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg abdicates. Succeeded by her sister, Charlotte, after attempt to establish a republic fails. Jan. 17. Paderewski becomes Premier of Poland. Jan. 20. Royalist rebellion in Portugal. Jan. 25-31. Allied forces, fighting against the Soviet govt., retire along the Vaga and Dvina rivers. Jan. 29. Polish govt. recognized by the United States.	
	Feb. 8. Dr. Eduard David elected President of the German National Assembly.	Feb. 7. United States recognizes the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, comprising Jugo-Slavia. Feb. 18. Italian delegates to the peace conference decline to accept Pres. Wilson as arbiter in the Adriatic question.	
	Mar. 16. Dr. Karl Renné heads new govt. at Vienna.	Mar. 7. Mohammed VI. establishes a distinctly pro-Ally ministry.	Mar. 12-Apr. 24. Korean nationalists revolt against Japan. Mar. 14-15. Organized revolt of Nationalists in Egypt.
		Mar. 22. Martial law proclaimed in Spain.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1919	1919		
		Apr. 7. Secretary Baker sails for Europe to arrange payments for unused American war material.	
	Apr. 10. League Commission incorporates in the Covenant a passage to leave the Monroe doctrine inviolate.		
	May 5. The League organizes its first committee.	May 10. Victory Loan.	
June 4	The United States Senate adopts the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. The amendment then goes to the states for ratification.	June 3-11. Charges in the Senate that the text of the Versailles treaty has come into the hands of unauthorized persons. This matter explained by Elihu Root, who had received a copy of the treaty from H. P. Davison which he showed to Senator Lodge.	
June 14-15.	First non-stop transatlantic flight accomplished from Newfoundland to Ireland by Capt. John Alcock, British, and Lt. Arthur W. Brown, American.		
		June 29. Pres. Wilson sails from France for the United States.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1919	1919		
	Apr. 7. Soviet republic proclaimed in Munich.	Apr. 23. Pres. Wilson declares that Fiume must go to Yugoslavia. Apr. 24. Premier Orlando demonstrates Italy's claim to Fiume. April 25. Council at the Peace Conference settles question of Poland's access to the Baltic. The "corridor" to Danzig constituted.	Apr. 30. Council of the Peace Conference agrees to Chinese-Japanese arrangement as to former German lease of Kiaochau.
		May 7. Italian delegates accept invitation to return to the Peace Conference.	May 21. Gen. Allenby and the Sultan form new govt. in Egypt.
		June 19. Orlando govt. overthrown.	June 15. American troops cross the border to protect El Paso from Mexican bandits.
	June 22. German National Assembly authorizes signing of Versailles treaty.	June 21. Nitti becomes Premier of Italy.	
	June 26. Berlin city govt. acquires street railways.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1919	1919		July 2. French program of reconstruction outlined by the govt.
	July 27. Negro race riots in Chicago. 31 killed; over 500 injured.	July 10. Pres. Wilson presents text of Versailles Treaty to the Senate. July 16. Secretary Baker approves plans for the reorganization of the National Guard.	
		July 22. Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate refuses to appoint American members to the Reparations Committee prior to the ratification of the treaty.	July 22. French Chamber votes confidence in the Clemenceau govt. after the Socialist attempt to overthrow it.
		Aug. 12. Senator Lodge analyzes and condemns the Covenant of the League of Nations.	Aug. 13. British govt. empowered by the House of Commons to fix price commodities.
		Aug. 28. State Dept. declares against an American mandate in Turkey.	Aug. 15. Anglo-Persian treaty announced.
Sept. 9.	Cardinal Mercier arrives in the United States for a visit.	Sept. 4-28. Pres. Wilson makes speech-making tour of the country to point out what the treaty means. Sept. 9-Oct. 4. Boston police strike.	Sept. 27-Oct. 6. British railway strike ties up traffic. Govt. resorts to war measures for the movement of food.
		Sept. 28-Nov. 11. Pres. Wilson seriously ill.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1919	1919		
	July 9. Pres. Ebert of Germany signs bill ratifying the Versailles treaty.		July 18. Gen. Allenby placed in charge of the Allied forces in Asia Minor.
		July 31. Poland ratifies the Versailles treaty.	
	Aug. 1. New German constitution adopted by the Nationalist Assembly.	Aug. 4. Budapest occupied by Rumanian troops. Aug. 6. Peidl govt. at Budapest overthrown by the local police. Archduke Joseph assumes power.	Aug. 8 Peace treaty between India and Afghanistan signed.
		Aug. 26. Belgium ratifies the Versailles treaty.	
		Sept. 13. Bratiano cabinet in Rumania resigns. D'Annunzio takes possession of Fiume, without official orders from the Italian govt.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1919	1919		
		Oct. 21-23. Republican majority in the Foreign Relations Committee, with one Democratic member, arranges new scheme of reservations for the treaty. Oct. 31-Dec. 10 Bituminous coal strike in U. S. Nov. 7. Senate adopts the preamble of the Foreign Relations Committee concerning the Versailles Treaty. Nov. 13. Senate adopts reservation to Article X. of the covenant of the League of Nations. Nov. 15. Senate adopts ten amendments to the treaty. Nov. 18. Pres. Wilson vetoes the bill restoring rate making powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Nov. 19. Senate rejects the Versailles Treaty with reservations.	Oct. 2. French Chamber ratifies the Versailles Treaty. Oct. 10. Great Britain completes ratification of the Versailles Treaty. Nov. 1. Labor candidates successful in many municipal elections in Great Britain.
	Dec. 10. Capt. Ross Smith completes flight from England to Australia.		Nov. 16. Clemenceau wins sweeping victory in the first elections held since the war. Dec. 1. Lady Astor becomes the first woman member of the House of Commons. Dec. 4. Home rule bill for Ireland presented in Parliament.
	Dec. 30. Ford Motor Co. makes known plan to disburse among employees between \$8,000,000.00 and \$10,000,000.00.	Dec. 24. Wilson issues proclamation ordering the restoration of the railroads to private ownership March 1, 1920.	
	Deaths in 1919: Astor; Viscount; Drew, Sidney; Eisner, Kurt; Haeckel, Prof. E. H.; Jacobi, Dr. Abraham; Laurier, Sir Wilfrid; Leoncavallo, Ruggiero; Mitchell, John; Roosevelt, Theo.; Shaw, Dr. Anna Howward.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1919	1919		
		Oct. 7. Italy ratifies the Versailles Treaty.	Oct. 6. Nationalist govt. succeeds in Turkey. Opens communications with Mustapha Kemal Pasha who had drawn Anatolia and a Persian province under the Nationalist banner.
	Oct. 25. Austria ratifies the Treaty of St. Germain.		
		Nov. 7. Council issues ultimatum to Rumania to withdraw from Hungary.	
		Nov. 14. D'Annunzio takes possession of the Dalmatian port of Zara. Nov. 15. Omsk, Russian capital, given over to the Bolsheviks.	
		Nov. 26. New govt. of Karl Huszar formally installed in Hungary.	
		Dec. 7. Toca ministry in Spain resigns. Succeeded by Salazar.	
		Dec. 15. Paderewski succeeded by Skulski as Premier of Poland.	
		Dec. 16. Agreement reached between d'Annunzio and the Rome govt. for the occupation of Fiume by the latter's troops.	
			Dec. 26. Japan ratifies the Versailles Treaty.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1920			
	1920 Jan. 3. Violent earthquake in Central America. Jan. 10. Treaty of Versailles becomes effective through the exchange of ratifications at Paris. Jan. 16. Prohibition amendment goes into effect in the United States.—First meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.	Feb. 8. Pres. Wilson accepts the Hitchcock reservations to the Versailles Treaty. Feb. 13. Secretary of State Lansing resigns. Feb. 22. Bainbridge Colby appointed Secretary of State. Feb. 26. Lodge "mandate" reservation to Versailles Treaty adopted by the Senate. Feb. 28. Pres. Wilson signs the railroad reorganization bill.	Feb. 25. Former Liberal Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, elected to the British House of Commons.
	Mar. 6. Philippine Assembly defeats woman suffrage bill.	Mar. 19. Senate rejects the Versailles Treaty for the second time.	Mar. 19. Reign of terror begins in South Ireland under the Mayor of Cork.
		Mar. 22. Senate confirms the appointment of Bainbridge Colby as Secretary of State.	Mar. 28. French Chamber votes confidence in Millerand govt. after debate on his policy.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1920	1920		
	Jan. 5. Constitution framed by the provincial Diets of Austria for submission to the Central govt.	Jan. 20-28. Railroad strike in Italy.	
	Jan. 23. Holland declines to surrender the former German emperor.		
	Jan. 30. Chancellor of Austria attempts to establish equitable economic relation with the surrounding states.	Feb. 14. Plot to restore Emperor Charles in Hungary frustrated.	
		Feb. 17. Italian govt re-establishes food rationing.	
	Mar. 13. Reactionary <i>coup d'état</i> , supported by Junker officers and led by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, gains temporary control of Berlin. Ebert govt. returns to power after operating from Stuttgart.	Mar. 8. British fleet arrives in Constantinople to enforce armistice terms.	
	Mar. 17. Dr. Kapp resigns position as Chancellor.	Mar. 16. Entente forces the establishment of military rule in Constantinople.	Mar. 16. Strike of 300,000 workers continues in India. At Jamshedpur, troops fire on mob of strikers.
	Mar. 26. Pres. Ebert proclaims martial law.		
	Mar. 27. Mueller organizes new cabinet in Berlin.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1920	1920		
	Apr. 7. New York law for the relief of tenants goes into effect.		Apr. 1. Ian McPherson resigns as Chief Secretary of Ireland and is succeeded by Sir Hamar Greenwood. Apr. 6. French troops occupy Darmstadt, Frankfort, and other German cities.
		May 13. Pres. Wilson vetoes the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, fearing that it contains provisions that will prove an encroachment on the functions of executives.	Apr. 22. Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, found guilty of commerce with the enemy, and sentenced to imprisonment and five years' exile
			May 18. France withdraws troops from the Ruhr valley.
		June 12. Republican Party nominates Warren G. Harding for President of the United States, and Calvin Coolidge for Vice-President.	
		June 24. United States recognizes the new govt. in Guatemala.	
			June 30. French Senate ratifies the Treaty of St. Germain.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1920	1920		
	Apr. 8. Germany agrees to withdraw troops from the Ruhr and to resume coal deliveries to France.		Apr. 17. Financial panic in Japan.
		May 11. Nitti ministry in Italy resigns.	
		May 21. Nitti forms a new cabinet.	May 22. Pres. Carranza of Mexico slain by his own escort near Tlaxkalan, following his flight from the capitol.
		June 9. Nitti again resigns.	
		June 17. Giolitti forms cabinet in Italy.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1920			
1920	June 5. New York City's population announced to be 5,621,151, showing an increase of 804,268 in ten years. June 7. Supreme Court of United States decides Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment to be constitutional.		
		July 5. James M. Cox nominated by the Democratic Party for President of the United States, and Franklin D. Roosevelt for Vice-President.	
Aug. 8.	Capt. Roald Amundsen leaves Nome, Alaska, on trip to polar regions.		Aug. 9. Irish Crimes bill passes the House of Lords and becomes law.
Aug. 14.	Olympic games opened at Antwerp. Attended by 3,000 athletes, representing 27 countries.		
Aug. 28.	Secretary of State of the United States proclaims the ratification of the Nineteenth (woman suffrage) Amendment.		Sept. 21. Resignation of Pres. Deschanel of France, due to injury from an accident, accepted.
			Sept. 23. Millerand elected Pres. of France. Leygues appointed Premier of the old cabinet.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1920	<p>1920</p> <p>June 19. Fehrenbach begins organization of cabinet in Germany.</p> <p>June 21. Fehrenbach appointed Chancellor.</p>	<p>July and Aug. Reign of White Terror against the Socialists and Jews in Budapest.</p> <p>July 9. King Christian of Denmark signs the Slesvig Treaty.</p> <p>Aug. 9. Treaty of Neuilly (with Bulgaria) made effective by exchange of ratifications.</p> <p>Aug. 22. Obstructionist campaign begun by 500,000 workers in Italy. Govt. maintains attitude that the movement is economic and not political.</p> <p>Sept. 7. Poland refers the dispute with Lithuania to the League of Nations.</p> <p>Sept. 14. Rumania ratifies the Versailles Treaty.</p> <p>Sept. 18. Finland and Sweden refer the Aland Island dispute to the League of Nations.</p>	<p>Sept. 5. Obregon elected President of Mexico.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1920	1920		
			Oct. 8. Lord Grey advises the withdrawal of British support from Ireland.
			Oct. 15. Embargo on coal exports in the United Kingdom. City lighting and household fuel restricted.
			Oct. 28. Coal mine strike which began Oct. 16 in England, settled after many weeks' postponement.
		Nov. 2. Warren G. Harding elected President of the United States, and Calvin Coolidge Vice-President.— California referendum approves anti-alien bill, with particular reference to the Japanese.	
	Nov. 25. Lt. C. C. Mosley (U.S.N.) wins Pulitzer Prize in air race at Mitchel Field, L. I.		
	Dec. 2. Assembly of the League of Nations defines Article X of the Covenant: It is not a territorial guarantee, but merely a protection from foreign attack threatening political integrity.		
	Dec. 4. Pres. Wilson appoints committee to deal with the Alaskan question.		
	Dec. 13. League of Nations adopts plan for World Court.		
	Dec. 29. Prof. H. A. Michelson reveals method for measuring what had hitherto been regarded as infinitudes of space.		
	Deaths in 1920: Barton, Sir Edmund; Breck, Geo. Wm.; Dutcher, Wm.; Duven, Louis J.; Eugenie, Empress; Peng Kuo-Chang, Fisher, Lord; Howells, Wm. Dean; Mackenzie, Kenneth A. J.; Morrison, Dr. Geo.; Morton, Levi P.; Peary, Rear Adm. Robt. E.; Vanderbilt, Wm. K.		Dec. 14. Home Rule bill for Ireland passes House of Lords for the first time in history.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1920	1920	<p>Oct. 12. Poland signs armistice with Soviet Russia at Riga.</p> <p>Oct. 22. Poland declines to sign Danzig convention until freedom of port is guaranteed to her by the Allies.</p> <p>Oct. 26. Russian Soviet govt. ratifies Riga treaty.</p> <p>Nov. 5. Agreement between Turkey, and Great Britain, France and Italy, for the execution of the Treaty of Sevres officially published.</p> <p>Nov. 14. National Assembly of Hungary ratifies the Treaty of Trianon.</p> <p>Nov. 16. Pro-Constantine govt. formed in Greece.</p> <p>Nov. 19. Belgrade cabinet votes for the ratification of the Rapallo Treaty.</p> <p>Dec. 5. Plebiscite in Greece, which results in the return of King Constantine on Dec. 19.</p> <p>Dec. 17. Bulgaria and Albania admitted to the League of Nations.</p> <p>Dec. 19. Vienna reported in the throes of financial panic and disaster.</p>	<p>Nov. 28. Famine, the result of poor harvests, threatens the lives of 45,000,000 in China.</p> <p>Dec. 15. Assembly of the League of Nations elects China to the Council.</p> <p>Dec. 23 Severe earthquake in Kan-su district in China.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1921	1921		
	Jan. 17. Samuel Gompers reelected President of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.		Jan. 12. Leygues cabinet in France falls on German indemnity question.
	Jan. 26. Rev. Wm T. Manning elected Bishop of the New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church.		Jan. 16. Briand forms new French cabinet.
	Jan. 31. New Jersey Senate defeats the prohibition amendment.	Feb. 7. Army reduction bill passed over Pres. Wilson's veto. Feb. 8. Agricultural Committee authorizes the Treasury to purchase \$100,000,000 of farm loan bonds.	Feb. 12. Pope Benedict condemns the militant parties in Ireland.
		Feb. 18. United States withdraws from the Reparation Commission.	Feb. 16. Chancellor Austen Chamberlain suggests that if the United States will cancel her loans to the Allies, Great Britain will do the same.
	Mar. 10. Pope Benedict XV makes Archbishop Dougherty of Philadelphia a cardinal.	Mar. 2. Pres. Wilson vetoes the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill. Mar. 4. Warren G. Harding inaugurated as 29th President of the United States.	Mar. 7. Michael O'Callaghan, former Mayor of Limerick, shot dead.
	Mar. 11. America's "Unknown Soldier" decorated at the Arlington cemetery.		Mar. 21. Austen Chamberlain succeeds Bonar Law as the head of the Unionist party in the House of Commons.
			Mar. 31-June 28. Coal miners in England strike against wage reduction.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1921	1921		
		Jan. 6-10. Mustapha Kemal Pasha makes two attacks, against the French front at Cilicia, and against the Greeks on the Smyrna front. Jan. 24. Riots in Upper Silesia.	Jan. 22. Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica form entente.
	Jan. 28. Supreme Council at Paris fixes the total of Germany's indemnity.		
		Feb. 20. Successful <i>coup d'état</i> of Persian Cossack General, Teza Khan. Feb. 21-Mar. 12. Near Eastern Conference held in London. Feb. 28. First conflict between the communists and the Fascisti, at Florence, Italy.	
	Mar. 23. Communist riots in Hamburg, Leipsic, and Dresden.	Mar. 8. Spanish Premier, Edurado Dato, assassinated. Mar. 11. New govt. formed in Persia which abrogates the Anglo-Persian treaty, objected to by the United States. Mar. 16. Russia signs treaty with Angora.—Anglo-Russian trade treaty signed. Mar. 20. Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia. Germans win in the larger districts, the Poles in the communes.	Mar. 20. Cairo students begin demonstrations against the govt. and attack isolated British soldiers.
		Mar. 29-Apr. 5. Unsuccessful attempt of ex-Emperor Charles to return to the throne in Hungary.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1921	1921		
		Apr. 20. Colombia Treaty ratified by the Senate.	Apr. 15. France plans to occupy the Ruhr Valley if Germany fails to make payment by May 10.
		May 19. Immigration restriction law signed.	May 25. Sinn Feiners burn the Dublin customs house.
		May 27. Emergency tariff signed by Pres. Harding and promulgated as law.	
June 10.	Prince Hirohito of Japan visits Western Europe.		
		June 19. United States mint resumes the coinage of silver dollars.	June 20. Imperial Conference in London. Dominions ask for share in shaping British foreign policy.
			June 22. King George opens the Ulster parliament.
		June 30. Ex-President William H. Taft nominated and confirmed as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1921	1921		
		Apr. 29. Fiume seized by the Fascisti.	
	Apr. 30. Reparations Commission demands that Germany deliver the foreign securities held by her.		
	May 4. Fehrenbach cabinet in Germany resigns.		
	May 4-10. Reichstag decides to yield to Allied demands. New cabinet formed by Wirth.		May 13. Gandhi confers with the Viceroy of India. Disclaims the using of force in revolt against the govt.
	May 11. Germany accepts unconditionally the modified terms of the Allies.	May 28. Lenin presents at the Moscow Communist Conference his plan for "peasant capitalism."	
	May 29. Germany completes her initial payment to Allies.	June 4-11. Gheram-es-Saltaneh becomes Premier of Persia and proclaims her complete independence.	June 1. Chile raises Tacna-Arica dispute, proposing plebiscite.
	June 18. Austria signs the Permanent Court of International Justice.	June 8. Jugoslavia and Rumania sign the "Little Entente" treaty.	
			June 23. Mohamed Fahmy, leader of Young Egypt, asks the League of Nations to mediate between Great Britain and Egypt.
		June 27. Giolitti cabinet resigns in Italy.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1921	1921	<p>July 2. Joint Congressional peace resolutions signed, technically ending war with Germany, Austria, and Hungary.</p> <p>July 6. Bonus bill attacked in the Senate.</p> <p>July 19. Pres. Harding authorizes Ellis Loring Dresel to resume diplomatic relations with Germany.</p>	<p>July 5. Imperial Conference in London appoints committee to consult, with home officials on features of empire improvement.</p> <p>July 14-21. Conference on Irish question held in London. De Valera attends.</p>
	Aug. 11. Secretary of State Hughes invites England, France, Italy, Japan, and China to a disarmament conference, to be held at Washington, in November. The Netherlands, Belgium, and Portugal subsequently invited. All accept.		<p>Aug. 4. Dominion Premiers at Imperial Conference secure agreement to sharing in foreign policy of the Empire.</p>
		Sept. 2. Gen. Leonard Wood accepts the Governor-Generalship of the Philippine Islands.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1921	1921		
		July 4. Bonomi forms new cabinet in Italy.	
			July 15. Serious revolt among the Riff tribes in Morocco begins.
		July 30. Moscow accepts Herbert C. Hoover's plan for the relief of starving Russians.	
			Aug. 22. After prolonged dispute, Panama orders the evacuation of Coto, awarded to Costa Rica in the American mediation decision of Chief Justice White.
			Aug. 23. Emir Feisal crowned King of the new kingdom of Irak (Mesopotamia).
Sept. 5	Austria admitted to the League of Nations.	Sept. 5. Albania, Bulgaria, and Finland admitted to the League of Nations.	
Sept. 17.	Reichstag ratifies the American peace treaty.	Sept. 12. Russia declares war on Bessarabia.	
			Sept. 24. Delegation from Egypt to secure abrogation of British protectorate returns from England after unsuccessful conference with Lord Curzon.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1921	1921		
	Oct. 20. Prince of Wales leaves England on eight months' tour of the Far East.	Oct. 18. Peace treaties with Hungary, Austria, and Germany ratified by the Senate, 14 Democrats aiding in the vote.	Oct. 13. Parade of 20,000,000 unemployed in England.
	Nov. 1. At Kansas City 25,000 dedicate the American Legion Memorial.		
	Nov. 12. Disarmament conference at Washington opens: Agreement reached Nov. 25 to abolish extra territorial post-offices in China, beginning in 1923. Japan and China accept American mediation for Shantung question, Nov. 30. Four-power treaty signed Dec. 13. Secretary Hughes announces naval agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, on a 5-5-3 ratio, Dec. 15.	Nov. 25. United States begins to reduce forces in the occupied zone of Coblenz.	Dec. 6. Treaty signed which gives Ireland dominion rule under the name "Irish Free State."
	Deaths in 1921: Abdul Baha Abass; Augusta Victoria; Bethmann Hollweg, Dr. Theobald; Burroughs, John; Caruso, Enrico; Clark, Champ; Fiske, Amos Kidder; Gomez, Gen. Jose Miguel; Hara, Takahashi; Lane, Franklin K.; Ludwig III; Mercier, Gen. Auguste; Talaat Pasha.	Dec. 12. Senator Borah leads attack in the Senate against the Washington Conference, particularly the four-power treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan.	Dec. 16. Parliament ratifies the treaty with Ireland.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1921	1921		
		Oct. 7. Lithuania ratifies the International Court.	
	Oct. 22. Wirth cabinet in Germany resigns. Reorganized Oct. 26.	Oct. 21. Lenin formally recognizes the reestablishment in Russia of "capitalism" and private ownership. Oct. 22-24. Unsuccessful attempt of ex-Emperor Charles to return to the throne in Hungary.	
		Nov. 5. King Alexander takes oath to the new constitution at Belgrade, following the death of King Peter.	Nov. 4. Gandhi's plan for revolt by non-cooperation adopted by the Committee of the Pan-India Congress.
			Dec. 28. Nationalist Congress in India adopts Gandhi's plan of passive resistance to the British govt.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1922	1922		
			Jan. 10. Arthur Griffith elected President of Dail Eireann. Summons parliament.
			Jan. 12. Premier Briand resigns.
			Jan. 14. Michael Collins made head of Irish provisional govt.
			Jan. 19. French Chamber supports Poincaré policy of making Germany pay, either with or without British cooperation.
		Jan. 23. Pres. Harding and Secretary Wallace open the National Agricultural Congress at Washington to effect a program of farm relief.	
Feb. 6.	Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, elected Pope, following the death of Benedict XV. He takes the name of Pius XI.— Washington Disarmament Conference ends, after the signing of five treaties and the conclusion of a five-power naval armament agreement.	Feb. 10. Pres. Harding presents the Washington Conference treaties to the Senate for ratification.	
Feb. 28.	Princess Mary of England marries Viscount Lascelles.	Feb. 11. Japanese-American Treaty, determining the status of the Island of Yap, signed at Washington. Feb. 27. United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Nineteenth (woman suffrage) Amendment.	
		Mar. 1. Senate ratifies the Yap treaty. Mar. 2. Colombo-American treaty formally ratified.	
		Mar. 24. Senate ratifies the Four-Power Pacific Treaty.	Mar. 26. Entente Foreign Ministers at Paris revise the Treaty of Sevres.
		Mar. 29. Senate ratifies the Five-Power Treaty and treaty regulating submarines and poison gas.	Mar. 29. Engineers Employers Federation locks out 850,000 men on account of strikes at various yards in Great Britain.
		Mar. 30. Senate ratifies, Nine-Power Treaty, covering China.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1922	1922		
	Jan. 11. German govt. protests to the United States against the French invasion of the Ruhr.	Jan. 24. Polish-Danzig convention ratified by the Polish parliament.	Jan. 23. Trouble in India over the attempt of the Moplah Arabs to convert Hindus ends in 3891 casualties.
		Feb. 25. Facta reorganizes govt. in Italy after the resignation of the Bonomi govt.	Feb. 9. Arrest of Gandhi, leader of a passive revolt in India, ordered.
	Mar. 3. Austria ratifies the International court of the League of Nations.		Feb. 17. Failure of the rice crop in China threatens the lives of 6,000,000 in the Kiang-su region.
			Feb. 28. Abolition of the British protectorate and the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty proclaimed in Egypt.
			Mar. 18. Gandhi sentenced to six years imprisonment for non-cooperative sedition.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1922	1922 Apr. 2. Genoa Conference opens; Russo-German Treaty signed May 19, securing an eight months' truce with Russia. Apr. 29. League of Nations accepts rules formulated by Opium Committee, making govt. certificates obligatory on all exports and imports of the drug. May 4. John Bassett Moore elected at the Hague International Court as the American representative on the International Commission to amend the rules of warfare.		Apr. 2. 3000 troops parade in Dublin in defiance of the Free State govt. Apr. 4. Great Britain announces that France must pay interest on her war debts, since the same is required of Great Britain by the United States.
	June 14. Will H. Hays accepts an offer to become the head of a motion picture syndicate, at a salary of \$150,000 a year. June 15-July 10. Conference at the Hague to discuss Europe's economic condition with special reference to Russia. June 17. Portuguese fliers from Lisbon reach Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. June 23. Samuel Gompers elected for his 41st term as President of the American Federation of Labor.		May 26. International Committee of Bankers demands that Germany stop currency inflation. May 28. House of Commons votes confidence in Lloyd George govt. after his explanation of his failure at Genoa. June 2. French Chamber upholds Poincaré's Genoa policy.
			June 22. Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, organizer of Ulster defenses, shot in London by Irish republicans.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1922	1922		
	Apr. 4. Reichstag passes Wirth tax program.	Apr. 3. General staffs of Germany and Russia sign a military agreement at Berlin.	Apr. 10. Hostilities for the dominance of China begin between two war lords, Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, and Wu Pei-fu of central China.
		May 15. Polish-German commercial treaty signed, settling the Upper Silesia dispute.	May 5. Peking govt. recognizes Gen. Wu Pei-fu, after his victory of May 4. May 15. Delegates of Chile and Peru meet in Washington to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute.
	June 7. Reparations Commission, with France objecting, authorizes International Bankers Commission to reduce Germany's total reparation to a figure commensurate with a possible international loan.	June 8. King Alexander of Jugoslavia marries Princess Marie of Rumania.	June 2. President Hsu of China resigns, and Gen. Li Yuan-hung returns to office.
	June 24. Dr. Rathenau, Foreign Minister of Germany, assassinated in Berlin.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1922	1922		
	July 30. War debt conference held at Washington between the United States, England, and France.		
			Aug. 21. Pres. Michael Collins murdered in Dublin.
		Sept. 2. End of anthracite coal strike of five months' duration.	Sept. 9. New Free State parliament elects William T. Cosgrove president.
		Sept. 16. Pres. Harding signs the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, estimated to increase the revenue \$100,000,000 over the amount produced by the Underwood Tariff Law.	
		Sept. 19. Pres. Harding vetoes the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.	
		Sept. 20. House of Representatives passes the Bonus Bill over the President's veto, but it fails to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1922	1922		
	July 30. Announcement in Berlin that Germany will permit Allied supervision of her finances.	Aug. 2. Fascisti in Italy defeat a general strike within forty-eight hours, by taking workmen's places, and forcing many workmen to return. Clashes with Communists in Milan and elsewhere.	July 6. Japan completes ratification of the Washington treaties.
		Aug. 8. 8,000 Fascisti mobilize. Rumor that they will march on to Rome.	Aug. 12. Dr. Sun, President of Southern China, escapes from Canton in a British gunboat, after military defeat.
			Sept. 14. Fire at Smyrna in Asia Minor destroys the city. Nearly a quarter of a million left homeless.
		Sept. 22. Polish parliament ratifies Baltic States treaty.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1922	1922		
	Oct. 18. Brigadier General Wm. Mitchell establishes a new speed record in aviation at 224.5 miles an hour.		Oct. 19. Lloyd George succeeded by A. Bonar Law as Prime Minister. Lord Curzon retains the Foreign Portfolio.
		Oct. 28. United States decides to send "observers" to the Lausanne conference.	
		Nov. 14. United States Supreme Court decides that the Japanese are not a white race, thereby banning them from naturalization.	
		Nov. 19. Senator Truman H. Newberry resigns on account of public criticism of his use of excessive campaign funds.	
	Nov. 20. Opening of Lausanne Conference.		Nov. 23. Ramsay MacDonald leads the opposition party in the House of Commons.
	Nov. 30. Discovery near Luxor, Egypt, of tomb of King Tut-anhk-amen of the Eighteenth Dynasty, containing priceless treasures, of historic and intrinsic worth.		Dec. 6. Provisional govt. in Ireland superseded by the new Free State govt.
	Deaths in 1922: Abbott, Rev. Lyman; Bell, Dr. Alexander; Graham, Benedict XV, Pope; Bryce, Viscount James; Charles I, of the House of Hapsburg; Collins, Michael; Deschanel, Paul; Griffith, Arthur; Havemeyer, John C.; Kabayama, Sukenori; Lavisse, Ernest; Mitsui, Baron Takayasu; Page, Thos. Nelson; Rathenau, Dr. Walter; Rockefeller, Wm.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1922	1922		
		Oct. 24. Fascisti hold congress at Naples. Oct. 25. Benito Mussolini, il Duce (the military leader of the Fascisti) begins negotiations with the Facta govt., to secure certain portfolios. Oct. 26. Facta govt. of Italy unable to maintain civil authority. Oct. 28-30. King of Italy summons Mussolini to form a new govt. Mussolini himself takes the Interior and Foreign Affairs Portfolios.	Oct. 21. American occupation of Santo Domingo ends.
	Nov. 7. Six foreign financial experts report on Germany's financial condition, with recommendations.		
	Nov. 15. Wirth cabinet in Germany resigns, unable to reconcile the extremes.		Nov. 17. Sultan Mohammed VI abdicates and goes to Malta on a British battleship. The office of Caliph is filled by Prince Abdul Medjd by decree of the Angora govt.
	Nov. 21. Wilhelm Cuno forms new cabinet in Germany.		Nov. 25. Italian Chamber gives Mussolini carte-blanche until Dec. 31, 1923, to produce bureaucratic and fiscal reforms by decree.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1923	1923		
			Jan. 10. France notifies Berlin of her intention to dispatch to the Ruhr "a commission of control."
		Feb. 7. Pres. Harding urges ratification of the British debt funding settlement before the joint session of Congress.	Feb. 11. France and Belgium embargo exportation from the Ruhr.
		Feb. 24. Pres. Harding, in his message to the Senate, urges participation in the protocol establishing a Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.	Feb. 22. Doumergue succeeds Bourgeois as President of the French Senate.
			Mar. 1-31. France extends operations to Mannheim, Karlsruhe, and Darmstadt. French replace German "security police" with military police at Essen, Bochum, and Dortmund. Rioting follows.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1923	1923	<p>Jan. 1-Mar. 22. Soviet govt. of Russia continues to function with its departments, gradually reverting to capitalistic methods; condemned by the Communist Party. Lenin, after suffering from paralysis, resumes work at Moscow.</p> <p>Feb. 17. German sabotage against Ruhr products begins with the sinking of coal barges.</p>	<p>Jan. 1. In accordance with the policy of Gandhi, the All-India National Congress votes to nominate no candidates for the Legislative Council.</p> <p>Feb. 16. Italian Senate ratifies the Santa Margherita Treaty, supplementary to the Treaty of Rappalo with Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic question.</p>
		<p>Mar. 18. Stambolisky, Premier of Bulgaria, reorganizes his cabinet in favor of the younger men.</p> <p>Mar. 21. German budget shows a deficit of more than seven trillion paper marks.</p>	<p>Mar. 14. Japan declines to abrogate the 1915 treaty with China which contains the famous twenty-one demands.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1923	1923		
	Apr 23. Lausanne Conference reopens.	Apr. 9. United States Supreme Court declares the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional. Apr. 24. Pres. Harding, while advocating participation in the International Court, declares he does not purpose to enter the League of Nations "by the side door or the back door or the cellar door."	Apr. 10. House of Commons defeats the Bonar Law govt. on a snap decision, but the following day the govt. retrieves its defeat. Apr. 27. De Valera orders an end of hostilities, while making a peace offer.
	Mar. 25-May 5. Fifth Pan-American Conference held at Santiago, Chile.		
		May 15. For the first time since 1914, the United States has an unfavorable balance of trade, imports exceeding exports.	May 20. A. Bonar Law resigns on account of ill health. Stanley Baldwin becomes Prime Minister.
		June 21. Pres. Harding advocates joining the International Court under conditions which would divorce it from the League of Nations.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1923	1923		
			Apr. 19. King Fuad of Egypt signs new constitution.
May 8.	Baron Krupp, von Bohlen, and other Krupp officials convicted by French court martial for having caused the Essen riots of March 31.		May 6. Chinese bandits wreck a train near Lin-cheng and hold 150 passengers, including 20 foreigners.
		May 23. Fascismo suffers crisis from expulsion of Capt. Padovani. May 27. Premier Sikorski of Poland resigns.	
		June 8. Premier Stambolisky of Bulgaria overthrown by a revolution of veteran officers and bourgeoisie. Stambolisky captured June 14, and shot while trying to escape June 15. Zankoff made Premier.	
		June 19. Dr. A. Stulginski elected President of Lithuania.	

D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
923	1923		
	July 24. At the Lausanne Conference the Near East Treaty is signed by all the delegates except those from Jugoslavia.	July 22. Secretary Hughes outlines American policy toward Russia, explaining inability to establish diplomatic relations. July 28. Pres. Harding taken ill.	
		Aug. 2. Pres. Harding dies. Aug. 3. Vice-Pres. Coolidge inaugurated as President of the United States.	Aug. 1. Irish Court of Appeals holds that war no longer exists and that civil law will henceforth obtain.
		Aug. 16. Pres. Coolidge endorses Secretary Hughes's position on reparations.	
			Sept. 19. Pres. Cosgrave of Ireland re-elected.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1923	1923		
		July 5. New Constitution of the Soviet Republic accepted by the Executive Committee.	
	Aug. 12. Chancellor Cuno of Germany and his cabinet resign. Replaced by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the People's Party, and a four-party coalition.	Aug. 13. Mustapha Kemal unanimously elected President of Turkey.	
	Aug. 26. Pres. Ebert signs a decree for an enforcement loan to stabilize the mark, at this time quoted at 33,000,000 to the dollar.	Aug. 27. Italian delegation of the Albanian Greek boundary mission slain on the Greek side of the frontier. Aug. 29. Italian ultimatum to Greece.	Aug. 31. United States recognizes the Obregon govt in Mexico.
	Sept. 20. President Ebert and Chancellor Stresemann formally proclaim the end of passive resistance.	Sept. 9. Italy and Greece reach agreement. Sept. 13. Primo de Rivera, Captain General of Barcelona, issues manifesto of revolt against the govt. of Alhucemas. Sept. 16 King Alfonso of Spain dissolves parliament and makes de Rivera head of a Military Directorate.	Sept. 1-2. Unprecedented earthquake in Japan with nearly 300 distinct shocks. Financial loss chiefly in Yokohama and Tokio, estimated at two per cent of the country's wealth. Sept. 15. National Congress in India meets to check the growing breach between the Hindus and Moslems.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1923	1923 Deaths in 1923: Abbas Hilma Pasha; Bernhardt, Sarah; Carnavon, Earl of; Cobb, Frank L.; Constantine, former King of Greece; Delcasse, Theophile; Esterhazy, Maj. Count Wallsin; Gould, Geo. Jay; Harding, Warren G.; Kato, Baron Tomasa-buro; Law, A. Bonar; Lesseps, Count Charles de; Loti, Pierre; MacKenzie, Sir Wm.; Steinmetz, Charles P.; Vedder, Elihu; Villa, Francisco; Wiggins, Mrs. Kate Douglas.	Dec. 6. President Coolidge's first annual message to Congress declares his support of World Court, Secretary Mellon's tax reduction plan, and coal control; and his opposition to the bonus bill, and the cancellation of Allied debts. Dec. 8. Secretary Hughes and German Ambassador Wiedfeld sign a new treaty of amity and commerce.	Dec. 10. Agreement between the German and Franco-Belgian administrators as to the opening of the Ruhr railways goes into effect. French troops removed to rural barracks.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1923			
1923	Oct 3. Chancellor Stresemann resigns after losing the support of the reactionary and radical forces. Oct. 6. Stresemann presents a new coalition cabinet. Oct. 13. Reichstag votes to make the German Chancellor Dictator of the Reichstag.	Oct. 6. Turkish troops, after five years, occupy Constantinople. Oct. 22. Royalist revolt in Greece drastically put down. Oct. 29. Grand Assembly proclaims Turkey a republic; Mustapha Kemal elected President and Ismet Pasha Premier.	Oct. 5. Peking parliament elects Marshal Tsao Kun President of the Chinese Republic.
	Nov. 14. French-German negotiations for the rehabilitation of the Ruhr ruptured by Hugo Stinnes and the German industrial group. Nov. 23. Stresemann again resigns. Succeeded by Wilhelm Marx, Nov. 29.	Nov. 16. Mussolini announces to the Italian Senate that his govt. is opposed to the further occupation of German territory.	
	Dec. 8. Herr Matthes resigns as head of the Coblenz Rhineland Republic.		Dec. 6-11. Dr. Sun, President of Southern China, threatens to make Canton a free port unless it receives a subsidy from the Peking govt. Foreign warships gather at Canton.
	Dec. 15. Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young asked by the Reparation Commission to join the commission of inquiry into Germany's financial condition.	Dec. 16. Witos cabinet in Poland resigns.	Dec. 8. Gen. Calles withdraws his candidacy for the presidency of Mexico and takes the field against the rebels.
		Dec. 22. Primo de Rivera modifies the military régime in Spain by introducing expert civilians into various parts of the govt.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1924	1924		
			Jan. 21. Baldwin govt. defeated on a labor amendment.
		Jan. 24. Edward L. Doheny admits to the Public Lands Committee a loan of \$100,000, made to Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, before negotiating for the lease of naval oil reserve lands.	Jan. 22. Ramsay MacDonald forms the first labor cabinet.
Feb. 13.	Tomb of King Tut-ankh-amen in the Valley of the Kings, near Luxor, Egypt, opened by Howard Carter.	Feb. 3. Death of Woodrow Wilson.	Feb. 11. Conservative party in England drops the policy of protection and reelects Baldwin as leader.
Feb. 14.	League's first International Conference on the limitation of naval armament opened in Paris.	Feb. 15. Frank A. Vanderlip examined by the Public Lands Committee in regard to a statement made by him on President Harding's sale of the newspaper, the Marion Star, "at an excessive price."	Feb. 16. Dock workers in Great Britain, numbering 100,000, strike, throwing 1,000,000 workers in other trades out of employ.
		Mar. 1. Wheeler resolution adopted to investigate the administration of Attorney General Daugherty.	
		Mar. 7. Under the flexible tariff law, Pres. Coolidge raises the duty on wheat imports.	
Mar. 24.	Archbishops Patrick Joseph Hayes, of New York, and Geo. Wm. Mundelein, of Boston, made Cardinals.	Mar. 28. Harry Daugherty resigns at the President's request as Attorney General.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1924	1924		
	Jan. 14. Gen. C. G. Dawes chosen Chairman of the Reparation Commission Expert Committee Number 1.	Jan. 8. Plot on the part of the Executive Committee of the Communist International of Russia, forces Leon Trotsky, Commissar for the People, to retire to the Crimea. Jan. 27. Lenin's burial attended with widespread mourning in Russia.	Jan. 13. General elections in Egypt result in a victory of the Nationalists led by Zaghlul.
	Feb. 26-May 1. Gen. Ludendorff acquitted in trial for revolt in 1923. Adolf Hitler and others receive light sentences.	Feb. 2. R. Alexis Ivano-vitch Rykoff nominally assumes Lenin's place as President of the Commissars. Mar. 16. City of Fiume formally annexed by Italy. Mar. 17. Angora govt. adopts a new constitution for Turkey.	Feb. 7. United States recognizes the govt. of Nicaragua. Feb. 20. Revolt in Mexico, conducted by Adolph de la Huerta against Calles' nomination for the presidency, ends at approximately this date.
		Mar. 25. King George deposed in Greece and a republic proclaimed by plebiscite.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1924	1924		
			Apr. 14. Anglo-Russian Conference opens in London.
		Apr. 22. Pres. Coolidge, in a speech before the Associated Press, says he regards America's rejection of the League Covenant as final.	
		May 5. President Coolidge vetoes the Soldiers' Insurance Bill.	
		May 5. Senator Lodge outlines his plan for a World Court, as separated from the League of Nations.	
		May 20. Pres. Coolidge signs the Immigration bill.	
		May 27. Pres. Coolidge signs the Rogers Bill for the reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular Service.	
		May 30. Pres. Coolidge advocates support of the World Court as a measure of safety and of international duty.	
		June 7. Pres. Coolidge signs the reclamation bill for the irrigation of 80,000 acres in Arizona.	
		June 24. John W. Davis nominated for President of the United States and Charles W. Bryan for Vice-President, by the Democratic Party after the longest party convention in American history.	June 10. Pres. Millerand and Premier Poincaré resign after the general elections.
		June 30. Former Secretary of the Interior Fall, Harry F. Sinclair, and Edward L. Doheny indicted by Federal Grand Jury in the oil investigation.	June 13. National Assembly elects Gaston Doumergue President of France.
			June 14. Edouard Herriot appointed Premier.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1924	1924		
		Apr. 6. General elections in Italy under the National Constituency law result in great victory for Fascismo.	
	Apr. 9. Dawes Commission makes its report on German resources and on reparations.		
	Apr. 16. German govt. accepts Dawes report.		
			May 10. Kiyoura govt. defeated by elections in Japan.
		June 1. Trotsky returns to the Commissars of the People and begins a campaign on the futility of Lenin's ideals.	July 5. Rebellion breaks out at Sao Paulo, Brazil. July 6. Elections in Mexico give the presidency to Calles.
		June 16. Murder of the Italian Socialist Deputy, Matteotti, said to have been planned by high Fascisti officials. Starts a move against Fascism and its reign of power by force.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1924	1924		
	July 13. The United States stands highest at the Olympic games.	July 14. Judge George W. Olvany elected to succeed Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall.	July 9. French and British Premiers agree to accept the Dawes report.
	Sept. 1-Oct. 3. Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations convenes at Genoa.		Aug. 26. London Conference on the Dawes plan approved by the French Senate.
	Sept. 5. Max Huber, Swiss, elected Pres. of the Court of International Justice for the term 1925-27.	Sept. 12. General mobilization of American armed and industrial forces in Defense Day celebration.	
	Sept. 19. New York-Azores cable completed by the Western Union.	Sept. 13. United States polo team defeats English at Meadowbrook, L. I.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1924	1924		
	July 15. Owen D. Young appointed Agent General of the Reparations Commission. July 16. London Conference on the Dawes report meets.	July 23. Mussolini's scheme for party reform presented to the Grand Council of Fascisti and accepted. July 31. Lithuania ratifies the extradition treaty with the United States.	
	Sept. 2. Germany pays 200,000,000 gold marks as the first instalment of the Dawes plan.	Sept. 12. Murder of Italian Fascisti Deputy, Casalini, said to be in revenge of Matteotti.	Sept. 8. Military leaders in Chile assume the govt. in place of the reformist, President Alessandri.
			Sept. 23. Tribal war results in advent to the throne of Mecca, of Sherif Ali, son of the reigning king. Sept. 24. Civil war again breaks out in China.
			Oct. 3. Zaghlul mission to London to secure the complete independence of Egypt fails completely.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1924	1924		
	Oct. 8. Completion of the Hudson River bridge at Peekskill, the longest span bridge in the world.		Oct. 8. Labor govt. defeated in the House of Commons.
	Nov. 25. Edward S. Harkness gives \$1,000,-000 to Yale University to establish a Department of Drama under Geo. Pierce Baker of Harvard.	Nov. 4. Pres. Coolidge re-elected, and Charles G. Dawes elected Vice-President of the United States.	Nov. 4. MacDonald resigns. Stanley Baldwin forms new British cabinet which includes Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, and Lord Curzon.
	Nov. 30. Transatlantic photographs sent between London and New York by the Radio Corporation of America, in twenty minutes.		Nov. 18. French Senate grants amnesty to Joseph Caillaux.
	Dec. 8. Jas. Buchanan Duke announces the creation of a trust fund of \$40,000,000 to found a university in North Carolina, and for philanthropic works.	Dec. 3. Senator Borah succeeds the late Senator Lodge as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.	
	Dec. 18. Throngs pay tribute at funeral of Samuel Gompers.		
	Dec. 19. Wm. Green elected President of the American Federation of Labor.		
	Dec. 24. Holy Year opened by the Pope.		
	Deaths in 1924: Belmont, August; Braga, Dr. Theophil; Cambon, Paul; Conrad, Joseph; Duse, Eleanora; France, Anatole; Gompers, Samuel; Goshen, Sir Wm. Edward; Herbert, Victor; Lenin, Nikolai; Lodge, Henry Cabot; Montagu, Edwin S.; Murphy, Charles F.; Porter, Gene Stratton; Powderly, Terence; Puccini, Giacomo; Stinnes, Hugo; Wilson, Woodrow.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1924	1924		
		Oct. 28. France officially recognizes the Soviet govt.	
		Dec. 10. Trotsky again exiled from Russia.	
	Dec. 22. Report of the Supreme Interallied Military Commission shows that Germany has not disarmed in accordance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty.		
		Dec. 27. Serious accusations against Mussolini made by Lt. Cesare Rossi, alleged to be implicated in the Matteotti affair.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1925			
1925	Jan. 5. Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, first woman governor in the United States, sworn in, in Wyoming. Jan. 16. Imperial University of Tokio promised \$1,600,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the restoration of their library, destroyed in the earthquake of 1923. Jan. 21. Total eclipse of the sun, visible in the Eastern states of the United States. Jan. 25. Howard Carter resumes his work on the tomb of Tut-anhk-amen. Jan. 26. Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, second woman governor, sworn in, in Texas.	Jan. 10. Secretary of State Hughes resigns. Succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg. Jan. 22. Senator Borah begins a campaign against the contemplated reduction of war debts.	
		Feb. 5. Senate confirms the appointment of Attorney General Stone to the Supreme Court. Feb. 6. United States delegates to the Geneva Opium Conference retire, followed by the Chinese. Brig. Gen. Wm. Mitchell censures military and naval aviation before the House investigating committee. Feb. 10. Senate ratifies the German commercial treaty, the Palmas Island Treaty with Holland, and the Rumanian extradition treaty.	Feb. 14. Franco-Siamese treaty signed at Paris, defining Indo-Chinese frontier and referring the dispute to the World Court. Feb. 18. House of Commons decides that a woman shall not lose her nationality by marriage with an alien.
	Mar. 16. Direct cable line between New York and Rome opened. Mar. 18. Tornado in Missouri and southern Illinois kills 1,000.	Mar. 4. Coolidge and Dawes inaugurated. Mar. 17. Senate confirms the appointment of John G. Sargent to the Supreme Court, after twice rejecting the President's first nominee, Chas. B. Warren.	Mar. 19. King George appoints a Council of State to act during his absence, due to ill health.
		Mar. 27. Senator Burton K. Wheeler indicted by Washington Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy against the govt. in connection with oil lands in Montana.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1925	<p>1925 Jan. 7. Paul Loebe, Socialist, elected President of the Reichstag.</p> <p>Jan. 14. Interallied financial pact signed at Paris, apportioning the profits of the Ruhr occupation.</p>	<p>Jan. 18. Trotsky dismissed as Commissioner of War, and succeeded by his assistant, Frunze.</p>	<p>Jan. 23. Chile's army junta deposes Gen. Almamirabo by a <i>coup d'état</i>.</p>
	<p>Mar. 11. Turkey and Greece accept the World Court's decision on an interchange of populations.</p>		<p>Mar. 23. Gen. Pershing appointed by Pres. Coolidge to head the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission.</p>
			<p>Mar. 29. Japanese Diet increases the electorate from 3,000,000 to 14,000,000.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1925	1925		
		Apr. 9. Frederick C. Hicks succeeds Col. T. W. Miller as Alien Property Custodian.	Apr. 2. Etienne Clemental, Minister of Finance, resigns because his policy is not acceptable to the "Cartel," the alliance of Socialist Radicals and Socialists.
		Apr. 20. Govt. opens Foreign Service School at Washington.	Apr. 14. Painlevé succeeds Herriot as Premier, after Briand attempts to form a govt. Caillaux becomes Finance Minister.
			Apr. 28. Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces the resumption of the gold standard.
	May 8. Makwar Dam in Egypt completed, opening 300,000 acres for cultivation.	May 25. United States Supreme Court holds that the names of the payers of income taxes and the amounts paid may be made public.	
	June 14. Daniel Guggenheim endows New York University with a fund of \$500,000 for a school of aeronautics.		
			June 27. Caillaux financial bill adopted, including an inflation of 6,000,000 francs.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1925	1925		
	Apr. 4. Germany and Belgium sign the African trade treaty.		
		May 2. Portfolio of Aeronautics established in Italy.	
May 7.	First post-bellum minister from Austria to the United States, E. I. G. Prochnik, presents his credentials to Pres. Coolidge.	May 17. King Alfonso of Spain lifts the "state of siege" in force since the <i>coup d'état</i> of Primo de Rivera. (Sept. 13, 1923). Directorate replaced by civil govt. in December.	May 20. Lord Allenby resigns as High Commissioner of Egypt. Succeeded by Sir George Lloyd.
		June 6. Army of the Chinese General, Yang Hsi-min captures Canton and establishes a govt. Canton recaptured by pro-Bolshevist troops June 13.	June 6. Army of the Chinese General, Yang Hsi-min captures Canton and establishes a govt. Canton recaptured by pro-Bolshevist troops June 13.
		June 13. Secretary Kellogg announces Washington support for Pres. Calles of Mexico with certain reservations.	June 13. Secretary Kellogg announces Washington support for Pres. Calles of Mexico with certain reservations.
		June 21. Annual Congress of Fascismo at Rome plans a reformation of the Italian constitution to make the govt. more centralized.	June 19. France and Spain begin an intensive campaign against Abd-el-Krim and the Riffs.
		June 25. Italo-American debt funding conference opens in Washington.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1925	1925		
	July 10. John Thos. Scopes, public school teacher, placed on trial at Dayton, Tenn., for violating the Tennessee anti-evolution law. Wm. Jennings Bryan acts as counsel for the prosecution. Scopes found guilty.		
			July 31. France completes the evacuation of the Ruhr.
		Aug. 4. General anthracite coal strike set for August 31.	
	Aug. 14. Prince of Wales reaches Uruguay in tour of South Africa and South America.		
	Sept. 3. Dirigible, Shenandoah, wrecked over Sharon, Ohio, in trip from Lakehurst to St. Louis. 14 officers and men killed.		
	Sept. 11. Capital punishment abolished in New South Wales.		
	Sept. 26. 34 go down in U. S. submarine S-51, off Block Island. 3 rescued.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1925	1925	<p>July 15. Report on the financial condition of Russia shows that its currency has dropped 45% since 1913.</p> <p>Aug. 6. Former Premier Orlando resigns as Deputy in Italy, and goes into voluntary exile.</p> <p>Aug. 12. Belgian Debt Commission completes its mission in Washington.</p> <p>Aug. 20. Trotsky becomes head of the Economic Council in Russia.</p>	<p>Aug. 7. Report of the League of Nations on the Mosul boundary dispute. Final judgment given in favor of Great Britain.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1925	1925 Oct. 1. Forty-one nations represented at the Interparliamentary Union in Washington. Oct. 16. Foreign Ministers at Locarno sign and initial eight compacts for preserving European peace.	Oct. 13. Dwight Filley Davis succeeds John W. Weeks as Secretary of War. Oct. 30. Col. Thos. W. Miller, former Alien Property Custodian, indicted with conspiring with alien interests to defraud the govt. of \$7,000,000.	Oct. 27. Painlevé govt. resigns in order to get rid of Caillaux, who opposed a capital levy, thereby deflecting the Socialists.
	Nov. 12. Casings of the inner tomb of King Tut-ankh-amen exposed		Nov. 3. Painlevé, still Premier, assumes the finance portfolio.
			Nov. 27. Briand forms new French cabinet.
			Dec. 1. British and Belgian troops evacuate Cologne and Krefeld respectively.
	Deaths in 1925: Alexandra, Queen, consort of Edward VII of England; Baedeker, Fritz; Bourgeois, Leon Victor Auguste; Bryan, Wm. J.; Curzon of Kedleston, Marquis; Ebert; Field Marshal John D. P.; Lane, John Lowell, Amy; Munsey Frank; Rodgers, Rear Adm. Raymond Peary; Sergeant, John Singer; Savinkoff, Boris; Stettinius, Edward P.; Sun Yat-sen.	Dec. 18. Senator Borah opens an attack on prospective membership of the United States in the World Court. Dec. 22. Pres. Coolidge accepts the invitation of the League Council to participate in a preliminary armament parley, to be held Feb. 15, 1926.	Dec. 15. Doumer becomes Finance Minister of France.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1925	1925		
		Oct. 21-Dec. 7. Trouble on Bulgarian-Greek frontier. Bulgaria appeals to the League of Nations, and is awarded indemnity.	
		Nov. 12. Debt Funding Commission makes a settlement at Washington.	
	Nov. 27. Reichstag ratifies the Locarno treaties and authorizes the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations Nov. 29. Prussia liquidates the claims of Wm. Hohenzollern, former Kaiser.	Nov. 18. Italian parliament adopts constitutional reforms, centralizing the govt.	
	Dec. 6. German-American Claims Commission awards the remaining <i>Lusitania</i> claims.		Dec. 14. Russia and Japan sign the Sakhalin Treaty, giving coal and oil leases in the northern part of the island to Japan on a fifty years' royalty basis.
		Dec. 31. Crown Prince Carol of Rumania renounces the throne, and is succeeded by his four-year-old son, Prince Michael.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1926	1926		
	Jan. 2. Mussolini creates royal academy of science, art, and letters.	Jan. 6. Senate begins investigation of Department of Justice for failure to prosecute Aluminum Company for alleged violation of Sherman law. Jan. 9. Govt. protests against new Mexican land and oil laws as contrary to American rights. Jan. 12. Gen. Wm. Lassiter appointed to succeed Gen. Pershing as head of Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission. Jan. 15. Chile appeals against Pershing decision on Tacna-Arica Plebiscite dismissed. Jan. 15-16. Congress ratifies war debt agreements with six European powers. Jan. 20. Pres. Coolidge issues call to state governors to attend conference on Mar. 23. Jan. 25. Senate ends debate on World Court.	Jan. 1. Property act turning land tenures to freehold and leasehold goes into effect in the United Kingdom.
	Jan. 17-Nov. 30. Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition held in celebration of 220th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. Visited by 4,622,221 persons. \$20,000,000 expended. Jan. 21. Opening of Sennar Dam in Egypt for irrigation of 300,000 acres of cotton land.— Dr. Edwin Hubble announces discovery of new universe at a distance of 700,000 light years from the earth.	Feb. 12. Senate passes tax reduction bill. Settlement of anthracite coal strike. Feb. 26. Pres. Coolidge signs tax reduction bill.	Jan. 18. British mandate treaty ratified by Iraq Assembly (Mesopotamia). Jan. 27. Anglo-Italian war debt settlement signed in London.
	Mar. 7. Alan J. Cobham completes Cape to Cairo flight in 9½ days.	Mar. 18. U. S. urged by League of Nations to attend discussion on World Court, to be held in Geneva in September, but it declines. Mar. 22. Supreme Court reviews the Elk Hills oil lease cancellation and allows appeal in Doheny conspiracy suits.	Feb. 16. French Chamber approves finance bill, with no provision for deficit. Mar. 2. French Chamber ratifies Locarno treaties. Mar. 6-10. Briand cabinet resigns after defeat on financial bill. Cabinet formed with Peret as Finance Minister and Briand as Premier. Mar. 25. Peret's budget voted.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1926	1926		
		Jan. 2. Trotsky wins over Kameneff in first bout between Communist party régime and the opposition. Jan. 3. Military coup in Greece. Gen. Pangalos assumes dictatorship.—Liaptcheff succeeds Tsankoff as Premier of Bulgaria.	
			Jan. 14. Pres. Solarzano of Nicaragua resigns. Jan. 15. U. S. refuses to recognize Chamarro as Pres. of Nicaragua. Jan. 26. Wakatsuki becomes Premier of Japan.
	Jan. 28. New Luther cabinet in Germany secures vote of confidence. Jan. 30. British forces of occupation evacuate Cologne district.		Jan. 30. Manhood suffrage act goes into effect in Japan.
	Feb. 12. Franco-German trade treaty signed.—League of Nations calls special session of the Assembly to meet Mar. 8, to admit Germany in accordance with trade treaty.	Feb. 13. Angora govt. of Turkey adopts first of a series of a foreign code of laws. Feb. 19. Britiano Liberals defeated in Rumania.	Feb. 2. Pope Pius XI bans formation of political Catholic party in Mexico. Feb. 11. Drastic anti-religious policy revived in Mexico. Feb. 18. Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian leader, declares his independence of the Peking govt. Feb. 25. Strike and radical manifestations in China.
	Mar. 8-17. Assembly adjourns without admitting Germany, due to the demands of Brazil and Spain for permanent seats on the Council.	Mar. 19. Admiral Kun-duriotis resigns the Greek presidency. Mar. 27. Averscu govt. installed in Rumania.	Mar. 22. Chang Tso-lin forces retreat of the National army toward Peking.
			Mar. 29. New alien laws promulgated in Mexico.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1926	1926		
	Mar. 17. Wireless telephonic conversation maintained between New York and London for four hours.		
	Apr. 2. Dr. B. J. Olson reports on the discovery of an anti-toxin for all types of pneumonia.		Apr. 2. War resumed by France against Druse tribes in Syria.
	Apr. 26. Charles G. Abbott returns from African expedition, after locating observatory on Mt. Brukkaros.	Apr. 29. Mellon-Berenger refunding agreement signed at Washington.	Apr. 8. Malvy, French Minister of the Interior, resigns, due to accusations against his war record.
	May-Sept. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes excavates El- den Pueblo mound in Arizona.	May 1. Yugoslav funding agreement signed at Washington — Pres. Coolidge signs Spanish War Pension Bill.	Apr. 17. Failure of British coal miners and owners to reach agreement. General strike lasts three weeks. Settlement made Dec. 2.
	May 9. Commander Richard E. Byrd and Pilot Floyd Bennett circle North Pole and return to Spitzbergen in 15½ hours.	May 7. Indictments for conspiracy to defraud the govt. are found against former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty; former Alien Property Custodian Col. Thos. W. Miller; and John T. King.	
	May 11-15. Amundsen, Ellsworth, and Nobile fly in airship, Norge, from Spitzbergen to Nome, Alaska.	May 20. Pres. Coolidge signs Watson Parker bill, abolishing Railway Labor Board and substituting system of regional arbitration.	
	May 24-Aug. 15. Ber- nardi Duggan flies from New York to Buenos Aires.	May 21. Haugen Farm Relief bill defeated in Congress. — Prohibition agents permitted by Presidential order to receive Federal appointments and to cross state lines in enforcement proceedings.	
	May 27. Gustavus Adolphus, Swedish Crown Prince, and Princess Louise, arrive in New York en route to the Far East.	May 25. Walsh bill designed to facilitate trial of Fall, Doheny, and Sinclair in oil cases, is passed by Senate.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1926	1926		
		Apr. 19. Gen. Pangalos elected President of Greece. Apr. 25. Reza Khan Pehlevi crowned Shah of Persia.	
	May 12. The Luther cabinet is defeated on the flag decree, a party issue. May 16. German Cabinet taken over by Dr. Wilhelm Marx without Luther.	May 13. <i>Coup d'état</i> by Pilsudski in Poland.	
		May 28. Victory of the People's Party in Rumania. May 30. Gen. Gomez da Costa ousts the Machado govt. in Portugal.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1926	1926		
		June 2. French war debt settlement approved by Congress.	June 1. Liberal Party splits, due to differences between Lloyd George and Lord Oxford and Asquith.
	June 17-24. International Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church held in Chicago.	June 17-23. Investigation of Anti-Saloon League's investigation made by Senate's campaign committee.	June 15. Peret resigns as Finance Minister.
		July 2. Appointments of F. Trubee Davison, as Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, and Edward P. Warner, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aviation, confirmed by the Senate.	June 23. Briand Cabinet reconstructed, with Caillaux as Finance Minister.
	July 5. Pope sets August 5 as a day of prayer for the persecuted in Mexico.	July 5. 600 subway motormen and switchmen in New York City strike.	
	July 10. Explosion of Naval Arsenal near Dover, N. J., kills 30, and destroys property valued at \$100,000,000.	July 8. Attorney General Sargent rules that the Secretary of Commerce has no authority to enforce certain radio regulations.	
		July 26. Senate begins investigation of contributions to campaign funds in Chicago.—Wm. V. Dwyer convicted as head of \$40,000 bootlegging syndicate and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.	July 12. Anglo-French war debt settlement signed in London. July 17. Briand govt. defeated, due to Caillaux policy. July 19-21. Herriot forms new cabinet with de Monzie as Finance Minister. Defeated, and resigns.
	July 30. "Flivver" monoplane exhibited by Henry Ford.		July 23. Cabinet formed by Poincaré which includes five former premiers. Financial crisis adjusted.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1926	1926		
		June 1. Moscicki elected President of Poland.	
	June 20. Plebiscite in Germany for the confiscation of the property of former reigning houses fails to obtain the requisite vote.	June 9. Bartel forms Polish cabinet. June 13. Pilsudski becomes permanent Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army. June 26. Revolt against Spanish govt put down by Primo de Rivera.	June 10. Gen. Lassiter declares plebiscite impossible in settlement of Tacna-Arica dispute. June 15. Chile ends American mediation in dispute with Peru.
		July 10. Dictatorship of Gomez da Costa in Portugal overthrown.	
		July 15. 15 former leaders of the Young Turk party are executed for alleged plot against Kemal Pasha.	
		July 24. Zinovieff ousted from the Political Bureau in Russia, and Kamaneff as Commissar of Trade.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1926	1926		
			Aug. 10. Constitutional amendment adopted in France, guaranteeing nation's bondholders.
		Aug. 15. Military plot against Mexico discovered at San Diego, Calif. Gen. Enrique Estrada and 174 recruits arrested.	
		Aug. 16. Gen. Leonard Wood vetoes Filipino legislature bill for plebiscite on independence.	
	Aug. 25. Vedder Krishnamurti proclaimed as "Vehicle" of Christ by Dr. Annie Besant, Theosophist, arrives in New York City.	Aug. 25. Gunboats sent to coasts of Nicaragua to prevent contraband shipment of Mexican arms to rebels.	
		Aug. 30. Filipino legislature bill passed over Gen. Wood's veto.	
	Sept. 4. Donald B. MacMillan expedition reports the discovery of Norse remains on Sculpin Island, Labrador.	Sept. 1. Three of the five reservations made by the Senate defining entrance status of the U. S., accepted by signatories of the World Court.	
	Sept. 18. Hurricane in Florida.	Sept. 15. Embargo placed on the shipment of arms to Nicaragua.	
	Sept. 26. Wm. T. Dewart purchases the <i>New York Sun</i> and <i>Telegram</i> for \$13,000,000, and mutualizes them for the benefit of the employees.		
	Sept. 28. Prof. Heberlein reports discovery of complete skull of <i>pithecanthropus erectus</i> , at Trinil, Java.		
	Oct. 1. Alan Cobham completes flight from England to Australia and back.	Oct. 11. Jury disagrees on verdict in trial of Daugherty and Miller.	Oct. 12. Balanced budget presented by Poincaré govt.
	Oct. 18-Nov. 24. Queen Marie of Rumania visits the United States, with entourage.		Oct. 14. Lord Oxford and Asquith resign leadership of the Liberal Party.
		Oct. 25. Supreme Court renders decision that the President of the United States has exclusive power to remove executive officers from office.	Oct. 19-23. British Imperial Conference held in London. Activities included approbation of Locarno Treaty.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1926	1926		
	Sept. 2-14. Germany offered a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations, and Spain a semi-permanent seat. Germany unanimously elected a member of the League. Spain gives notice of resignation. Locarno treaties executed.	Aug. 22. Pangalos dictatorship in Greece overthrown and normal govt. established by Gen. Kondylis. Aug. 30. Popular municipal govt. in Italy abolished by order of Mussolini.	Aug. 16. Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu unite forces against Cantonese.
	Oct. 15. Diet of Prussia makes financial settlement with the Kaiser, as the last King of Prussia.	Sept. 11. Attempt with bomb on Mussolini's life. Sept. 11-13. Plebiscite in Spain votes for summoning the National Assembly.	Aug. 19-23. Churches in Mexico abandoned by priests, and taken over by govt. Vatican grants Episcopacy permission to negotiate settlement with the govt.
		Oct. 14. Bethlen cabinet in Hungary resigns.	Sept. 26. Gen. Chacon becomes President of Guatemala.
		Oct. 26. Communist Party of Soviet Russia gains sweeping victory over Opposition in election of Praesidium of thirty-seven members.	
		Oct. 31. Attempt on Mussolini's life made at Bologna.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1926	1926		
	Nov. 13. Schneider maritime aviation cup won by Italian flier, Major de Bernardi, who breaks world speed record by averaging 246.49 miles an hour.	Nov. 2. Prohibition referenda in eight states. Five favor change in law. Nov. 10. Governor General of Philippines assumes powers of the Board of Control by executive order. This action eliminates the President and Speaker of the local Senate and House respectively from the Board. Nov. 11. Pres. Coolidge makes statement in speech at dedication of Kansas City Liberty Memorial that "unless the requirements of the Senate resolutions are met by the other interested nations, I can see no prospect of this country adhering to the Court."	
	Nov. 26. International Mercantile Marine sells the White Star Line to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.	Nov. 23. American-Mexican official correspondence on Mexican oil land titles made public. Nov. 28. Publication of Silas H. Strown's report for the Extraterritoriality Commission at Peking. Nov. 30. Secretary of State Kellogg submits to Latin American legations his project for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.	Nov. 12. French Chamber adopts entire financial plan of Poincaré.
	Dec. 27. The National City bank of New York increases capital and becomes the largest in the world.—Sir Samuel Hoar, British Air Secretary, begins flight from England to India and back.	Dec. 4. Pres. Coolidge receives report of Col. Thompson on the Philippines. Dec. 16. Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, charged with conspiracy in Elk Hills Naval Reserve, acquitted. Dec. 18. Govt. announces new cruiser-building policy in answer to similar program announced by Great Britain and Japan. Dec. 30. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon declares his opposition to the proposed poisoning by the govt. of alcohol produced for scientific or industrial purposes.	Dec. 9. French Chamber approves the 1927 budget presented by Poincaré govt. Oct. 12.
	Deaths in 1926: Burbank, Luther; Cannon, Jos. G.; Coué, Emil; Dzerzhinsky, Felix; Eliot, Chas. W.; Houdini, Harry; Inness, Geo.; Kato, Takaaki; Lincoln, Robt. Todd; Mohammed VI; Napoleon, Prince Victor; Orleans, Louis Philippe Robt.; Osborne, Thos. Mott, Pennell, Jos.; Roebling Col. Washington A.; Straus, Oscar S.; Sukhomlinov, Gen. Vladimir; Tucker, Wm. Jewett; Valentino, Rudolph; Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1926	1926		
		Nov. 4. Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium weds Princess Astrid of Sweden at Stockholm. Religious marriage ceremony performed in Brussels Nov. 10.	Nov. 6. Pres. Calles of Mexico asks Congress to pass bill enforcing religious regulations.
		Nov. 16. National Assembly of Hungary dissolved. New elections ordered.	Nov. 17. Pres. Diaz of Nicaragua asks protection of U. S. against Mexico.
		Nov. 20. Death penalty revived in Italy for defense of heads of the State. Nov. 29. Gen. Carmona becomes President of Portugal.	Dec. 2. Bolivia formally accepts solution offered by U. S. for settlement of Tacna-Arica dispute.—Victory of Cantonese troops causes four Northern Generals to join forces with Chang Tso-lin.
	Dec. 17. Marx Cabinet overthrown in Germany, due to Socialist vote of censure, for proposed preference of Nationalists to Socialists, in case the Cabinet were made a larger Coalition.	Dec. 17. Smetana, former President of Lithuania, seizes govt., in protest against Soviet proclivities. Dec. 20. Victory of Bethlen govt. of Hungary in the general elections.	Dec. 4. Chile accepts in principle Secretary Kellogg's proposal for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.
			Dec. 27. Rear Admiral Latimer, U.S.N., disarms rebels and establishes neutral zone in Nicaragua.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1927	<p>Jan 7 Radio telephone between New York and London is opened for service at 8:44 A.M.</p> <p>Jan. 21 27 broadcasting stations put Gounod's opera "Faust" on the air from the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago.</p> <p>Feb. 28 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad celebrates its 100th Anniversary at Baltimore</p> <p>Mar. 4. Direct cable communication between the U. S and Germany is resumed for the first time since the War.</p> <p>Mar. 20. Snyder murder case opens, after Mrs Ruth Snyder kills her husband at Queens Village, assisted by her paramour, Henry Judd Gray.</p> <p>Mar 29 Major Seagrave of England at Daytona, Fla., attains an average speed of 203 79 m.p.h. in his 1000 h.p. racing car</p> <p>April 1. 150,000 soft coal miners go on strike in the U.S.</p> <p>April 5 The Supreme Court of Massachusetts refuses new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted of murdering a paymaster and his guard in 1920</p> <p>April 7 Television is demonstrated in N. Y. City. The President of A. T. & T. talks to Secretary of Commerce Hoover in Washington and sees his face in a rectangular aperture 2" by $2\frac{1}{2}$" in size</p> <p>April 14 Bert Acosta and Clarence Chamberlain break the non-stop endurance flight record at Roosevelt Field, N. Y., by remaining in the air 51 hours and 11 minutes.</p>	<p>Jan 1. Alfred E. Smith inaugurated for his fourth term as Governor of N.Y., at Albany</p> <p>Jan 6. More American War vessels and marines ordered sent to Nicaragua</p> <p>Jan 12 The U. S. Government claims that the Mexican Government is behind the shipment of arms to Sacasa in Nicaragua.</p> <p>Feb 28 Supreme Court pronounces the oil contracts and leases granted to Doheny, by former Secretary of the Interior, Fall, illegal and fraudulent</p> <p>Mar 17. President Coolidge revokes the leases on Naval Oil Reserves in California and Wyoming.</p>	<p>Jan 19 Ex-Premier Lloyd George regains control of the Liberal Party in England.</p> <p>Mar 1. The British Empire ends a 25-year boundary dispute between Canada and Newfoundland, thereby trebling the area of Newfoundland.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1927			<p>Jan. 27. The British Government orders the abolition of slavery in Burma.</p> <p>Feb 7. The body of the late Emperor of Japan, drawn on an ox-cart from Tokyo, is buried in the royal tomb at Asakawa.</p> <p>Mar. 7. Violent earthquake in central Japan. Deaths 2500, injured 41,000.</p> <p>Mar 23 Chinese Nationalists capture the cities of Nanking and Chunkiang. American and British warships and marines stand by</p> <p>Mar 29 The legislature of Ontario, Canada, ends ten years of prohibition and puts liquor under government control.</p> <p>April 4 Exodus of foreigners from Peking, China, has begun.</p> <p>April 9. Soviet Russia recalls her <i>charge d'affaires</i> from Peking. There are now 172 fighting ships in Chinese waters, representing the U. S. A., Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Holland.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1927			
	May 1. The Eight Pan-American Good-will flyers end 20,470 mile journey, around South America, at Bolling Field.	April 18. Mississippi River breaks levees at many points in South and Middle West, 50,000 homeless April 21. Combined U. S fleet of 140 vessels, largest number ever operated in concert, carries out maneuvers in Caribbean April 25. President Coolidge defines U. S. military operations in Mexico, Nicaragua and China as purely protective of U. S. interests.	
	May 10 Charles A. Lindbergh leaves San Diego, Calif., in <i>Spirit of St. Louis</i> , en route to New York. Arrives in New York, May 11th. May 20 Charles A. Lindbergh reaches Paris in <i>Spirit of St. Louis</i> , after non-stop solo flight from New York; 3610 miles—33h. 29m. 30s.	May 31. Supreme Court authorizes seizure of suspect U.S. vessels on high seas beyond 12-mile limit	May 12. London police seize documents exposing Soviet plot against England May 26. British Government severs diplomatic and official relations with Soviet Russia.
	June 26 R.C.A. opens first direct radio communication between the U.S. and the Philippine Islands. June 28. Army plane piloted by Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, with Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, reaches Hawaii in non-stop flight from Oakland, Calif.—2025 mi.—25h. 50m.	June 4. Clarence Chamberlain and Charles A. Levine leave New York for non-stop flight to Germany, arrive at Helfta, Germany, June 6th. June 11. President Coolidge greets Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh in Washington.	June 1. Charles A. Lindbergh leaves Cherbourg for Washington in U.S. Cruiser <i>Memphis</i> . June 23. Wm T. Cosgrave re-elected President of Irish Free State Council, Eamon de Valera and 44 Fianna Fail Deputies barred for refusing to take oath of allegiance to King George June 29. Commander Richard E. Byrd and three others leave Roosevelt Field, L. I., in non-stop flight to France. Crashed with minor injuries at Ver Sur Mer, France, June 30th. 4200 mi.—40h. 14m.
		July 18. Clarence Chamberlain and Commander Richard E. Byrd return to welcome in New York.	July 10. Gladstone Docks, largest in the world, opened at Liverpool.
		Aug. 2. President Coolidge announces that he "does not choose to run for President in 1928," at Rapid City, So. Dakota.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1927			
	April 23. Socialist Party fails to win majority in Austrian general election.		April 22 Mexico deports seven Roman Catholic bishops, including head of the church in that country. April 25 Chinese fire on U.S. destroyer in Yangtse.
	May 5. All Fascist organizations in Berlin ordered abolished by Minister of Interior Albert Grzesinski.	May 1 Norway ends prohibition, putting liquor under government control. May 4 International Economic Conference opens at Geneva May 27. Professor Thomas G. Masaryk re-elected president of Czechoslovak Republic, at Prague.	May 6. Nicaraguan revolt settled, Pres Diaz pardons all revolutionists May 9. Duke of York dedicates Canberra, new capital of Australia. May 10. Control of Manila Railroad put in Philippine native hands. General Wood announces U. S. Government going out of business in Philippines.
	June 27. The Reichstag ratifies German-Italian arbitration treaty.	June 20. Proposals for warship limitation were submitted by the U. S., Great Britain and Japan in a three-power conference at Geneva. Ends Aug. 4 after fruitless negotiations.	June 1. William Phillips, first U. S. Minister to Canada, presents credentials at Ottawa. June 4 Jugoslavia severs diplomatic relations with Albania.
		July 20. King Ferdinand I of Roumania dies at Sinaia near Bucharest.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1927	<p>Aug. 23 Sacco and Vanzetti executed at Charlestown, Mass.</p> <p>Sept. 22 Gene Tunney retains world's heavyweight boxing title against Jack Dempsey in Chicago. Dempsey claims "long count."</p> <p>Sept. 29 Telephone service between Mexico and the U.S. inaugurated by respective Presidents over 3357 miles of wire.</p> <p>Oct. 8 New York Yankees win World's Series against Pittsburgh Pirates, four games to none.</p>	<p>Sept. 12. New York State celebrates its 150th birthday.</p> <p>Sept. 21. Ground broken for new Hudson River Bridge between New York and Fort Lee, N. J.</p> <p>Oct. 3 President Coolidge and Secretary of Commerce Hoover open International Radiotelegraphic Conference in Washington. Delegates from 79 nations attend.</p> <p>Nov. 12. Holland Vehicular Tunnel under Hudson River, connecting New York City and Jersey City, is opened. 52,285 vehicles traverse it in the first 24 hours.</p> <p>Dec. 2 Charles A. Lindbergh given Congressional Medal of Honor.</p> <p>Dec. 15 Henry L. Stimson appointed Governor of Philippines.</p>	<p>Aug. 11 Eamon de Valera and 44 Deputies finally take oath to King George at Dublin, Ireland.</p> <p>Aug. 17. France and Germany sign mutual treaty of commerce, in Paris.</p> <p>Oct. 5 France demands recall of the Soviet ambassador, Christian Rakovsky. Recalled Oct. 16th.</p> <p>Nov. 11. France and Yugoslavia sign 10-year treaty of cooperation and mutual defense in Paris.</p> <p>Dec. 6. British Socialist Party re-elects Ramsay MacDonald as leader.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1927			
	Sept 18 President Hindenburg repudiates officially the charges that Germany was responsible for the World War, at Tannenberg.	Sept. 9. At the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, Dr. Gustav Stresemann announces that Germany will accept the compulsory arbitration clause of the World Court.	
	DEATHS IN 1927	Sept 30. Communist International Presidium at Moscow expels Leon Trotsky and M. Vuyovitch.	Nov. 1. Mustapha Kemal Pasha unanimously re-elected President of Turkish Republic. Nov. 6. Marines supervise elections throughout Nicaragua.
	Brooks Adams, lawyer, author; Chas Altschul, banker; Prof. Svante Arrhenius, chemist; Georg Brandes, critic; Ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico; C F. Choate, lawyer; Arnold Daly, actor-manager; John Drew, actor; Brig Gen. Duffy, N. Y. National Guard; Isadora Duncan, dancer, Col H A Dupont, financier; Judge Elbert H Gary, financier; Sir George Greenhill, mathematician; Maxmilian Harden, German editor; Dr H M. Hurd, alienist; Jerome K Jerome, British novelist; Admiral Baron Kato, Japanese Navy; William Le Queux, author, Dr H. E. Lewis, editor; Marcus Loew, theatre magnate; Hudson Maxim, inventor; E. P. Mitchell, editor; K. C O'Higgins, vice-pres. I. F. State; Austin Peay, State Governor, lawyer; Keith Preston, critic; Harold Randolph, musician; H B. Sargent, manufacturer; J. St. L. Strachey, British editor; Gaylord Wilshire, socialist editor; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Gen. of Philippines; Emperor Yoshihito, of Japan.	Nov. 22. Italy and Albania sign treaty of defensive alliance, at Tirana.	Dec. 30 First subway in Far East opened at Tokyo, Japan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1928			
	Jan 12. Mrs Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray electrocuted for murder of Mrs. Snyder's husband, at Sing Sing Prison, N.Y Jan 16. President Coolidge opens the Pan-American Conference in Havana.		
	Feb. 10 Officials converse between Washington and Berlin over radio-telephone Feb. 19 Captain Malcolm Campbell, of England, establishes new world's record for automobiles at Daytona—206.95 m p h	Feb 5 Arbitration treaty between U.S. and France signed at Washington. Feb 13. Colonel Lindbergh returns to St. Louis from South American goodwill tour Havana to St Louis, 1200 mi.—15h. 35m.	
	April 12 German transatlantic plane <i>Bremen</i> lands on Greenely Island, Canada, from Dublin, Ireland	Mar 10 President Coolidge signs alien property bill to cover \$50,000,000 due Germany for wartime seizures.	
	May. 23 Italian dirigible <i>Italia</i> crosses North Pole and crashes on return trip to Spitzbergen. Survivors rescued June 24 and July 12	Apr 15 Capt Geo. H. Wilkins and Lieut. Carl B Eielson fly across Arctic; Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen—20h. 20m.	
	May 24 Quebec singers give 12th Century opera <i>Le Jeu de Robert et Marion</i> , first opera ever written, produced only once in 300 years.	May 15. President Coolidge signs Mississippi Flood Control Bill, turning this work over to Federal Government.	May 22. British Parliament passes bill giving the vote to all women over 21.
	June 3 Amelia Earhart and Wilmer Stultz leave Trepassey, Newfoundland, in flight to England, arrive in Burry Port, Wales, 21h. 11m. later.	May 31. Capt Charles Kingsford-Smith and crew leaves San Francisco for Hawaii in trans-Pacific flight Reach Oahu June 1 and Suva, Fiji, June 5 (3138 mi.—34h. 33m.) Arrived Brisbane, Australia, June 8.	
		June 6 Commercial Treaty between U.S and Norway signed at Washington.	
		June 12. Republican Nat'l Convention opens at Kansas City, Mo.	
		June 26. Democratic Nat'l Convention opens at Houston, Tex.	June 24. France returns to gold standard.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1928			<p>Jan. 1. 250,000 slaves freed in Sierra Leone, Africa, by decree of the British Government.</p>
			<p>Feb. 16. Egypt signs Geneva convention for abolition of slavery.</p> <p>Feb. 20 Japan's first manhood suffrage election passes off quietly.</p>
		<p>Mar. 30. Premier Mussolini abolishes all educational institutions for children except the Balilla and Avanguardista, official Fascist groups.</p>	
	<p>June 12. Hermann Mueller, Socialist, succeeds Herr Marx as German Chancellor.</p> <p>June 19. Austro-American trade treaty signed at Vienna.</p>		<p>June 20. Danish-American trade treaty signed at Copenhagen.</p>

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1928	July 20. 40,000 American singers take part in chorus at Vienna, Austria	Aug. 16 Arbitration treaties with Poland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia signed in Washington.	Aug. 27. Briand-Kellogg Treaty, outlawing war, signed by 15 nations in Paris.
	Sept. 18. First distance flight of an auto-gyro takes place, London to Paris.		DEATHS IN 1928
	Oct. 1. Air mail service between U S and Canada inaugurated — New York to Montreal — on regular schedule.	Oct. 9. N.Y. Yankees win World's Series at St. Louis, four games to none	Roald Amundsen, explorer; H H Asquith (Earl of Oxford), ex-Premier; Nora Bayes, actress, Floyd Bennett, aviator; Donn Byrne, author; Dr Frank Crane, author; C F Daly, banker; C M Depew, financier, humorist; Leo Ditrichstein, dramatist; Leon Falk, philanthropist; Dr Johannes Fibiger, surgeon; A H Forbes, editor, Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals, U S A, engineer; Rev T. W. Goodspeed, educator; Maude Granger, actress, Field Marshal Earl Haig, British C. in C.; Thomas Hardy, novelist; J. L. Harriman, financier; Avery Hopwood, playwright; Vicente Blasco Ibanez, author; Leos Janacek, composer; C A Loeser, critic; Prof Hendrick Lorentz, physicist; Wallace Macfarlane, lawyer; C H. MacNider, banker; R B. Mantell, actor; G. B. McCutcheon, author; Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Pres. of Mexico; J. W. Packard, manufacturer; Barry Pain, novelist; Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst, suffragist, G F. Parker, journalist; Theodore Reinach, historian; E. L. Ryerson, financier; Leslie Stuart, composer, Hermann Sudermann, dramatist; Howard Talbot, composer; Ellen Terry, actress; Sir J. I. Thornycroft, shipbuilder; Rodman Wanamaker, merchant, Miss Anne H. Wharton, historian.
	Oct 13. President Coolidge and King Alfonso of Spain inaugurate telephone service between the two countries.	Nov. 6 Herbert Hoover is elected President; Charles Curtis elected Vice-President. Republican Party carries 40 out of 48 states.	
	Nov. 19. President-elect Hoover starts South American goodwill tour.	Dec 21 President Coolidge signs Boulder Canyon Dam bill — \$165,000,000 involved.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1928	July 28. Austrian Government exiles Bela Kun	July 28. Ninth Olympics open at Amsterdam, Holland.	July 17 President Alvaro Obregon assassinated near Mexico City.
		Sept. 23. Treaty between Italy and Greece signed at Rome.	Aug 2 Italy and Abyssinia sign arbitration treaty.
	Oct 11 Dirigible <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> leaves Friedrichshaven, Germany, in non-stop flight to U.S. Arrives over Chesapeake Bay Oct 15 —80h Total distance of cruise, 6300 mi. —111h 38m.		Oct. 3 Second detachment of U S Marines leaves Shanghai for San Diego, Calif.
			Nov 1. Gerardo Machado re-elected President of Cuba.
			Nov. 10 Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako enthroned at Kyoto, Japan.
		Nov. 15. Fascist Grand Council becomes integral part of the Government through Parliamentary vote. 181—19.	
	Dec. 8 Wilhelm Miklas, Socialist, elected President of Austrian Republic		Dec. 8. Bolivia and Paraguay begin Gran Chaco border dispute.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1929	<p>Jan. 12. Great Northern Railway opens eight-mile tunnel in the Cascade mountains, east of Seattle; the longest railway tunnel in the Western World.</p> <p>Jan. 30. At Berlin, Prof Albert Einstein's new theory combining the fundamental principles of relativistic mechanics and that of electricity in a single formula, issued by the Prussian Academy of Science.</p> <p>Feb. 4 Capt. Frank Hawks breaks non-stop cross country flight record from Los Angeles to Roosevelt Field, L. I., in 18h 21m 59s.</p> <p>Mar. 11. Major Seagrave, on the sands of Daytona Beach, drives his 900 h.p. <i>Golden Arrow</i> to a new world's automobile speed record of 231.36 m p.h.</p>	<p>Jan. 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt sworn in as Governor of New York, succeeding Alfred E. Smith.</p> <p>Jan. 15. The Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war as a national policy ratified by the U. S Senate, 85 to 1.</p> <p>Mar. 4 Herbert Hoover of California and Charles Curtis of Kansas inaugurated President and Vice-President at Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Mar. 26 Stock prices drop violently in Wall Street, N Y.C., but make quick recovery.</p> <p>May 27. May wheat falls under \$1.00 a bushel on Chicago Board of Trade for first time in 14 years</p>	<p>Jan. 15. The Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war as a national policy ratified by the U. S Senate, 85 to 1.</p> <p>Mar. 1. France ratifies the Kellogg pact.</p> <p>Mar. 31. U. S Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who served under four presidents, dies in Paris, aged 74.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1929			
		<p>Jan 24. At Moscow, Germany and Soviet Russia pledge themselves to submit all disputes to a joint commission.</p> <p>Jan. 31 Italy approves the Kellogg anti-war pact</p>	<p>Jan 3 Peacesigned between Bolivia and Paraguay over Tacna-Arica dispute at Pan-American Conference in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Jan. 14. King Amanullah of Afghanistan abdicates throne. Rebel leader, Bacha Sakao, is proclaimed Habibullah Khan on Jan. 17.</p>
	<p>Feb. 6. At Berlin, the Reichstag ratifies the Kellogg peace pact.</p>	<p>Feb 9 At Moscow, Soviet Russia signs the Kellogg peace pact.</p> <p>Feb 11. The Papal State, extinct since 1870, re-created under the name of the State of the Vatican City.</p> <p>Feb. 12. Leon Trotzky, ex-War Minister of Soviet Russia, goes into exile at Constantinople.</p>	<p>Feb. 27. Nationalist China signs the Kellogg pact at Nanking.</p>
		<p>April 21. Premier Mussolini celebrates Rome's 2682nd birthday with review of Fascist troops.</p>	
		<p>May 28. The Congress of Soviets at Moscow announces a 5-year plan for economic development.</p>	<p>May 20. Gen. Machado takes oath of office at Havana as President of Cuba—his second term.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1929			
			June 4 Ramsay MacDonald is summoned by the King to form the second Labor Ministry in British history He takes office on June 6
			June 7 At Paris the Young Plan for German reparations payments is signed by the delegates.
			June 14 Ambassador Charles Dawes lands at London.
		June 15. President Hoover signs the Farm-Relief Bill. June 25. Boulder Dam project agreed upon by President Hoover.	
	July 8. The monoplane, <i>Pathfinder</i> , piloted by Roger Williams and L. A. Vancy, leaves Old Orchard, Me., for Rome. Lands near Santander, Spain—3400 miles in 31½ hrs		July 4. British submarine H-47 is sunk in collision with submarine L-12 in Irish Sea Crew of 21 drowned
	July 9. First cable of the George Washington Bridge is stretched over the Hudson.	July 24 President Hoover proclaims the Kellogg-Briand anti-war treaty in effect under which 62 powers pledge themselves to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.	July 10. The airplane <i>Southern Cross</i> , in command of Capt. Kingsford-Smith arrives in London, ending its trip from Australia—12,000 mi. in 12 days, 21 hrs., 18 min. flight.
	July 30. Dale Jackson and Forrest O'Brine make new record for sustained flight of airplane, at St. Louis—420 hrs. 21 min., 30 sec., in the monoplane <i>St. Louis Robin</i> ; beat record set previously by more than 173 hours.		July 27. Louis Bleriot flies from France across the Channel to Dover, England, to celebrate his first crossing by airplane 20 years ago.
		Aug. 8 Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y. advances re-discount rate from 5 to 6%, \$6,000,000,000 break in Wall Street stocks follows	
		Aug. 25 The German air liner, <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> passes over San Francisco from Japan to Los Angeles after her trip around the world. On the 29th she landed at Lakehurst, N. J., 19,000 mi.—21 days.	Aug. 19 500,000 cotton mill workers end a three-week strike at Manchester, England.

A D	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1929		June 3 Admiral Paul Kondouriotis re-elected President of Greece.	
			June 27. Emperor Hirohito of Japan formally ratifies the Kellogg anti-war pact.
		July 5 A new constitution is submitted to the Spanish Parliament.	
July 22	The new German liner <i>Bremen</i> , on her maiden trip, beats the <i>Mauritania's</i> record from Cherbourg to New York City, making the crossing in 4 days 17 hrs 42 min		
July 27	At Berlin, Hugo Stinnes, Jr., son of the German post-war industrial magnate, is declared not guilty of attempting to defraud the German Government in War loan bond scandal		July 29 Massacre by Mohammedans of 20,000 men and boys in Dangar City, Province of Chinghai (China), reported by American missionary
July 31	The German dirigible <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> with 19 passengers leaves Friedrichshaven bound for Lakehurst, N. J. Arrives at Lakehurst on the evening of August 4. Flying time 93 hrs,—at the rate of 55 nautical miles per hour.		Aug 23. Savage outbreak at Jerusalem between Jews and Arabs.

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1929			
		Sept. 20. Inquiry by U S Senate into Wm Shearer's activities as lobbyist for U. S. shipbuilders at Geneva disarmament conference in 1927.	
		Oct 2 U S. Senate votes cancellation of Presidential power to change tariff duties on recommendation of Tariff Commission	
		Oct 7 As a result of Hoover-MacDonald conference at Rapidan, Va., invitations are sent to United States, France, England, Italy and Japan to a 5-power Naval Conference at London in January, 1930.	
		Oct 7 Albert B Fall, Secty. of Interior in Harding cabinet, is tried in Supreme Court, Dist. of Columbia, charged with accepting bribe from Edward L Doheny in the leasing of naval oil reserves Sentenced on Nov 1 to a year in prison and \$100,000 fine.	
		Oct 9 President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald issue a joint statement declaring that war between U S and Great Britain is unthinkable	Oct. 12. The R-ror, world's largest dirigible, "launched" at Cardington, England.
	Oct. 14 The Philadelphia Athletics win the World Series from the Chicago Cubs at Philadelphia, taking 4 out of 5 games.	Oct. 19. U S Senate adds the Norris export debenture rider to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill	Oct. 29. Bottom drops out of the stock market as stock prices virtually collapse. 16,410,030 shares dumped Staggering losses in the most disastrous trading day in the market's history.
	Oct. 21 Celebration of the golden jubilee of the electric light takes place at Dearborn, Mich.	Oct. 23 Avalanche of selling on stock market in N. Y. City	Oct. 30 Prices rally on Wall Street encouraged by Rockefeller's announcement that he was buying "sound common stocks."
	Oct. 30 In Washington, President Hoover hands Madame Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, a draft for \$50,000 to purchase a gram of the mineral as a gift from her American friends.	Oct. 24. Stock market excited 12,894,650 shares change hands on the big board in N. Y. City. Bankers confer with J. P. Morgan and issue statement that business is "fundamentally sound." Pres. Hoover echoes it.	Oct. 31. Stock exchanges in N. Y. C. and other large cities close for the week. Rediscount rates reduced by Federal Reserve Bank from 6 to 5%

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1929	<p>Sept 20 British and French troops are evacuating the Rhineland.</p> <p>Sept 25 Chancellor Stern- with of Austria and his cabinet resign, new cabinet formed by Johann Schober.</p>	<p>Sept. 12. Mussolini retains the premiership at Rome, and divides all of the cabinet offices between himself and his adherents.</p> <p>Sept. 19. At Geneva seven nations sign the clause accepting the World Court's jurisdiction in legal disputes.</p> <p>Sept. 27. At Rome Cesare Rossi, former friend of Mussolini, is found guilty of conspiracy and is sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.</p>	<p>Sept. 7. Border warfare between Russian and Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier breaks out again.</p>
			<p>Oct. 9. Habibullah Khan, who had seized the throne of Afghanistan, defeated and driven from Kabul Nadir Khan proclaimed king on October 15.</p> <p>Oct. 12 Prime Minister Stanley Bruce loses election in the Australian Parliament. Labor Party seizes control.</p> <p>Oct. 31 At Warsaw, Marshal Pilsudski and 90 army officers invade Polish Parliament and postpone its opening session.</p>

Oct. 31. The Province of Nova Scotia votes to end 13 years of prohibition.

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1929	<p>Nov 11. The Ambassador Bridge over the Detroit River between the U S and Canada, costing \$20,000,000 to build, is dedicated.</p> <p>Nov 18 Earthquake off Newfoundland coast breaks 9 ocean telegraph cables on the ocean floor. Tidal wave sweeps Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland, drowning 40 persons.</p> <p>Nov 28 Commander Richard E. Byrd starts from his base, Little America, and flies 1600 miles to the South Pole and back.</p> <p>Dec 2 The U S appeals to Russia and China to avoid warlike measures in Manchuria.</p> <p>Dec. 3 President Hoover addresses new session of Congress declaring business is sound.</p> <p>Dec 6 Patrick J. Hurley appointed Secretary of War to replace James W. Good, deceased.</p>	<p>Nov 21. President Hoover confers with leaders of business and industry and gets their cooperation to stabilize business</p> <p>Nov 27 Twelve Oklahoma banks fail to open.</p> <p>Dec. 16. U S. Senate adopts Mellon-Berenger agreement under which France will settle its War debt of four billions through annual payments over 62 years.</p>	<p>Nov 2 New cabinet is formed in France with Andre Tardieu as Premier.</p> <p>Nov 5 Great Britain resumes diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.</p> <p>Nov 24 Georges Clemenceau, 88, War Premier of France, dies at his home in Paris.</p>

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1929	<p>Nov. 30. The French flag is hauled down at Ehrenbreitstein, completing the evacuation of the Second German Zone by Allied troops.</p>	<p>DEATHS IN 1929</p> <p>Col Daniel Appleton, publisher; J W. Bailey, ex-U S Senator, Texas, C F Ball ("Buckskin Charley"), Indian scout; Victor Berger, editor, Gen Bramwell Booth, Salvation Army head; Dion Boucicault, producer; C F Bruch, inventor; D D Buick, manufacturer; T E Burton, U. S Senator, Ohio; Bliss Carman, poet; Georges Clemenceau, ex-Premier of France; W E Dever, ex-Mayor of Chicago, B N Duke, financier; Jeanne Eagels, actress; Wallace Eddinger, actor; Dustin Farnum, actor; C J Faulkner, ex-U S Senator, W Va; Haley Fiske, financier; Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France; U S Grant, Jr, lawyer; Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, publisher; Robert Henri, painter; M T Herrick, U. S. diplomat; Raymond Hitchcock, actor; H A Jones, playwright; Lily Langtry, actress; J H. Manners, playwright; Brander Matthews, dramatist; T P O'Connor, high Parliamentarian; Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of ex-Kaiser, G. L. Rickard, boxing promoter; Prince Bernhard von Buelow, German ex-chancellor; W C. White, manufacturer.</p> <p>Dec 6. Premier Switalsky and his Polish cabinet resign</p> <p>Dec 10 President Paul Kondourotis of the Grecian Republic resigns.</p> <p>Dec 20 The Pope (Pius XI) leaves his temporal domains, and for the first time since 1860 a Pope enters Rome.</p>	<p>Nov. 13. At Bagdad, Sir Abdul Muhsin, Premier of Iraq, is found dead from bullet wounds</p> <p>Nov 17 Ortiz Rubio, 52, civil engineer, elected President of Mexico.</p> <p>Dec 9. The U S cruiser <i>Pittsburgh</i> and 11 destroyers ordered from Manila to Shanghai to protect American lives and property</p> <p>Dec 29 The All-India Congress opens at Lahore, adopts Mahatma Gandhi's resolution demanding complete independence for India.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1930			
	Feb. 1 Chicago finds itself unable to pay its 40,000 city employees	Feb. 3. Chief Justice W. H Taft of U S Supreme Court resigns Charles Evans Hughes nominated as his successor Feb. 18 Admiral Byrd and party leave Antarctica for home	Jan 21 King George opens London Naval Conference between U S.A., Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.
	Mar. 4. Coolidge Dam dedicated near Globe, Arizona, by ex-President Coolidge Mar. 25. Steamship <i>Europa</i> arrives in New York on maiden voyage in 4 days, 17 hrs , 6 min., capturing crossing record by 18 minutes from her sister-ship, <i>Bremen</i> .	Mar. 8. William Howard Taft, 27th President of U. S A., dies at Washington, D. C.	Feb. 17 Premier Tardieu's cabinet falls. A new cabinet of the Left under Chautemps formed, only to fall 8 days later.
	May 27. Col. Roscoe Turner flies from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., to Los Angeles in 18 hrs., 42 min , for a westbound record.		Apr 20. Col. Charles Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh fly from Los Angeles to New York in 14 hrs., 23 min., 27 sec.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1930		<p>Jan 8. At Rome, Princess Marie José of Belgium weds Crown Prince Humbert of Italy.</p> <p>Jan 20. At the Hague the revised Young Plan for German reparations is signed by 15 nations.</p> <p>Jan 28. General Miguel Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, resigns and is succeeded by General Berenguer.</p>	<p>Feb. 5. At Mexico City two hours after President Rubio takes oath of office he is shot and wounded by a spectator</p> <p>Feb 9. Dr Enrique Herrera, Liberal, is elected President of Colombia.</p>
	<p>Mar. 7 Hjalmar Schacht retires from Presidency of Reichsbank, is succeeded by Hans Luther.</p> <p>Mar 12 The Young Plan regulating German reparations receives Reichstag's approval</p> <p>Mar 27. Chancellor Hermann Mueller's coalition government resigns Heinrich Breuning forms a new Cabinet.</p>	<p>Apr 4. Queen Victoria of Sweden, 67, dies at Rome</p>	<p>Mar 3 Julio Prestes elected President of Brazil.</p> <p>Mar 11. Mahatma Gandhi opens his campaign of civil disobedience to the Government of India.</p>
		<p>May 17. At Florence, Italy, Premier Mussolini declares his intention to build ship for ship as many warships as France, and that right is a vain word without might.</p>	<p>Apr. 2. The Empress Zedditu (Judith) of Ethiopia dies at Addis Ababa, of shock on learning of her ex-husband, Gougas Wall's, death in battle.</p>
		<p>June 8. Carol of Roumania returns to Bucharest and is proclaimed King by Parliament.</p>	<p>May 3. Mahatma Gandhi is arrested at Jalalpur and imprisoned at Yerroda. British troops put on guard at Bombay, Karachi and other cities in India.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1930		<p>June 13. The U. S Senate, by a 44 to 42 vote, passes the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. President Hoover signs it June 17.</p> <p>June 18. Admiral Richard Byrd and his antarctic comrades arrive in New York City from their long stay in South Polar regions.</p>	<p>June 23. The monoplane <i>Southern Cross</i>, with Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith, leaves Ireland to finish flight around the world. Reaches Newfoundland next day, and lands at New York City June 26.</p>
		<p>July 7. Work starts on Boulder Dam project on Colorado River.</p> <p>July 21. The U. S Senate ratifies the London Naval Treaty. President Hoover signs it the next day.</p>	<p>July 28. The British dirigible <i>R-100</i> leaves Cardington airport for Canada. Lands at Montreal August 1.</p>
	<p>Aug 13 Capt. Frank Hawks breaks cross-country flight record by making the west-east flight in 12 hrs., 25 min., 3 sec.</p>		
	<p>Sept. 18. The yacht <i>Enterprise</i> beats Sir Thomas Lipton's <i>Shamrock</i> in four straight races off Newport, R. I., for America Cup.</p>		<p>Sept. 1 Wm R. Hearst expelled from France by order of government.</p>
		<p>Sept. 30. Dwight W. Morrow resigns as U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.</p>	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1930	June 30 Evacuation of the Rhineland completed when French infantry leaves Mainz.	June 10 A Greco-Turkish accord is signed at Constantinople, ending the hundred years' armed enmity between the two countries. June 26. The 1000th Parliament opens at Iceland.	July 1. Iraq (Mesopotamia) becomes an independent nation by treaty signed at Bagdad with Britain's High Commissioner.
	Aug 18 Four German airmen under Capt. von Gronau begin air voyage to New York via Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Nova Scotia, landing in N Y harbor Aug. 26.	Aug 6. A Norwegian expedition solves fate of Solomon August Andree's polar balloon voyage of July 11, 1897, by finding on White Island, east of Spitzbergen, the ice-preserved bodies of Andree and his companions.	Aug. 22 Revolution in Peru, President Leguia resigns
	Sept 14 Hitlerites win 107 seats in German Reichstag election returns		Sept 3. Hurricane wrecks the city of Santo Domingo, W. I 2000 killed, 6000 injured Sept. 5 Revolution in Argentina, President Irigoyen resigns.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1930	Oct. 8. Philadelphia Athletics win World Series from St. Louis Cardinals, taking five out of the six games. DEATHS, 1930 Dame Emma Albani, opera singer; E. F. Albee, theatre owner; Jean Balsan, French banker; Earl of Birkenhead, British statesman; Van Lear Black, publisher; R. F. Bloodgood, artist; E. W. Bok, editor; Wm. Bolitho, journalist, author; Nicholas F. Brady, financier; Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England; Clare Briggs, cartoonist; Prof. W. H. Bristol, inventor; Lon Chaney, actor; Will Cobb, composer; Glenn H. Curtiss, pioneer aviator; Paul Dana, editor; Lord Dewar, British distiller; Sir A. Conan Doyle, novelist; W. H. Eckersall, sports writer; Leo Feist, music publisher; W. J. Ferguson, actor; R. J. Firestone, manufacturer; L. S. Gimbel, merchant; Rabbi Sir Herman Gollancz, Jewish scholar; Daniel Guggenheim, financier; C. S. Hammond, publisher; J. B. Herreshoff, yacht designer; Peleg Howland, banker; Dr. A. A. Law, surgeon; D. H. Lawrence, author; D. M. Lord, advertising; Emile Loubet, ex-President of France; David Muirhead, artist; Fridtjof Nansen, explorer; E. W. Osborn, critic; Allan Pinkerton, detective; G. H. Putnam, publisher; Gen. Primo Rivera, Spanish Dictator; Rudolph Schildkraut, actor; Charles Scribner, publisher; Major Sir H. O. D. Segrave, auto racer; Pemberton Smith, engineer; E. A. Sperry, inventor; Edward Stratemeyer, author; W. H. Taft, ex-President of the U.S.; W. B. Thompson, financier; Adm. Alfred von Tirpitz, German Navy; Fritz Williams, actor.	Oct. 22. President Hoover declares an arms embargo against the Brazilian revolutionists.	Oct. 4. The British dirigible <i>R-101</i> crashes and is destroyed near Allone, France, on the way from London to India. Only 7 out of 54 passengers and crew survive.
		Nov 4 F. D. Roosevelt re-elected Governor of New York State	
		Nov 9. The Democratic offer of non-partisan co-operation in Congress to rescue the country from its economic troubles is accepted by President Hoover.	Nov. 12. King George, at London, opens the All-India Round Table Conference.
		Nov. 17. Many banks in Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa suspend business.	
		Dec. 1. Communists stage a demonstration in front of Capitol as short session of 71st Congress begins.	Dec. 4. Premier Tardieu's cabinet falls.
		Dec. 26. Many more small banks close their doors in Tennessee, Indiana and Kansas.	
		Dec. 28. Fire destroys the State Capitol at Bismarck, N. D.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1930	<p>Oct 13 Anti-Jewish outbreak in Germany to celebrate the election of 107 Fascists to Reichstag.</p> <p>Nov. 9. The Austrian Fascist Heimwehr, or Brown Shirts, under von Stahremberg capture 8 seats in the parliament elections</p>	<p>Oct 25. King Boris III of Bulgaria marries the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy at Assisi, Italy.</p> <p>Oct 30 Gen Pangalos, former dictator of Greece, is arrested in plot to overcome the government.</p> <p>Nov. 28. Joseph Pilsudski resigns the Polish premiership at Warsaw.</p>	<p>Oct 7 Revolution in Brazil. Rebels capture Pernambuco. Government at Rio de Janeiro mobilizes 400,000 men. Martial law declared.</p> <p>Oct 22 Egypt proclaims its new constitution.</p> <p>Oct 24 The Brazilian revolutionists take Rio de Janeiro, capturing President Luiz.</p> <p>Nov 2 At Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, the 39-year-old Emperor Haile Selassie I. is crowned at dawn.</p> <p>Nov. 3 At Rio de Janeiro, Getulio Vargas becomes provisional President of Brazil.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1931			
	Jan. 8. Pope Pius XI issues an encyclical on marriage, denouncing birth control, divorce and "trial" marriages.	Jan 19 George W. Wickerham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, brings in his report on the enforcement of the prohibition laws. The following day the President says he does not favor repeal of the 18th Amendment, or its revision, as suggested by the majority of the Commission.	Jan 22 Theodore Steeg's cabinet resigns in France. Pierre Laval forms a new cabinet on Jan. 27.
	Feb. 5. Capt. Campbell drives his 1450 h p auto, <i>Bluebird</i> over a 1-mile course on the sands of Daytona Beach, Florida, at the average rate of 245 73 m p.h. for a new speed record.	Feb 16 Congress passes a bill to extend to World War veterans loans up to 50% of the value of their adjusted compensation certificates. It becomes a law on Feb 27 when both houses pass it over the President's veto.	Jan 29. At London Winston Churchill resigns from the Baldwin cabinet.
	Feb 24. The Pulitzer heirs sell <i>The World</i> to the Scripps-Howard interests. Last issue of <i>Morning World</i> appears on Feb 27. First issue of consolidated <i>World-Telegram</i> appears on same day.	Feb 24 The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously upholds the validity of the 18th Amendment.	
	Mar. 19 Theodore Dreiser slaps Sinclair Lewis in the face at a dinner of American writers at the Metropolitan Club.	Mar 13 Massachusetts becomes the first state to call upon Congress for a convention of states to repeal or amend the 18th Amendment.	
		Apr 8 The N. Y. legislature appoints a committee to investigate the official conduct of affairs in N. Y. City.	
	Apr. 14. Henry Ford turns out car No. 20,000,000 at the Ford factory in Detroit.		
		Apr. 21. President Hoover declares Sandino, the Nicaraguan rebel to be an outlaw.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1931			Jan 2 Revolution in the Republic of Panama Don Ricardo Alfaro accepts the Presidency.
		Jan. 27. Mussolini protests Gen Smedley Butler's charge in a speech at Philadelphia that he had run over and killed a child while motoring recklessly. The General is reprimanded by Sec'y of War Adams.	Jan 25 Gandhi leaves the jail at Yerovda, India, and goes to Bombay.
	Feb 10 The Nazi (Hitler) delegates walk out of Reichstag as protest against Socialists' government.	Feb 8 Spanish dictatorship ends as parliamentary elections are called for March 1. Feb 12 Pope Pius XI dedicates Vatican radio station by world-wide broadcast, in Latin, of peace and good will. Feb. 14 The King of Spain accepts the resignation of Premier Berenguer and suspends Parliamentary elections for March.	Feb 10 India's new capital at New Delhi is inaugurated. Feb. 20 A revolt in Peru is put down by the provincial government of Luis Cerro.
	Mar 21 Germany and Austria agree on a customs union.	Mar. 24. President Mustapha Kemal issues a manifesto announcing reorganization of the Turkish government along Fascist lines.	Mar. 1 Provisional President Cerro of Peru is forced out by a junta, headed by Jiminez Mar 3 At New Delhi, India, a truce is signed between Mahatma Gandhi and the British Government.
		Apr. 12. Following Republican victories in Spain, Zamora, Republican leader, calls on King Alfonso to abdicate	Apr 2 President Machado of Cuba calls for a truce to end the disorders in his country.
		Apr. 14 King Alfonso XIII of Spain is deposed, and a republic proclaimed under presidency of Niceto Alcalá Zamora, without bloodshed. Alfonso and his family leave the country for Paris.	Apr 15. Nicaragua rebels kill several American citizens in the hills. American cruisers are ordered to Bluefields.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
1931	May 26 At Augsburg, Germany, Prof Piccard and Charles Kipfer ascend 51,793 ft into the stratosphere, in an air-tight aluminum ball attached to a balloon, descending the following day in the Austrian Tyrol		May 13 Paul Doumer, 74, is elected president of the Republic of France to succeed Gaston Doumergue.
	June 4. The giant German flying boat <i>DO-X</i> flies from the Cape Verde Islands to Natal, Brazil.	June 3. July wheat prices on the Chicago market drop to under 57 cents a bushel, lowest since 1896.	June 14. The French excursion steamer <i>St. Philibert</i> capsizes off the mouth of the Loire in a storm and sinks, drowning over 450.
	June 23 Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, in their plane <i>Winnie Mae</i> leave Roosevelt Field, N. Y., on their flight around the world. 8 days and 15 hours later they are back in N. Y., having flown 15,474 miles.	June 20. President Hoover proposes a moratorium for one year on all inter-governmental debts.	July 6. France signs the Hoover war-debt moratorium.
	July 25. The German dirigible <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> flies north over Franz Joseph Land and makes important geographical discoveries. The American, Lincoln Ellsworth, is aboard.	July 11. Ex-Sec'y Albert B. Fall goes to prison to serve his one-year oil bribe-acceptance sentence	
	July 28. Russell Boardman and John Polando make record non-stop flight from New York to Istanbul, Turkey, 5,014 miles in 49 hours.	July 28. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh leave N. Y. in their plane, fly over Canada, Alaska and Siberia to Japan and China.	
	Aug 8. Mrs. Herbert Hoover christens at Akron, Ohio, the world's largest dirigible, the <i>Akron</i> .		Aug. 24 Ramsay MacDonald and entire Labor cabinet resign. The King immediately asks MacDonald to form a new national government of all parties to deal with the country's financial crisis.
	Aug 27 The <i>DO-X</i> , world's biggest seaplane, arrives in N. Y. harbor carrying 72 persons.		Sept. 12. Mahatma Gandhi arrives at London to attend the India Round Table Conference. He demands complete independence for India.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1931			
	June 16. The Austrian Cabinet resigns at Vienna Carl Buresch forms a new one.	May 11. Mobs in Madrid, Spain, attack Roman Catholic institutions. May 15. Pope Pius XI issues an Encyclical calling for a fairer distribution between capital and labor June 9 At Barcelona, Spain, the Catalonian Generalidad Assembly holds its first meeting in four centuries to draft a State Constitution June 14 The Basques vote for an independent state separate from the Spanish Republic.	June 13. President Perez of Venezuela resigns. Six days later Congress elects his successor, General Gomez.
	Sept. 3 Germany and Austria renounce, at Geneva, their mutual customs union protocol.	Aug. 18. The Spanish Republic confiscates many royalists' estates. Sept. 2. The dictatorship in Yugoslavia ends. A new parliament is formed.	July 24. Revolution breaks out at Santiago, Chile. President Ibanez resigns. July 28 Mexico goes on a silver monetary basis. Aug. 14 Col Mendieta and other Cuban revolutionists are captured and imprisoned. Aug. 19-30. The revolt in Cuba is crushed.
			Sept. 12. Mexico joins the League of Nations. Sept. 19 Japanese troops seize many strategic points in Manchuria.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1931	Sept. 22. The U. S. Steel Co. announces a 10% cut in wages of 220,000. Other large corporations follow suit. Oct. 10 The St. Louis Cardinals win the World's Series from the Philadelphia Athletics. Oct. 17. Al Capone found guilty by a Federal Court in Chicago of income tax evasion. Oct. 24. The George Washington Bridge across the Hudson River at New York City is formally opened.	Oct. 22. Premier Laval of France lands at New York to attend the Yorktown sesqui-centennial celebration at Yorktown, Va.	Sept. 20. England goes off the gold standard Parliament passes law suspending the gold standard for six months. The pound drops to \$4.22½, and stock exchanges in London and on the continent close. Oct. 27. Parliamentary elections in England result in a landslide for the Conservatives and a crushing defeat for the Labor Party.
	Nov. 18. Signor Grandhi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits President Hoover at Washington to discuss debts, armaments, etc.	Dec. 7. The 72nd Congress convenes. The Democrats for the first time in 12 years control the House, and John N. Garner of Texas is elected Speaker. Dec. 8. President Hoover's annual message to Congress calls for higher taxes to overcome the growing Treasury deficits.	
	Dec. 15. President Hoover is accused in the House by a Republican Congressman of having sold out his country by his debt moratorium. The moratorium agreement is ratified by the House, 317 to 100, on Dec. 18. Senate ratifies it Dec. 22.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1931		<p>Sept. 27. Sweden, Norway and Egypt suspend the gold standard, followed by Denmark on Sept. 28.</p> <p>Oct. 13 The Spanish government separates church and state.</p> <p>Oct. 14. President Zamora resigns as first head of the Spanish Republic.</p> <p>Oct. 18. At Geneva, Japan rejects the League Council's terms of settlement of the Manchurian dispute. She is ordered to evacuate Manchuria by Nov. 16.</p>	<p>Sept. 24 The Philippine Legislature demands immediate independence.</p> <p>Oct. 11. Ex-provisional President Cerro is elected President of Peru.</p> <p>Oct. 19. The Canadian government prohibits the exportation of gold, except by Federal license.</p> <p>Nov. 3. The first Ethiopian legislature at Addis Ababa is opened by the Emperor Haile Selassie I, after 10,000 warriors have feasted on raw meat.</p>
	DEATHS, 1931	<p>Dec 5 At Moscow the \$7,000,000 Cathedral of the Redeemer, the city's largest church, is dynamited to make way for the Palace of the Soviets</p> <p>Dec 11 At Madrid Niceto Zamora takes the oath of office as Spain's first constitutional President.</p>	<p>Dec 13 Japan goes off the gold standard and prohibits the exploration of gold</p> <p>Dec. 15. Chiang Kai-shek resigns as President of the Chinese National Government.</p>
	George F. Baker, banker, E. H. Barrington, novelist, Ralph Barton, cartoonist, Arnold Bennett, author; Vintila Bratianu, ex-Premier of Roumania, Sir Hall Caine, novelist, Senator T. H. Caraway; Timothy Cole, wood engraver; Vincent d'Indy, composer; Thomas A. Edison, inventor; Daniel C. French, sculptor; Marshall Joffre of France; Vachel Lindsay, poet; Sir Thomas Lipton, yachtsman; Nicholas Longworth, Congressman; Dame Nellie Melba, singer; Senator Dwight Morrow; Anna Pavlova, dancer; Knute Rockne, football coach; Alma Rubens, actress; Mortimer Schiff, philanthropist; Arthur Schnitzler, writer; Ex-Senator Hoke Smith; Nathan Straus, philanthropist; Eugene Ysaye, violinist.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1932	Jan. 15. Embalmed body of St. Francis Xavier is returned to tomb after a viewing by 2,000,000 pilgrims.	Jan. 7. Washington sends identical notes to Japan and China involving rights of U. S. citizens in Manchuria Jan 15 U S House passes Reconstruction Finance Corp bill, involving \$2,000,000,000.	Jan. 12 Premier Laval and his cabinet resign and reform with Laval as Premier and Foreign Minister.
	Mar. 1. Chas A. Lindbergh, Jr., 19 months, son of Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh is kidnapped from flyer's home at Hopewell, N. J. \$50,000 ransom money is paid to spurious kidnappers. Child's body is found May 12, 5 miles from the Lindbergh home.	Feb 2. Secretary Stimson announces joint proposals by U. S., Great Britain, France and Italy to negotiate peace between China and Japan Feb 26 Congress passes Glass-Steagall credit expansion bill to broaden acceptability of commercial paper.	Mar 2. Senate adopts joint resolution amending Constitution to permit Congress to meet each year on Jan. 3 and starting President's and Vice-President's terms on Jan. 20.
	Apr. 21. Governor Rolph refuses to grant pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, accused of bombing Preparedness Parade in San Francisco 16 years ago.		Apr. 29 Government bill to abolish oath of allegiance to British Crown was passed in Dublin by the Dail Eireann, 77-71.
	May 4. Liner <i>Leviathan</i> (ex- <i>Vaterland</i>) docks at Bremerhaven for first time since she was seized at Hoboken, N. J., 1917.		
	May 19. German flying boat <i>DO-X</i> leaves Sands Point, N. Y., for home. Reaches Berlin May 24.	May 4. U. S. evolves new foreign policy based on non-recognition of territorial gains made in defiance of the Kellogg pact.	May 6. Paul Doumer, President of France, is assassinated in Paris by a Russian immigrant.
	May 20 Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam leaves Harbor Grace on solo flight to Ireland. Arrives in Londonderry 13h. 30m. later —2026.5 mi.	May 29. 16 truckloads of war veterans invade Washington as advance guard of bonus march.	May 10. Albert Lebrun elected President by National Assembly.

A D	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1932			
		<p>Jan 21. Soviet-Finnish non-aggression treaty signed at Helsingfors, Finland</p> <p>Jan. 25 Communists begin general strike in Spain.</p> <p>Feb. 2. First World Conference on disarmament opens in Geneva with Arthur Henderson as Chairman; delegates from 60 nations attend.</p> <p>Feb 25. Berlin Bourse opens after having been closed for almost five months</p> <p>Feb. 25. Adolf Hitler becomes German citizen.</p>	<p>Jan 28 Japanese troops, including 2500 marines, attack and occupy Chapei —alleging boycott of their goods by Chinese.</p> <p>Jan 30 Japan declares she will not tolerate interference by League of Nations.</p> <p>Feb. 18. Independence of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia is formally declared at Mukden. Prince Henry Pu-yi chosen as ruler.</p> <p>Feb 20 Elections in Japan back government policy.</p>
	<p>Mar. 13. Hindenburg tops Hitler in Presidential election but without sufficient majority. Run-off Apr 1 gives Hindenburg approximately 2½ million votes over Hitler and Communists combined</p> <p>Mar 17. Hitler's headquarters are raided by police, in order to smash plot to overthrow the government by armed force.</p> <p>Apr 13 Pres Hindenburg issues decree abolishing National Socialist Troops Police begin clearing them out and closing their headquarters.</p>	<p>Mar. 3 Assembly of League of Nations meets in special session at Geneva, and call on Japanese and Chinese to cease fighting</p> <p>Mar 4. Appoint committee for further consideration.</p>	<p>Mar. 2 Japanese, reinforced by 12,000 troops, break Chinese line at Shanghai. Woosung and Chapei are occupied by the Japanese.</p> <p>Apr 30. League of Nations orders Japanese to withdraw troops from Shanghai "in the near future."</p>
	<p>May 25. Hitlerites chase Communists out of Prussian Diet in Berlin after bloody battle.</p>		<p>May 5 Chino-Japan agreement for cessation of hostilities is signed at Shanghai.</p> <p>May 15. Premier Inukai of Japan is assassinated by militarists.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1932	<p>June 6. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., withdraws support from dry cause.</p> <p>July 5 James Mattern and Bennett Griffin leave Harbor Grace, N F, for Berlin, refueling and continuing to Minsk, where they crashed. 18h. 41m , Harbor Grace to Berlin.</p> <p>July 30. Tenth Olympiad opens at Los Angeles.</p> <p>Aug. 18. Auguste Piccard ascends 54,120 ft in stratosphere balloon, at Zurich, Switzerland, descends 12h. later at Lake Garda after successful observations</p> <p>Sept. 28. N. Y. Yankees win World Series against Chicago Cubs, four games to none.</p> <p>Oct. 4 Samuel Insull and Martin Insull indicted for embezzlement and larceny in connection with operation of \$2,000,000,-000 utilities empire.</p> <p>Nov. 14. Amy Johnson (Mrs. J. A. Mollison) leaves England on London to Cape Town flight. Arrives Cape Town Nov. 18—6700 mi. 4d. 6h. 56m.</p>	<p>June 4 Bonus marchers enroute to Washington, endeavor to commandeer trans. Total arrivals in Washington number 20,-000</p> <p>June 14 Republican Nat'l Convention at Chicago renominates Herbert Hoover as President and Curtis as Vice-President.</p> <p>July 1 Gov F D Roosevelt and Rep John Garner nominated by Dem Nat'l Convention for Pres and Vice-Pres. respectively</p> <p>July 18 Treaty is signed between Canada and U S for the proposed development of the St Lawrence River as seaway and power project</p> <p>July 28. U S troops break up bonus camp in Washington after pitched battle.</p> <p>Aug 5 U S. Gov't makes \$234,000 in turnover tax on rising market</p> <p>Aug. 16 Iowa farmers withhold produce from markets to raise prices—“Farmer's Holiday Association” is formed</p> <p>Sept. 1. James J. Walker resigns under fire as Mayor of New York City. Sails for Europe Sept. 10.</p> <p>Oct. 7. National Transportation Committee, headed by Calvin Coolidge, begins investigation into condition of railroads</p> <p>Nov 8 Franklin D Roosevelt and John N Garner defeat Herbert Hoover and Chas Curtis in sweeping Democratic victory. 472 electoral votes out of 531.</p> <p>Dec. 29. Congress votes Philippine independence over Pres Hoover's veto Bill is void if Philippines fail to ratify in one year</p>	<p>June 3 Eduard Herriot succeeds Andre Tardieu as Premier of France.</p> <p>June 28 Democratic Nat'l Convention meets in Chicago Senator Thomas J. Walsh elected permanent Chairman</p> <p>June 30 U S Gov't ends fiscal year with deficit of \$2,885,000,000.</p> <p>July 7 New French submarine <i>Promethee</i> sinks outside Cherbourg with 62 lives lost</p> <p>July 13 British and French governments sign agreements to keep each other informed as to any point affecting European politics or conditions.</p> <p>Aug. 27 200,000 cotton-mill workers go on strike in Lancashire, worst labor dispute since the General Strike in 1926.</p> <p>Sept. 28. British government decides to proceed with Empire Economic Agreements immediately, causing Cabinet shake-up. Snowden is succeeded by Stanley Baldwin as Lord Privy Seal.</p> <p>Oct. 18. British government gives notice of termination of Anglo-Soviet trade treaty, to take effect in 6 months.</p> <p>Nov. 29. France and Soviet sign non-aggression treaty containing military, political and economic clauses.</p> <p>Dec. 14. Chamber of Deputies rejects Herriot's proposal to pay war debt installment to U. S.</p>

A D	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
	DEATHS IN 1932		
1932	Evangeline Adams, humanist; Rene Bazin, novelist; Aristide Briand, ex-Prime Minister; R. S. Brookings, philanthropist; W. J. Burns, detective; Marquis Boni de Castellane, author; C. P. Cottrell, inventor; Lord Cullen, banker; R. H. Dana, author; O. K. Davis, journalist; Anna E. Dickinson, feminist; Capt. Robert Dollar, shipowner; Paul Doumer, President of France; Rev. F. P. Duffy, chaplain; George Eastman, philanthropist; Mrs. Minnie Madsen Fiske, actress; Norman Forbes - Robertson, actor; Prof. Charles Glude, economist; King C. Gillette, inventor; Charles Gimbel, merchant; Ki Inukai, Japanese premier; C. O. Iselin, banker; J. J. Jusserand, French ambassador; R. F.	June 19. Spanish Treasury orders King Alfonso's private fortune confiscated.	June 24. Bloodless revolution in Siam overthrows absolute monarchy of King Prajadhipok. The King approves plan for constitutional monarchy.
	July 31 Parliamentary elections in Germany give National Socialists 3,400,000 majority over Leftists.	July 8 At Lausanne Reparations Conference the powers concerned decide to free Germany from further payment on receipt of lump sum of \$714,000,000 in 5% redeemable bonds.	July 7 Carlos G. Davila, Socialist, becomes acting President of Chile. Communist outbreak is reported at Concepcion.
	Knoedler, art critic; Ivan Kreuger, manufacturer; builder; Lytton Strachey, Manoel de Braganza, ex- King of Portugal; Gari Melchers, artist; Chauncey Vest; P. M. Warburg, Olcott, actor; F. W. O' Malley, journalist; Sir Gilbert Parker, author; Tyrone Power, actor; W. F. Rogers, silversmith, Julius Rosen-	wald, merchant; Santos-Dumont, aviator; A. H. Scribner, publisher; H. W. Sibley, banker; J. P. Sousa, musician; W. A. Starrett, builder; Lytton Strachey, biographer; J. A. Ten Eyck, Edgar Wallace, noveller; Gari Melchers, artist; Chauncey Vest; P. M. Warburg, banker; Wm. Wrigley, Jr., manufacturer; Sir Alfred Parker, author; Tyrone Yarrow, shipbuilder; Florence Ziegfeld, producer.	July 29. Skirmishes between Bolivian and Paraguayan troops begin in Gran Chaco.
	Sept. 12 German Parliament votes "No-confidence" in Chancellor Von Papen, 513-32; is dissolved by decree.	Sept. 21. Count Karolyi and cabinet resign at Budapest, succeeded by Julius Goemboes, as Premier, Sept. 30.	Aug. 9 Nanking Cabinet resigns, Chang Hsiao-liang succeeded by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.
	Nov. 21 Adolf Hitler, leader of Nat'l Socialist Party, is offered Chancellorship of Germany by Hindenburg. He refuses it.	Sept. 25. Elections in Greece give Premier Venizelos and Republicans slight victory over Royalists.	Sept. 26 Mahatma Gandhi breaks fast at Poona, India, when caste Hindus and "Untouchables" agree to hold united elections.
	Dec. 2. Gen'l Kurt von Schleicher instructed by Hindenburg to form cabinet. Is appointed Chancellor Dec. 3.	Oct. 25. Benito Mussolini announces he will rule for 30 years.	Sept. 29 Brazilian rebels in Sao Paulo ask terms. Surrender Oct. 3.
		Nov. 27. Greek Gov't advises U. S. it is unable to pay interest on 1929 loan	Oct. 12. Canada raises tariff walls to favor Empire products.
		Dec. 11. At Geneva, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and U. S. sign declaration giving equality to Germany and security to France.	Nov. 20. Japan files brief at Geneva denying her operations in China and Manchuria violate League of Nations covenant.
			Dec. 12. Diplomatic relations between China and Russia are restored.
			Dec. 29 South Africa goes off gold standard.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1933	Jan 18. Chile lays up all battleships until more prosperous times. Jan. 20 Antonio Scotti makes farewell appearance at Metropolitan in N. Y. after 33 years	Jan 19 Suspension of mortgage foreclosures begins in Middle West and spreads throughout country. Jan. 23. "Lame Duck" amendment is ratified; Congress is to meet Jan 3, and President takes office Jan 20 Feb 14 Bank "holiday" proclaimed in Michigan. Other states follow suit all over the country. Feb 15. Assassin fires 6 shots at Pres-elect Roosevelt in Miami, he is uninjured. Mayor Cermak of Chicago, riding with him, is struck and dies of wounds Mar. 6	Jan 14 500,000 are stricken by influenza in England, worst since the World War. Jan 24. DeValera's party wins Irish Free State elections He is reelected president Feb 27. British Govt. bans shipment of munitions to Japan and China.
			Feb 20. House adopts Prohibition Repeal resolution 289-121.
	Mar 4. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is inaugurated President of the U. S. at Washington, D. C. John N. Garner as Vice-President	Mar. 13. Congress gives President dictatorial power over monetary affairs in all branches	
	Mar. 5. The President proclaims National Bank "holiday" Mar 6-9 inclusive and afterward extended it where conditions warranted. Most of the large banks reopened.	Mar. 15. Stock exchanges reopened.	
	Apr 4 Navy dirigible <i>Akron</i> , largest airship in existence, crashes at sea off Barnegat, N. J.—only 4 of 76 were saved	Apr 7. Beer and wine appear legally in the U. S. for first time in 13 years.	Apr. 19. President places embargo on gold shipments out of the U. S. unless earmarked for governments.
	Apr 21. <i>Macon</i> , sister dirigible of <i>Akron</i> , makes maiden flight.	Apr 8 First men enrolled in Civilian Conservation Corps	Apr 28. Farm Relief Bill passed with home mortgage refinancing bill.
	May 8. Capt. Stanislaus Karzynske, Polish aviator, flies from Senegal, Africa, to Maceio, Brazil, 2140 mi., 17h. 50m	May 12 President signs Farm Relief and Unemployment Relief Bills.	May 12 Tariff truce is signed at London between U. S., Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Norway and Japan.
	May 27. <i>Century of Progress</i> Exposition opens in Chicago.	May 16. President sends suggestion proposing disarmament agreement to 54 nations.	
	June 2. Capt. Frank Hawks flies from Los Angeles to Brooklyn—2240 mi. 13h. 26m. 15s.	May 18. President signs Muscle Shoals T. V. A. bill.	
		June 8. Offer of \$900,000,-000 Gov't loan is oversubscribed.	June 12. World Economic Conference opens in London.
		June 9. Senate passes Administration Industrial Control and Public Works Bill	Banking Bills. President signs Home Owners Loan Bill. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson appointed administrator of N. I. R. A. (N. R. A.)
		June 13. Congress passes Industrial Recovery and	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1933	<p>Jan. 28 Adolf Hitler succeeds Gen. Schleicher as Chancellor.</p> <p>Feb. 28 All constitutional guarantees suspended in Germany by Presidential decree; includes property rights, personal liberty, freedom of the press, secrecy of the mails and right to assemble.</p> <p>Mar. 5 National Socialists (Nazis) win German election, seize police power throughout the nation.</p> <p>Mar. 21. Reichstag gives Hitler's Nazi Gov't blanket powers for 4 years.</p> <p>Apr. 6. Nazis take over control of German industry.</p> <p>Apr. 11. Capt Wm. Herman Goering is appointed Premier of Prussia.</p> <p>Apr. 25 German cabinet limits Jewish students to 1% (Proportion of Jews in Germany).</p> <p>May 1. Hitler inaugurates compulsory manual labor for all German youths.</p> <p>May 17. Germany demands equality in armament, favoring disarmament nonetheless.</p> <p>June 7. Italy, Britain, France and Germany sign 4-power peace pact in Rome, runs for 10 yrs.</p>	<p>Jan 26 Denmark issues decree that no machinery is to be used on State Relief roadwork, due to widespread feeling that unemployment is mainly due to machines.</p> <p>Feb 24 League of Nations unanimously passes judgment on Japan on her war in China. Japanese delegates leave.</p> <p>Mar. 24. At Madrid, Spanish Parliament approves seizing of all Catholic Church property in Spain</p> <p>Mar 27 Japanese Gov't notifies League of Nations that they will withdraw from the League as result of Manchurian decision.</p> <p>Apr. 19 Two British engineers imprisoned and three others ordered to leave Russia as punishment for alleged sabotage. The two prisoners released July 1st.</p> <p>May 17 Spanish Parliament establishes Spain as a lay state.</p> <p>June 1 World's largest tractor plant is opened at Chelabinsk, Russia. Designed for 40,000 tractors annually.</p>	<p>Jan 2 Last of U.S. Marines leave Nicaragua.</p> <p>Jan. 2. Japanese occupy Shanhaikwan, China, on Jan. 10 capture Chumen Pass through the Great Wall, giving entrance to Jehol; by Jan. 11 they control all entrances to the province</p> <p>Feb 4 Crew of Dutch battleship <i>De Zeven Provincen</i> mutinies and proceeds to sea. Is recaptured after wild chase by planes and other battleships.</p> <p>May 31. Truce is signed at Tangku, terminating Chino-Japanese hostilities.</p> <p>June 19. Austrian Gov't outlaws Nazi party in Austria.</p> <p>June 22. Germany decrees Socialists as treasonable party.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1933	July 1 24 Italian seaplanes under Gen Italo Balbo leave Orbetello, Italy, for Chicago's World's Fair Reach Chicago July 15 July 15. Wiley Post leaves Brooklyn in solo round-world flight Returns to Brooklyn July 22 15,596 mi. Elapsed time 7d, 18h., 49½ m.	July 9 President signs Cotton Textile Code. Signs order July 14 for 4 2c lb tax on cotton. July 22 Dept of Agriculture announces minimum bushel prices for grain trading	July 26. World's largest dry dock opened at Southampton, England, 1200' in length. July 30 At Cherbourg, France, new \$2,500,000 deep-water ship terminal is opened.
	Aug 5. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos of France establish non-stop record flight, Brooklyn to Ryak, Syria, 5900 mi.	Aug. 1. N. R. A.'s "Blue Eagle" makes first appearance. Gen. Johnson sets up Industrial Relations Board and special committee to prevent violations. Aug 3 Navy Dept awards contracts for greatest naval building program in country's history — 37 ships, \$130,000,000.	Aug. 25. 21 nations sign agreement in London to restrict wheat production and to raise price; U. S. participated.
	Sept. 30. U. S. S R stratosphere balloon established new altitude record at 11.8 mi.	Sept. 13 250,000 march in New York celebrating N. R. A. day Sept 21 President authorizes Agricultural Adjustment Administration to spend \$75,000,000 for relief materials	DEATHS, 1933 Rev Felix Adler, educator; Dr G. E. Armstrong, surgeon; Miss Mary C. Beard, co-founder Boy Scouts of America, Stella Benson, novelist; Dr Annie Besant, theosophist; Earl Derr Biggers, novelist; F. G. Bouffis, publisher; Marie Cahill, actress; A. J. Cermak, mayor of Chicago; Gilbert Colgate, manufacturer; Calvin Coolidge, ex-Pres of the U. S.; James J. Corbett, boxer; C. H. K. Curtis, publisher; R. H. Dana, architect; A. R. Erskine, manufacturer; King Faisal of Iraq; Arthur Forrest, actor; John Galsworthy, author; Texas Guinan, actress; Walter Heaton, composer; J. G. Hibben, educator; Arthur Hind, stamp collector; E. N. Hurley, manufacturer; Ring Lardner, author; Horace Liveright, publisher; C. S. Lord, journalist; George Luks, artist; A. B. Mellon, banker; Rear Adm W. A. Moffett, U. S. N.; Paul Painleve, French diplomat; C. A. Platt, architect; G. L. Record, single-taxer, lawyer; C. H. Sabin, banker; E. H. Sothern, actor; Miss Sarah Teasdale, poet; Prof Horace Thorndyke, Shakespearean, Ernest Torrance, actor; Joseph Urban, designer; H. H. Westinghouse, manufacturer; Mrs. A. M. Williamson, novelist.
	Oct 6 World Series won by N Y Giants against Washington Senators, 3-1 Oct 19 Dept of Justice takes over Lindbergh case	Oct. 10 President cables Moscow inviting a representative to discuss Soviet recognition by U. S. Oct. 22. U. S. Gov't goes into gold market at \$31.36 per oz., raising prices later Oct. 27. Ford barred from Gov't contracts under NRA.	
	Nov 1. Fels Planetarium dedicated in Philadelphia.	Nov. 7. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, arrives in Washington to arrange diplomatic recognition. Resumption of diplomatic relations begins Nov 16 Nov. 11 Ford is ruled eligible for government contracts although he signs no code Nov. 15 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. replaces Wm. H. Woodin, resigned, as Secy of Treasury	
	Dec. 7 First all-Jewish vessel to fly Palestine flag, for 2000 years, arrives at Southampton, England	Dec. 5 President signs bill repealing prohibition.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1933	<p>July 2 Jews banned from holding any office in Germany</p> <p>July 12. German business and labor placed under police supervision.</p> <p>Aug 3 German soldiers forbidden to marry Jews.</p> <p>Sept 20 Dolfuss forms fascist non-party cabinet in Austria, takes 5 seats including police and army.</p> <p>Oct 2 Hitler publishes law establishing protection to inherited estates and on Oct 5 makes every working newspaperman a servant of the state</p> <p>Oct. 14 Germany withdraws from Disarmament Conference and League of Nations Withdraws from World Court on Oct 27.</p>	<p>July 27. Spain recognizes Soviet Russia.</p> <p>Aug. 17. "Bulb Destruction Week" inaugurated at Haarlem, Holland, in order to keep prices up.</p> <p>Sept. 5. Dutch Gov't renounces tariff truce set up at Economic Conference, Sweden follows suit Sept. 27.</p>	<p>July 26 In Cuba, Pres Machado restores constitutional guarantees and frees all political prisoners.</p> <p>Aug. 6. Revolution breaks out in Cuba against Machado Cuban army ousts Machado after bloody conflict; Machado flees, Aug 11</p> <p>Aug 7 U S signs agreement with Haiti to withdraw troops and to exercise less supervision over finances.</p> <p>Sept 5 Cuban army sets up junta under Grau San Martin, he is made President Sept 10, announcing "complete independence" for Cuba.</p> <p>Oct 6 Brazil burns \$200,-000,000 worth of coffee since July, 1931, to keep up price</p> <p>Oct 10 Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Mexico sign anti-war treaty at Rio de Janeiro.</p> <p>Nov 22. Martial law lifted in Siam—in force since rebellion in October. First election begins.</p>
		<p>Dec. 10 Italy's economic life placed under control of National Council of Corporations.</p>	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1934	<p>Jan. 11. Six U. S. Navy sea-planes land at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, after 2400 mi. non-stop formation flight from San Francisco —24h. 56m.</p> <p>Feb. 24 Virginia Legislature dedicates reproduction of old Virginia Capitol building at Williamsburg, Va., restoration project.</p> <p>Mar. 15. Samuel Insull is captured at Istanbul en route from Athens to Persia.</p> <p>Apr. 2 Freighter <i>Kim</i>, first Soviet vessel to arrive in N. Y. since 1917, flies flag of U. S. S. R. in N. Y. harbor</p> <p>Apr. 12 Samuel Insull leaves Istanbul for U. S., arrives N. Y. May 7.</p> <p>July 10 All-sleeper airplanes begin service between N. Y. and Chicago.</p>	<p>Jan 7. Soviet Russia's first ambassador to U. S., Alexander Troyanovsky, arrives in New York</p> <p>Jan 31. U. S. dollar devalued to 59 06c gold. Gov't gold price fixed at \$35 00 oz All gold ordered turned in to Treasury \$2,000,-000,000 stabilization fund set up.</p> <p>Feb 5. Between 9,000 and 13,000 pre-repeal prohibition cases are dropped</p> <p>Feb 9 All U. S. airmail contracts are cancelled following investigation on graft U. S. Army begins airmail transportation Feb. 20.</p> <p>Mar 5. President Roosevelt tells business that recovery program, as represented by NRA, is here to stay</p> <p>Mar 11. All Army planes carrying mail ordered grounded, owing to mounting fatalities.</p> <p>Mar. 22. Congress passes Philippine Independence Bill.</p> <p>Apr. 4. Congress passes bill making it illegal to lend money to defaulting nations without U. S. approval.</p> <p>Apr. 21. Cotton control bill signed by President, provides 50% tax on all cotton grown above allotment.</p> <p>May 9. The President signs bill putting production, sale and manufacture of sugar under gov't control</p> <p>May 18 President signs new laws enabling Federal Gov't to aid states, etc. in crime suppression.</p> <p>June 1. Act for regulation of Stock Exchange approved by Senate and House Bill signed by President June 6.</p> <p>June 28 U. S. bans export of silver except under Federal license.</p> <p>July 1. Pres. Roosevelt on board U. S. S. <i>Houston</i> starts cruise to West Coast and Hawaii. Lands on return at Portland, Ore. Aug 3.</p>	<p>Feb 6 Deladier Cabinet resigns as result of riots and bloodshed all over France. Gaston Doumergue forms new Nat'l Union Gov't, including Tardieu, Herriot, Sarraut, Laval and others. Socialists and Communists are excluded.</p> <p>Mar. 19. International spy ring uncovered in Paris, following confession of two Americans implicated.</p> <p>Apr. 22. Sir Oswald Mosley and British Fascists swear allegiance to King George.</p> <p>Apr. 29. Rubber growing nations sign five-year rubber control plan in London.</p> <p>May 7. British Gov't cuts Japan's exports to Crown Colonies 57% by new Act.</p>

A D	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1934	<p>Jan 26. Germany and Poland sign 10 year non-aggression treaty in Berlin.</p> <p>Feb. 2 All monarchistic organizations dissolved by the Gov't in Germany.</p> <p>Feb 12 Martial law is declared in Austria as Socialists and Fascists wage civil war Fighting ends Feb. 15</p> <p>Mar 8. Germany and Poland sign agreement removing tariffs and restrictions which have caused friction for past 10 years</p> <p>Mar 27. German budget appropriations show huge increase for armaments and for Nazi storm troopers.</p> <p>Apr 18. German Gov't prohibits removal of any marks, paper or gold, from the country.</p> <p>June 14. Chancellor Hitler flies to Venice for conference with Mussolini Meets him for first time</p> <p>June 14. Germany suspends cash payment on all foreign debts</p> <p>June 30 Hitler quashes Nazi revolt by wholesale shooting of leaders. Ex-Chancellor Gen von Schlicher among those killed.</p>	<p>Feb. 3. Gold rush gets underway from Europe to U. S as result of U. S. high price.</p> <p>Feb 17 King Albert of Belgium dies in fall from cliff near Namur.</p> <p>Mar 17. Italy, Austria and Hungary sign a politico-trade agreement, at Rome.</p> <p>Apr 15. Italian King inaugurates successful drainage of Pontine marshes</p> <p>May 12 League of Nations Chaco commission asks nations to end fighting between Bolivia and Paraguay by refusing to sell arms.</p>	<p>Jan 7 Turkey adopts a Five Year Plan to industrialize the country</p> <p>Jan 17. Philippine Freedom Act time limit expires, having been rejected by Philippine Legislature.</p> <p>Feb. 16 Newfoundland voluntarily surrenders self-government, to become British Crown Colony.</p> <p>Feb 28 Henry Pu-Yi is enthroned as Emperor of Manchukuo.</p> <p>Mar. 1 Panama returns U. S Canal rental check, demanding payment on gold basis</p> <p>Mar. 12 League of Nations Commission in Buenos Aires abandons conciliation efforts to end war between Paraguay and Bolivia.</p> <p>Apr. 4 Soviets sign non-aggression treaties with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania at Moscow.</p> <p>Apr 17 Japanese Foreign office announces that it assumes all responsibility for preservation of peace in China.</p> <p>May 8. After 1300 years, diplomatic relations are restored between China and Persia</p> <p>May 13 Turkey ratifies treaty with Russia and secures \$8,000,000 credit from latter.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE
1934			
		July 29 Pacific Coast general and longshoremen's strike ends pending arbitration by the Gov't. The strike had been in operation since May 9	July 28 France and Germany sign new commercial and financial agreements July 30 Baldwin names the Rhine as Britain's air frontier.
	Aug. 13. Part of brink of Niagara Falls (250 ft long and 15 ft. thick) collapses into gorge below.	Aug. 9. President orders all silver turned into Treasury within 90 days, excepting coin, fabricated silver and other minor holdings. Aug. 10. Treasury issues \$80,000,000 in silver notes based on \$1.29 an ounce	
	Sept. 8. Steamship <i>Morro Castle</i> en route to N. Y from Cuba, burns off Asbury Park, N. J., with loss of 125. Sept. 15. U. S. yacht <i>Rainbow</i> beats British yacht <i>Endeavor</i> , three races to two, in struggle for America's Cup, off Newport, R. I.	Sept. 5. President appoints board of three to arbitrate textile strikes which have broken out throughout the entire industry. Sept. 19. Bruno Richard Hauptmann, suspected Lindbergh kidnapper, is arrested.	Sept. 29. Sir Stephen Killik is elected Lord Mayor of London. Sept. 29. France and Canada sign trade agreement, in Paris
	Oct. 3 U. S. Naval officers are assigned to merchant ships to supervise safety precautions. Oct. 22 Streamline train makes Los Angeles to New York run in 56h 55m.	Oct. 1. Gen. Hugh S. Johnston retires as head of NRA Oct. 25. American Legion votes for payment of the bonus at convention in Miami, 987-183	Oct. 20 Twenty airplanes leave Mildenhall on England-Australia race. Won by C. W. A. Scott and T. C. Black—70h. 59m. 50s.
	Nov. 24 Samuel Insull is acquitted of all charges in connection with utilities and financial fraud.	Nov. 6. Democrats sweep Congressional and state elections throughout country. Nov. 18. Production control of corn and hogs is established.	Nov. 9. Doumergue's cabinet falls, replaced by Pierre Etienne Flandin. Nov. 23. France announces a pledge of military assistance from Russia in case of German attack.
	Dec. 21 Martin Insull is acquitted in embezzlement charge, at Chicago.		Dec. 19. Irish Parliament passes bill to remove from law the suggestion that Irish citizens are British subjects.
		Dec. 28 House Military Affairs Committee charges collusion between officials and corporation executives on gov't contracts, orders investigation.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1934	<p>July 17. Chancellor Dollfuss takes overall military and police powers in Austria</p> <p>July 25 Austrian Nazis assassinate Dollfuss in uprising against Fascist gov't. The revolt is put down and Kurt Schuschnigg established as Chancellor with Prince Starhemberg as Vice-Chancellor.</p> <p>Aug 2 Paul von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic, dies at Neudeck, East Prussia. Buried at Tannenberg, Aug. 7.</p> <p>Aug 19 A 9-1 popular vote consolidates the offices of President and Chancellor in a Leader (<i>Fuehrer</i>) — Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>Sept. 11 Germany's foreign trade is put under Gov't control.</p> <p>Nov 1 Germany announces she will continue to pay interest on Dawes and Young loans, and makes payment agreement on exports from England.</p> <p>Dec. 3 Germany agrees to pay France 900 million francs (11 million tons of coal, part payment) for Saar mines</p> <p>Dec 22 British, Italian, Dutch and Swedish "International Army" takes station in Saar Valley to supervise elections at best of League of Nations</p>	<p>DEATHS, 1934</p> <p>Albert I, King of the Belgians; Alexander, King of Jugoslavia; Louis Barthou, statesman; Robt. W. Chamberlain, author; Viscount Churchill, British statesman; Marie Curie, scientist; Engelbert Dollfus, Chancellor of Austria; F. N. Doubleday, publisher; Marie Dressler, actress; Alexander Grosset, publisher; Field Marshal Paul v. Hindenburg, Pres. of Germany; Emma, Dowager Queen of Holland; Otto H. Kahn,</p> <p>Aug. 16. Rome orders withdrawal of troops from northern and northeastern borders where they had been posted "to defend Austria's integrity"</p> <p>Sept. 18 League of Nations admits Soviet Russia to membership. Ecuador admitted Sept. 28.</p> <p>Sept. 29. Italy and Abyssinia issue joint expression of amity and non-aggression at Rome.</p> <p>Oct. 5 A combined Socialist-Communist general strike in Spain is put down by the Gov't after 5 days fighting.</p> <p>Oct. 9. King Alexander of Jugoslavia is assassinated at Marseilles.</p> <p>Nov. 10. Mussolini inaugurates Council of 22 corporations who will control industry, commerce and the professions.</p> <p>Dec. 3. Roumania receives first Soviet envoy, ending controversy over Bessarabia.</p> <p>Dec. 10 League of Nations settles Jugoslavia's claim against Hungary over assassination of King Alexander.</p> <p>Dec. 23 Hungary resumes diplomatic relations with Russia after 20 years.</p>	<p>banker, art patron; Marshal L. H. Lyautey, Colonial Governor; Raymond Poincaré, ex-Pres. of France; Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, ex-Chancellor of Germany; Adm. Heihachiro Togo, of Japan; J. R. Wedell, aviator; Fanny Wentworth, actress ("Top-Doubleday, publisher; Marie Dressler, actress; Alexander Grosset, publisher; Field Marshal Paul v. Hindenburg, Pres. of Germany; Emma, Dowager Queen of Holland; Otto H. Kahn,</p> <p>Aug. 1 U.S. relinquishes control of Haiti, ending 19 years of occupation. Last of U.S. Marines leaves Aug. 15.</p> <p>Aug. 21. Official report declares China's flood and drought losses exceed \$1,000,000,000.</p> <p>Oct. 28. Mahatma Gandhi resigns as President of the Indian National Congress and retires from politics.</p> <p>Dec. 29 Japan files notice she will withdraw from Washington Naval Treaty, Dec. 1, 1936.</p>

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
1935			
	Jan. 11. Amelia Earhart Putnam leaves Honolulu in successful solo flight to Oakland, Cal. 18 h 16m., first solo flight between these places.	Jan. 2. Hauptmann trial begins at Flemington, N. J. Jan. 3 President states that 3,500,000 jobs must be found on Public Works Jan. 7 U.S. Supreme Court rules out NRA as unconstitutional in oil production dispute. Jan. 29. World Court protocols lose in Senate vote	
	Feb. 12. U.S. Naval dirigible <i>Macon</i> crashes and sinks off Point Sur, Cal. 2 drowned.	Feb. 2. U.S. and Brazil sign trade treaty at Washington. Feb. 8. All U.S. public lands withdrawn from use. Reserves 165,695,000 for public domain. Feb. 13. Hauptmann sentenced to die Mar. 18 for murder of Lindbergh baby.	Feb. 18. Supreme Court upholds govt on abrogation of gold clauses in govt contracts. Feb. 22. Alabama Federal Court rules TVA competition with private firms is illegal. Feb. 27. U.S. judges at Wilmington, Del. and Louisville, Ky rule "7a" and price fixing illegal.
	Mar. 20. Heavy dust storms sweep over Middle and South West	Mar. 5 Courts in Wisconsin and Louisiana rule NRA unconstitutional. Mar. 13. R. I. court rules AAA unconstitutional in its regulation of production and price. Mar. 30. U.S. judges in Michigan and Colorado rule NRA unconstitutional.	
	Apr. 16. Pan-American clipper with crew of 6 leaves Alameda, Cal on round trip to Hawaii. Arrives Alameda Apr. 23 after successful flight.	Apr. 5. Works Relief Bill (\$4,880,000,000) passed by both houses, signed by President Apr. 8. Apr. 19. Congress passes Social Security Bill levying taxes on industry and employees to support old-age and unemployment annuities. Apr. 19. State Dept. files protest against Germany's non-payment of interest on bonds.	Apr. 5 Kentish farmers protest tithe sale, no bids.
	May 1. 300 settlers transferred from Middle West farms to Matanuska Valley, Alaska. May 4. Chain-letter craze sweeps U.S. May 15. New subway opens in Moscow.	May 6. Supreme Court rules Railroad Retirement Act unconstitutional. May 7. Soldiers' Bonus Bill passes. Vetoed by President May 22, veto sustained by Senate May 23. May 9. House passes Banking Bill guaranteeing deposits in Federal Reserve Banks. May 27. U.S. Supreme Court unanimously decrees NRA unconstitutional.	May 2. France and Russia sign mutual assistance pact. May 6. British Empire begins George V.'s 25th Anniversary celebration. May 22. British Gov't will treble Royal Air Force, starts recruiting 22,500 men. May 31. French Cabinet under Flandin resigns after refusal of request for full power to restore the financial standing of the country.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1935	<p>Jan. 13 Saar plebiscite gives territory to Germany by 90.7%.</p> <p>Mar. 16. Germany reinstates conscription. Britain, France and Italy protest in notes. Sir John Simon and Anthony Eden confer with Hitler, Mar. 25.</p> <p>Apr. 2. German Gov't takes over administration of justice throughout country.</p>	<p>Jan. 7 At Rome, Italy and France sign settlement agreement on Africa. Agree to collaborate "in all fields."</p> <p>Jan. 10. Portuguese Parliament meets for first time in nine years.</p> <p>Feb. 1. Universal military training established in Italy, includes all children.</p> <p>Mar. 1. Civil War commences in Greece, ending Mar. 12, in a gov't victory against ex-Premier Venizelos</p> <p>Mar. 28. Anthony Eden confers with Maxim Litvinoff regarding European affairs.</p> <p>Mar. 29 Belgium goes off gold standard. Devalues money 28%</p> <p>Apr. 11. At Stresa, Italy, British, French and Italian gov'ts pledge agreement to oppose any forces tending to upset peace in Europe, and provided for action in such cases.</p> <p>May 13. Italy bans silver exports; it is required for use in African colonies.</p>	<p>Jan. 3 Ethiopia telegraphs League to safeguard peace between Italy and Ethiopia. Several killed on both sides in border skirmish, Jan. 29. Italy demands apologies, indemnities, and frontier revision.</p> <p>Feb. 8. Philippines approve commonwealth charter To operate for 10 years preceding separation from U.S.</p> <p>Feb. 16 First Italian troops leave for Africa. Mussolini silent on Ethiopia</p> <p>Feb. 23. Paraguay withdraws from League of Nations.</p> <p>Mar. 2 King Prajadhipok of Siam abdicates in favor of his nephew, Prince Mahidol.</p> <p>Apr. 5. Italy and Ethiopia concentrate troops on border.</p> <p>May 18. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, abolishes slavery.</p>

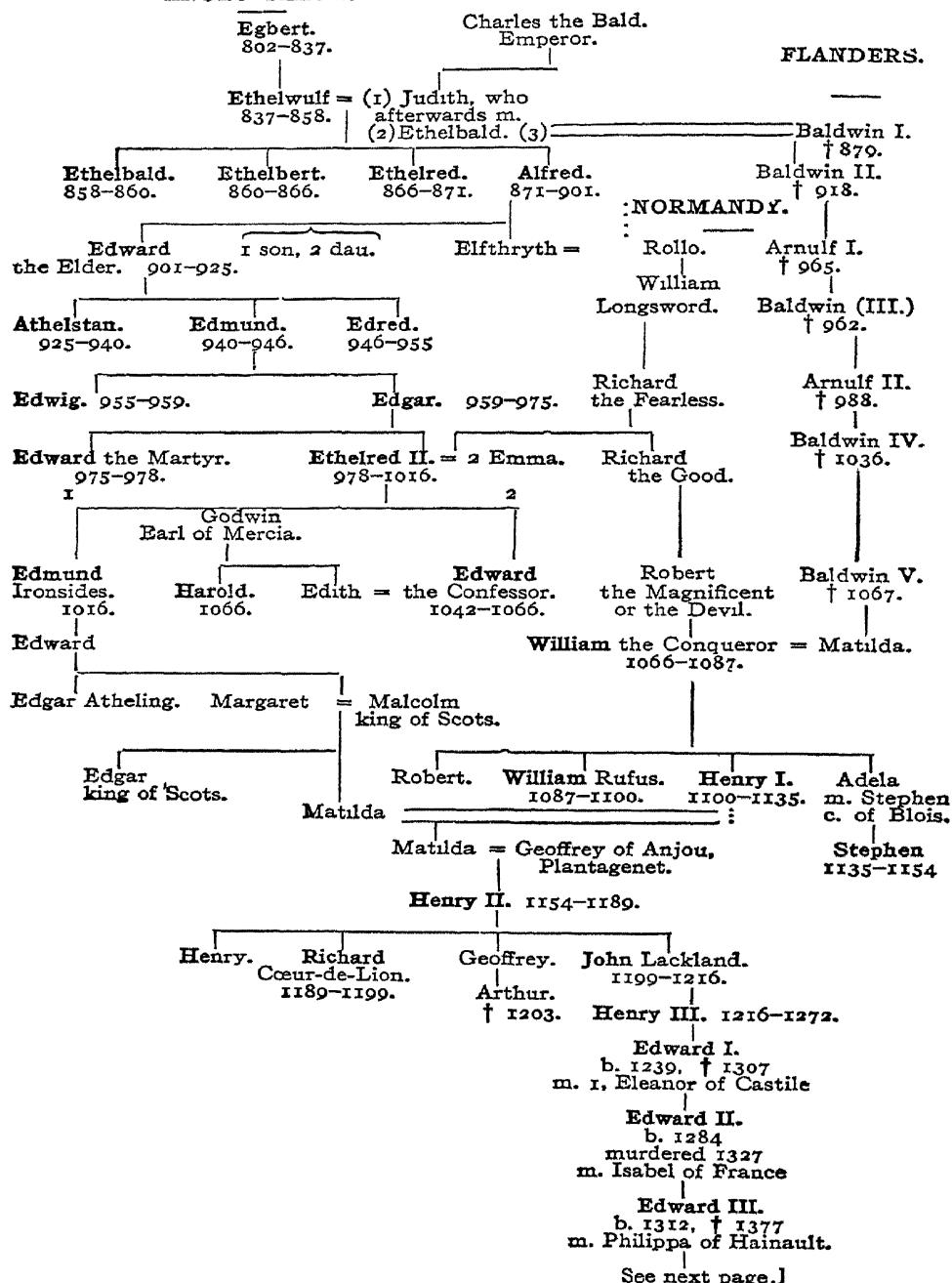
A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
1935	June 3 <i>Normandie</i> , world's largest operating vessel arrives in N. Y. from Havre, 3191 mi — 4d 11h 42m	June 3 U.S. and Germany sign agreement on existing treaty June 6 Steel industry agrees to stick to NRA code regulations, various other industries do likewise June 11. Senate passes bill eliminating all "unnecessary" holding companies by 1942 June 19. President introduces bill for new tax rates on bequests and in upper brackets. Passed Aug. 15 July 16. In Boston, U.S. Court of Appeals rules processing and floor taxes unconstitutional. Aug. 21. Senate adopts resolution banning arms to belligerent nations and warning Americans that they travel on belligerent vessels at own risk. Signed Aug. 31.	June 7 Ramsay MacDonald resigns as Prime Minister of Great Britain, Stanley Baldwin succeeds him June 18 Britain and Germany sign agreement giving latter naval ratio of 35% in general and 45% in submarines. July 1. British parliament is informed that Mussolini has rejected proposal to settle Italian-Ethiopian dispute July 22 Britain advises principle of naval ratios must be abandoned. Aug. 18. Mussolini ends Paris peace conference by phone, rejects Franco-British proposals. Aug. 23 Britain orders defenses for Suez Canal
	Aug. 15 At Point Barrow, Alaska, Will Rogers, comedian, and Wiley Post, aviator, crash in plane and are killed Aug. 29 Queen Astrid of Belgium is killed while motoring at Lucerne, Switzerland.	Sept. 6. President promises "breathing spell" to business Sept. 12 U.S. Sec'y of State Cordell Hull reminds Italy and Ethiopia of obligations under Kellogg Pact Sept. 25. President proclaims list of munitions manufacturers, etc who must register with Gov't	Sept. 16. London underwriters give 10 days' notice cancelling all war risks at home and abroad.
	Sept. 8. Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana is assassinated at Baton Rouge, La.	Oct. 5. President issues neutrality proclamation and embargoes arms to belligerent nations Oct. 26 Sec'y of State will continue to exert moral influence for peace.	Oct. 2 British Labor supports League sanctions against any aggressor, 20-1.
	Nov. 22 <i>China Clipper</i> takes off for Manila from Alameda, Cal. with first trans-Pacific pay load Lands at Manila Nov. 29	Oct. 26 Farmers in 16 states vote for continuation of AAA, 6-1. Nov. 15 U.S. and Canada sign trade treaty in Washington Nov. 25. Supreme Court enjoins collection of processing tax.	Nov. 14. General Election in England keeps Conservatives, under Stanley Baldwin, in power Nov. 22 British Gov't informs Italy it will not discuss sanctions further.
		Dec. 10. Treasury withdraws support from silver price, and world silver market collapses completely without buyers.	Dec. 9. Five-power Naval Conference opens in London. U.S. proposes 20% reduction. Japan demands equality with U.S. and Britain.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere
1935	<p>DEATHS, 1935 Jane Addams, social worker; Queen Astrid of Belgium; Field Marshal Viscount Byng, ex-Gov. Gen. of Canada; R. W. Child, U.S. diplomat; Jay Gould, financier; Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, explorer; Anna Katharine Green, novelist; Roland B. Harrison, actor ("de Lawd"); Oliver Wendell Holmes, jurist; De Wolfe Hopper, actor; Adm. of Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Royal Navy; Georg Jensen, silversmith; K. K. Kitchen, journalist; Col. T. E. Lawrence</p> <p>July 22 Hitler decrees all religious youth organizations must cease mass appearances and discard uniforms and emblems.</p> <p>Sept. 15. Germany incorporates swastika in national flag. All Jews are forbidden citizenship.</p> <p>Sept. 16 Germany puts on maneuvers with complete army equipment for first time since 1918.</p> <p>Oct. 17. Cabinet of Emil Fey is dissolved and Chancellor Schuschnigg forms new one with Prince Starhemberg as Vice-Chancellor, in Austria.</p> <p>Nov. 4. Germany and Poland replace tariff agreement with treaty</p> <p>Nov. 7 Germany announces arms embargo against Italy and Ethiopia. Had been decreed at beginning of hostilities.</p>	<p>rence ("Lawrence of Arabia"), Huey P. Long, U.S. Senator (La); Ray Long, publisher; Tom Noonan, "Bishop of Chinatown" (N.Y.); A. S. Ochs, publisher; Fremont Older, editor, Marshall Joseph Pilsudski, Polish dictator; Wiley Post, aviator; Prof. M. I. Pupin, physicist and inventor; E. A. Robinson, poet; Will Rogers, actor; Anne Douglas Sedgwick, novelist; Sidney Smith, cartoonist; Herbert Witherspoon, Metropolitan Opera manager</p> <p>July 13. U.S. and Russia sign one year trade pact at Moscow</p> <p>July 15 Italy mobilizes troops for Africa, 600,000 men hold maneuvers at home.</p> <p>July 27 Army rule is set up in Eritrea</p> <p>Aug. 28. Mussolini warns nations of grave consequences if League Sanctions are applied.</p> <p>Sept. 9 League of Nations Assembly opens at Geneva; submits a peace plan to Italy Sept. 18. Ethiopia accepts, Italy refuses it and continues mobilization</p> <p>Sept. 26. League agrees, if Italy resorts to war, to apply economic sanctions</p> <p>Oct. 3. Italy admits bombing Adowa.</p> <p>Oct. 10 League of Nations condemns Italy, 51-3 and sanctions are imposed Oct. 19</p> <p>Oct. 10. Revolt in Greece restores monarchial constitution. King George lands in Athens, Nov. 24</p> <p>Nov. 18 Economic sanctions put into effect by 52 nations against Italy</p> <p>Nov. 20 Italy at stand-still after having penetrated Ethiopia 25-50 mi. on 400 mi. front.</p> <p>Dec. 10 Britain and France offer Italy a large section of Ethiopia if she will end war.</p>	<p>June 12. Paraguay and Bolivia sign pact in Buenos Aires ending Chaco War, peace finally declared July 1.</p> <p>June 15. Finland again is only country to pay installment on war debt.</p> <p>July 10 Ethiopia demands meeting of League Council to avert war with Italy.</p> <p>July 28 Ethiopia rejects Italy's stand that conciliation should be restricted to border incidents only.</p> <p>Aug. 2 Act giving British India new constitution is passed by British Parliament</p> <p>Aug. 14. Ethiopia asks League to lift arms embargo.</p> <p>Sept. 16. Gibraltar and Malta are prepared for possible attack. Alexandria strengthened also.</p> <p>Sept. 17 Manuel Quezon is elected first President of the new Commonwealth of the Philippines.</p> <p>Oct. 2. Ethiopia claims Italians have crossed frontier in the Northeast near French Somaliland.</p> <p>Oct. 5. Ethiopia invokes League sanctions against Italy</p> <p>Oct. 28. Turkey informs Britain she will grant her military support in the event of war.</p> <p>Nov. 13. Anti-British riots break out at Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Nov. 27 Brazilian govt puts down revolts in Rio de Janeiro and Natal.</p>

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802-1916

ANGLO-SAXON.

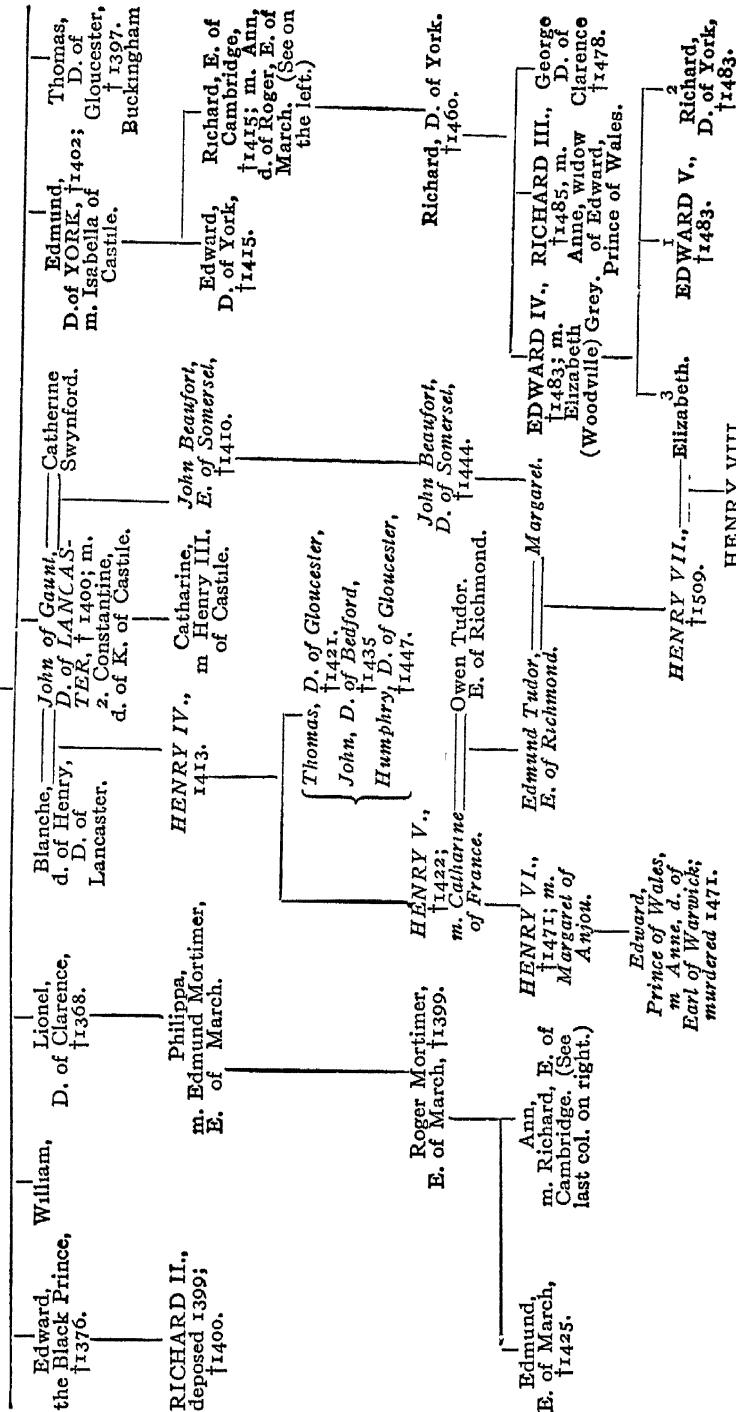


See next page.]

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802-1916

The Houses of Lancaster and York, 1377-1483

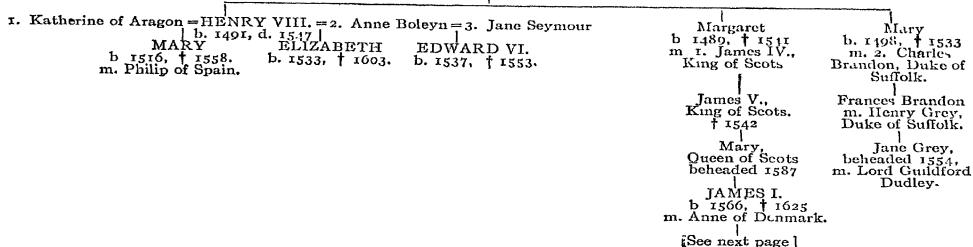
EDWARD III. † 1377.



[Kings of England in capitals; Lancaster in italics; York in heavy type.]

BRITISH SOVEREIGNS, 802-1916

HENRY VII.



[See next page.]

The Houses of Stuart and of Hanover, 1603-1807

None of Anne's seventeen children survived her; the crown, according to the act of succession, descended to the Protestant House of Hanover, the Catholic line of the Stuarts being excluded.

James I. (Stuart). 1603-1625

3. Elizabeth
m. Frederick V.,
elector palatine

12. Sophia,
m. Ernest
Augustus, el.
of Hanover

George I.

m. Sophia Dorothea,
d. of duke of Brunswick
and Celle.

George II.
† 1760.
m. Caroline
of Anspach.

Frederick Louis
† 1751.
m. Augusta, d.
of duke of Saxe-Coburg
and Gotha.

George III.

[See next page.]

5. Charles I. † 1649.
m. Henrietta Maria,
d. of Henry IV. of France.

Charles II.
† 1685.

Mary
m. William II.
of Orange.

James II.
deposed 1688,
† 1701.

William III. Mary Anne
† 1702. † 1694. † 1714
by Anne Hyde by Mary of Este

James Francis
Edward, the Old
Pretender,
† 1766.

Sophia Dorothea,
m. Frederick
William, elector
of Brandenburg.

Frederick II.,
king of Prussia.

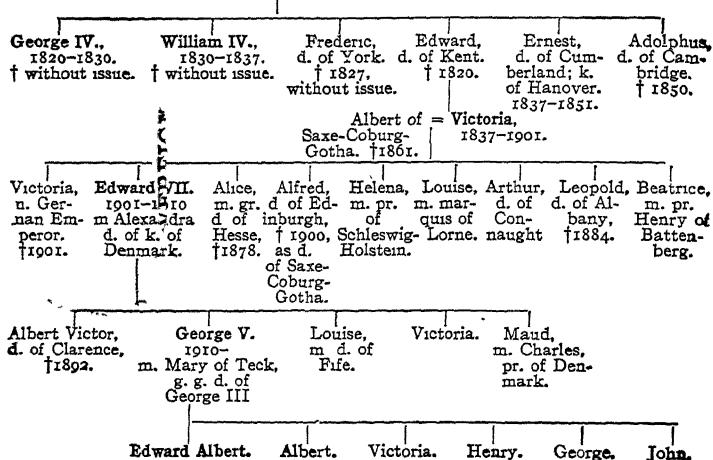
Charles Edward
the Young Pretender,
without issue.
† 1788.

Henry,
cardinal
York,
without issue.
† 1807.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802-1916

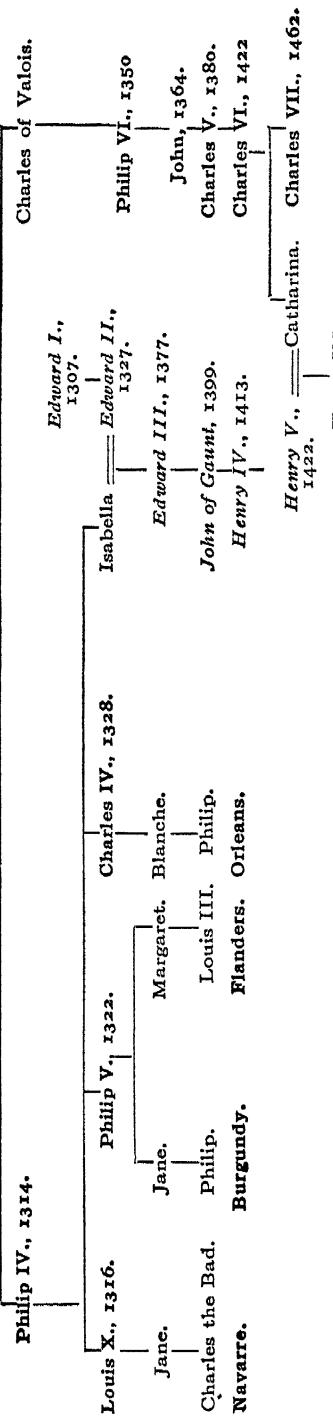
The House of Hanover, 1760-1914

George III. = Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
1760-1820.



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, 1285-1471

Philip III., 1285.



The dates, years of death. French kings, in black type. Descendants of Edward II., in italics.

THE HOUSE OF VALOIS
A YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE CAPETS

1223-1364.

Louis VIII., 1223-1226.

Louis IX., St Louis,
1226-1270.

Charles, count of Anjou and Provence,
ancestor of the kings of Naples.

Philip III., le Hardi,
1270-1285.

Robert (6th son), count of Clermont,
ancestor of the Bourbons.

Philip IV., le Bel,
1285-1314.

Charles, count of Valois,
ancestor of the house of
Valois.

Louis, count of Ev-
reux.

Louis X., Philip V., Charles IV., Isabelle
le Hutin, le Long, le Bel, m Ed-
1314-1316. 1316-1322. 1322-1328. ward II.
daughters. daughter. of England.

Philip VI.,
1328-1350.

Edward III., John II.,
of England. le Bon,
1350-1364.

Jeanne,
Queen of
Navarre.

John,
1316.
lived seven days.

THE HOUSES OF LORRAINE AND GUISE

1435-1588.

René le Bon, d. of Anjou
and titular king of Naples
and Sicily, 1435-1442,
m. Isabella, d. of Lorraine.

Margaret,
m. Henry VI.,
k. of England.

John II.,
d. of
Lorraine
and Bar.

Yolande,
d. of Lorraine,
m. Ferré II., c. of
Vaudemont, Guise, etc.

Nicolas,
d. of Lorraine and Bar.
†1473.
no male issue.

René II.,
d. of Lorraine and Bar.
c. of Vaudemont, Guise, etc.
†1508.

Antoine, d. of
Lorraine and
Bar. †1544.

Claude I., c. of
Aumâle, d. of
Guise (1527).

Francis I.,
d. of Lorraine
and Bar.

Francis, d. of
Guise, mur-
dered 1563.

Charles,
Card. of
Lorraine.

Claude, d.
of Aumâle.

Louis,
Card. of
Guise.

Mary,
m.
James V.
of
Scotland.

Mary, queen
of Scots.

Charles II., d. of
Lorraine and Bar.
†1608.

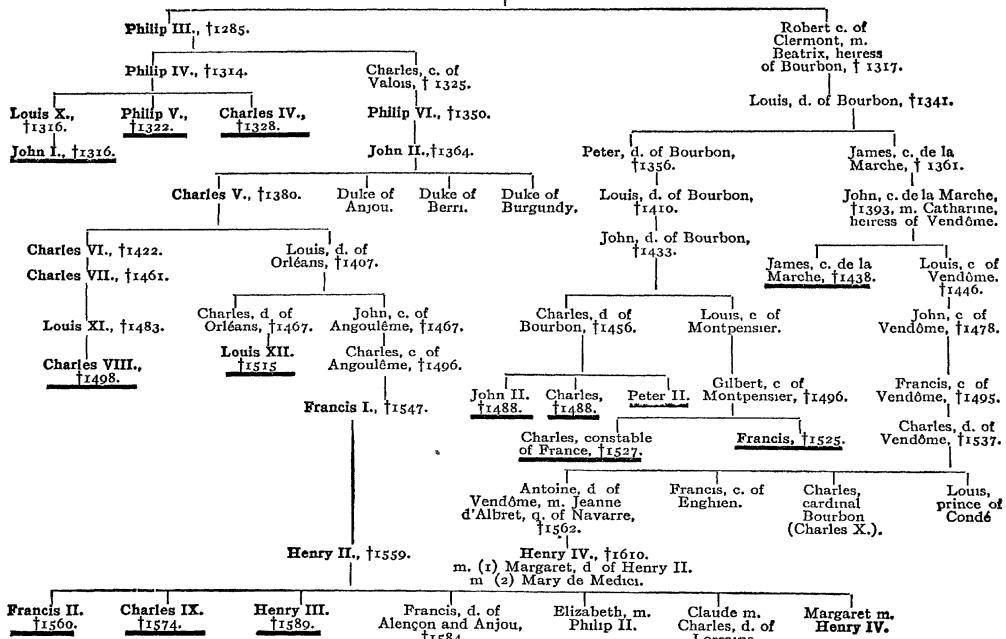
Henry, d.
of Guise.
†1582.

Charles, d. of
Mayenne.

Louis, Cardinal
of Guise.
†1588.

THE HOUSE OF BOURBON, 1270-1584

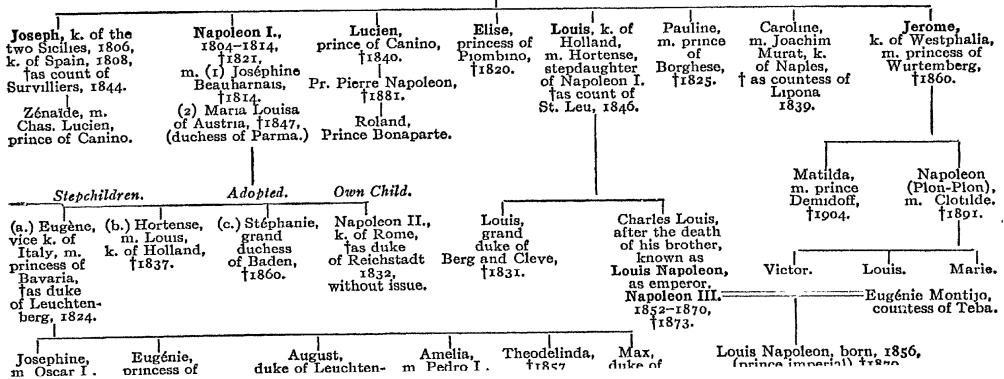
Louis IX., †1270.



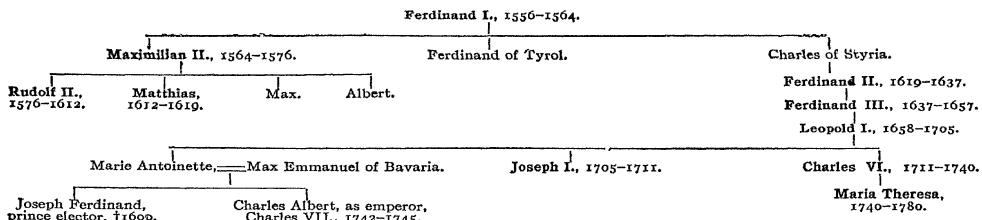
THE BONAPARTE FAMILY

1804-1879

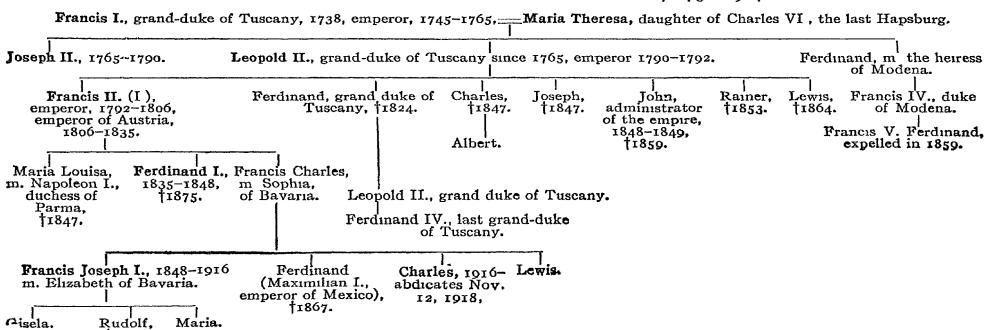
Charles de Bonaparte, † 1785. — Maria Letitia Ramolino, † at Rome, 1836.



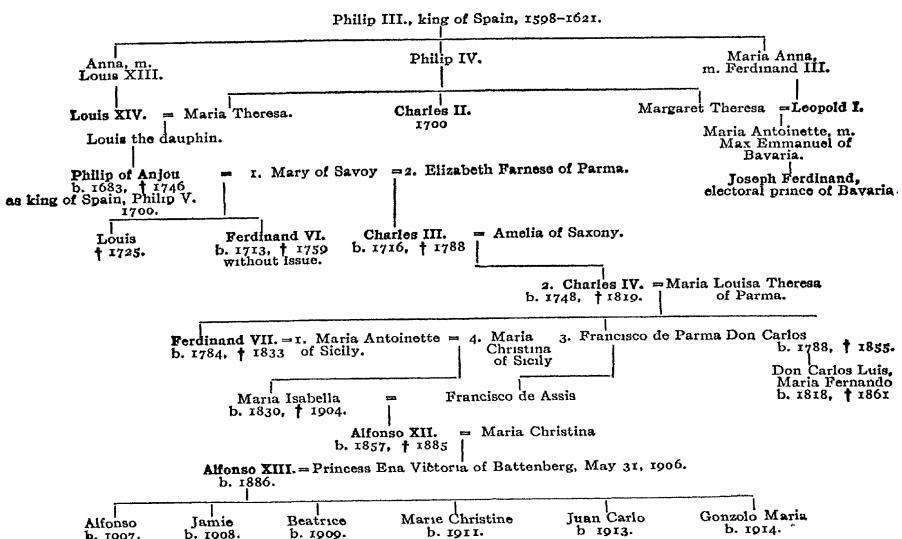
THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, GERMAN BRANCH, 1556-1740



THE HOUSE OF LORRAINE AND TUSCANY, 1738-1914

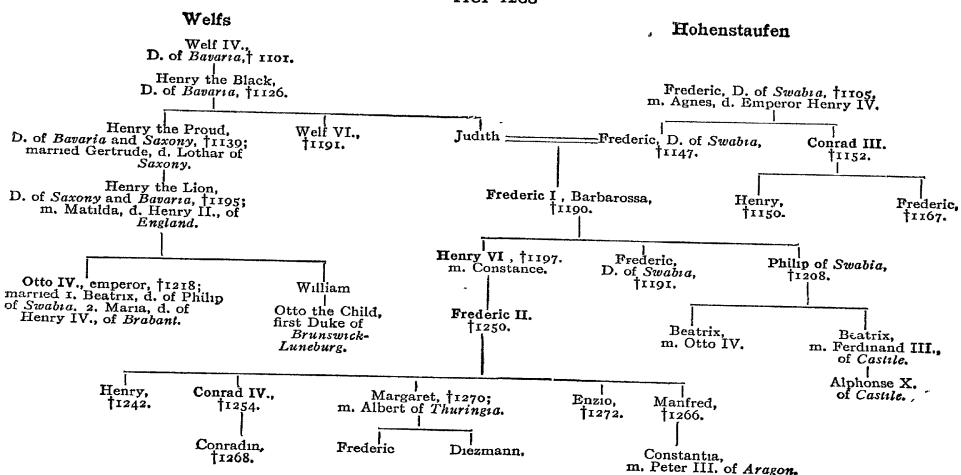


THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AND ITS CONNECTIONS, 1598-1700



THE WELFS AND THE HOHENSTAUFEN

1101-1268

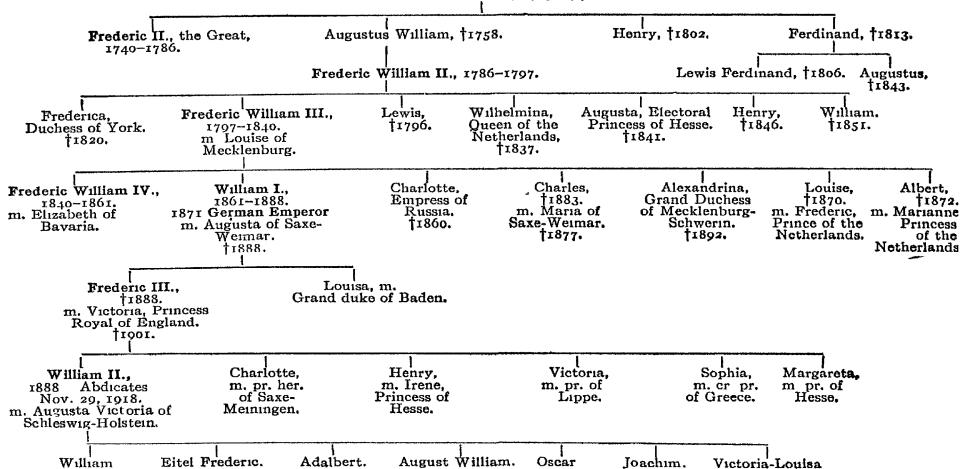


THE HOHENZOLLERNS FROM THE INSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

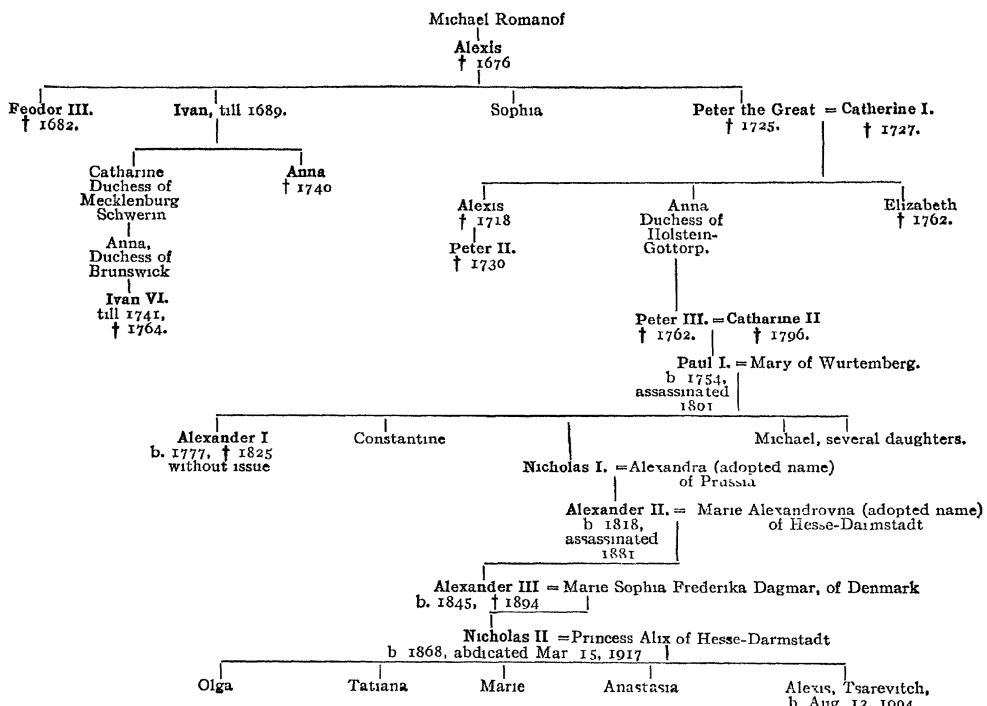
1701-1914.

Frederic I., 1701-1713.

Frederic William I., 1713-1740.



THE ROMANOFS



HOUSE OF SAVOY

(Younger Branch)

THE RULING FAMILY OF ITALY

Charles Emmanuel of Savoy-Carignan

Charles Albert = Maria Theresa of Austria
 b 1798, † 1819
 King of Sardinia, 1831

Victor Emmanuel II. = Marie Adelaide of Austria.
 b 1820, † 1878.
 First King of Italy, 1861.

Clotilde = Prince Bonaparte b 1843	Humbert I. = Maria Margherita, of Savoy. b 1844, † 1900, assassinated.	Amadeus b. 1845, Duke of Aosta.	Pia = King Luis I., b 1847, of Portugal.
		Victor Emmanuel III. = Princess Helene of Montenegro b 1860	
Yolanda-Margherita, b. 1901.	Mafalda, b 1902.	Humbert, b. 1904.	Giovanna, b. 1907.

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